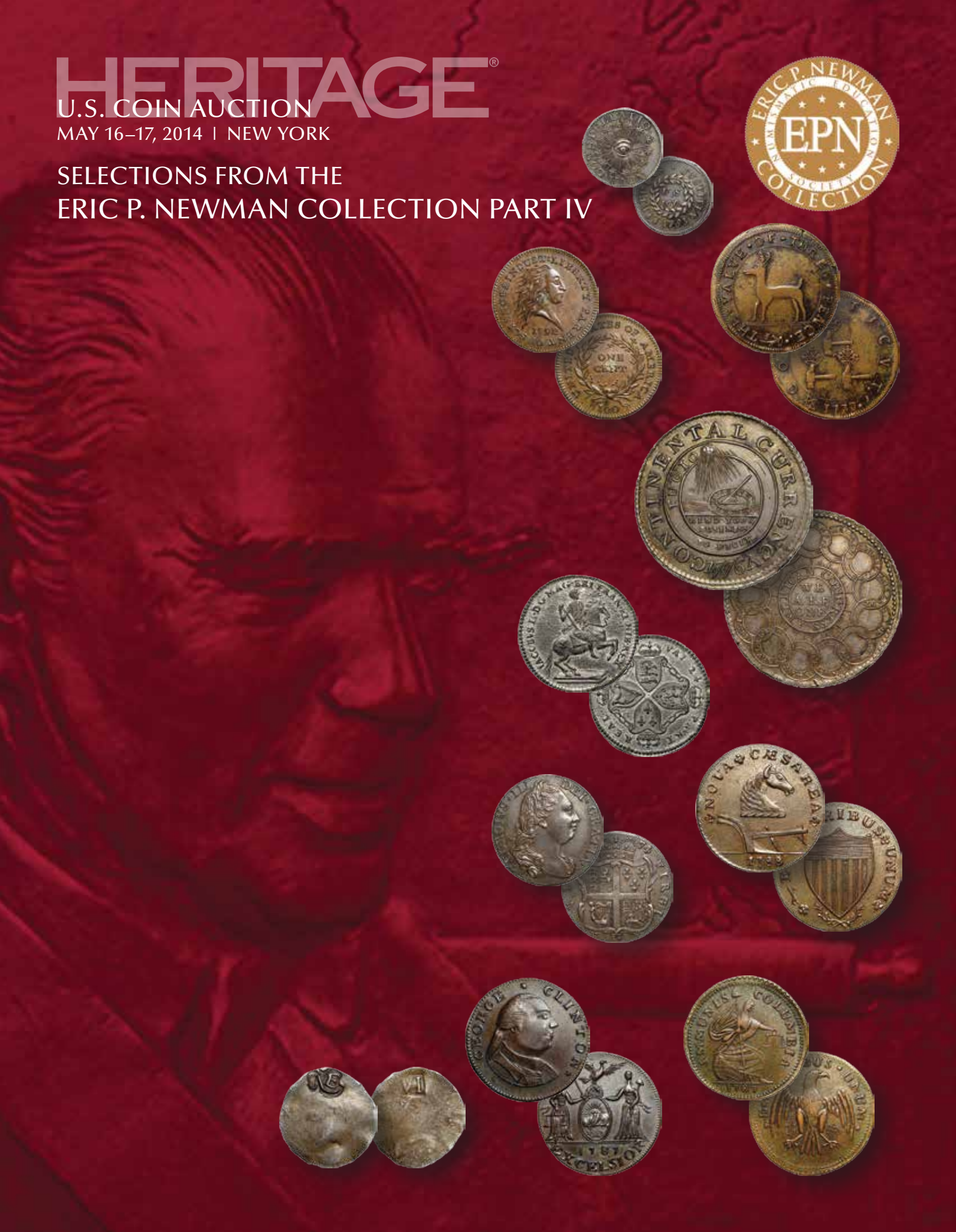
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MAY 16–17, 2014 | NEW YORK

SELECTIONS FROM THE ERIC P. NEWMAN COLLECTION PART IV





Items being sold are from the extensive collection of Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (a Missouri not-for-profit corporation) and have been assembled over a period of 90 years. Proceeds of the sale of all items will be used exclusively for supplementing the Society's museum operations and scholarly research efforts and for the benefit of other not-for-profit institutions selected by Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society for public purposes.

Cover Coin Lot Key

Front Cover Lots:
30424, 30426, 30365, 30423, 30317, 30014, 30233, 30258, 30380, 30425

Back Cover Lots:
30257, 30368, 30083 30065, 30074, 30325, 30261, 30375, 30256, 30259, 30255, 30260, 30266, 30383, 30427

Inside Front Cover Lot:
30423

Inside Back Cover Lot:
30380

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$100,000 – $199,999	$10,000
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Selections from the
Eric P. Newman Collection Part IV

May 16-17, 2014 | New York

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Dear Bidder:

Welcome to this fourth special catalog of selections from The Eric P. Newman Collection. The unsurpassed rarity of this collection is exemplified by the 1776 Continental Dollar, MS63 NGC, struck in silver rather than pewter, the finest of four known, and the finer of only two known of the E.G. FECIT variety; the 1737 Three Pence AU50 NGC, one of the finest of all Higley Coppers; and the 1787 George Clinton Copper, MS63 Brown NGC, as bold as the day it was made. Among several standout early American Colonials, the (1652) New England (NE) Sixpence AU58 NGC, Noe 1-A, the only variety recognized as genuine, is probably the finest known. The 1792 Silver Center Cent, Judd-1, MS63+ Brown NGC, presents a special opportunity to own one of the best examples of this rare proposed pattern issue.

Response to Mr. Newman's collection thus far has made numismatic history. The 2013-2014 offering of Parts I-III of The Eric P. Newman Collection broke new ground with pattern coinage alongside the first Territorial gold coin to sell for more than a million dollars at auction, the United States Assay Office ten dollar piece. Next was the incredible $23 million dollar sale of mostly silver US federal coinage, followed by a fabulous array of World Coins, which surpassed $6 million. In this catalog for Part IV, you will find nearly 700 lots of the rarest, high-grade United States Colonials offered in recent memory, again with much of it pedigreed to "Col." E.H.R. Green. The selection gives collectors of all budgets a chance to own part of this long-held collection and an historic artifact from our nation's formative years.

As before, items being sold are from the extensive collection of Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (a Missouri not-for-profit corporation) and have been assembled over a period of 90 years. Proceeds of the sale of all items will be used exclusively for supplementing the Society's museum operations and scholarly numismatic research efforts and for the benefit of other not-for-profit institutions selected by Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society for public purposes.

We have spared no effort in presenting this selection from Mr. Newman's remarkable collection. We hope you can join us "in real time" by telephone, on Heritage Live!®, or in New York City for our all-Newman auction event. If not, we will be happy to accept your bid by postal mail, fax, e-mail, or on HA.com.

Good luck!



Jim Halperin
Co-Chairman of the Board

Two Gentlemen of Letters

A Foreward and Appreciation

The title "man of letters" refers to a scholarly author whose extensive, in-depth publications are not limited to a single discipline. The pursuit of knowledge in disparate fields often requires extensive correspondence with other experts and learned individuals.



Benjamin Franklin was a true Renaissance man and prolific author whose interests led him to explore and expound upon a wide variety of subjects, including science, politics, philosophy, economics, and money. Franklin penned poetry, satire, almanacs, pseudonymous letters to the editor, and his famous autobiography.

Eric P. Newman, now a few weeks from his 103rd birthday, is a present-day man of letters, like Franklin, a Renaissance man. This year is his 65th as a numismatic writer, and he has more than 100 publications to his credit. Eric is also a literary scholar who has delved into the controversial authorship issue of the plays attributed to William Shakespeare. His paper on punning in Hamlet was published in the *Shakespeare Bulletin*, and Eric is quite a master of wordplay himself. Eric's knowledge of John James Audubon's life and works is remarkable; Audubon scholars had a "Eureka" moment when Newman discovered the artist's first engraving of a bird, a running grouse, on a banknote engraving sample sheet.

Regarding the more literal meaning of "man of letters," a quick perusal of *The Papers of Benjamin Franklin* shows that the self-educated statesman wrote and received voluminous correspondence pertaining to all sorts of matters, ranging from requests for favors to weighty political issues. The current edition of this ongoing work, volume 40, includes the letters from May 16 through September 15, 1783: one 703-page book examining only four months of missives.

Like Franklin, Eric has composed an enormous amount of letters, as anyone who has seen the jam-packed Newman file cabinets can attest. He has retained every letter he has ever written or received, whether in communication with fellow numismatists, collectors, librarians, curators, or friends. Eric's letters often include a humorous anecdote, pun, or poem.

These two gentlemen of letters have more similarities. Benjamin Franklin was one of the founders of the American Philosophical Society, with the purpose being "the promotion of useful knowledge." Eric P. Newman has long been a member of this scholarly society. The Explorers Club, an organization dedicated to the scientific research of our planet, also counts Eric as one of its members. No doubt Franklin and his Junto colleagues would have been participants had the group been founded in the 18th century rather than in 1904.

Franklin was an inventor, and Newman holds three patents for a method of deicing aircraft wings. Eric P. Newman and his wife of 74 years, Evelyn, are well-known St. Louis philanthropists, with medical and educational institutions among their many beneficiaries. Franklin also believed in contributing to the greater good of society by establishing the first fire department and accepting no compensation for the invention of his eponymous stove.

The area in which Eric P. Newman's life intersects with that of Benjamin Franklin most is that of money. Eric has written extensively about both American colonial currency and coinage. He has delved into the counterfeit deterrence provided by Franklin's ingenious invention of nature printing on colonial notes. The conundrum presented by the 1776 Continental Currency Coined Dollar, struck with the linked rings designed by Franklin for the paper currency, has long fascinated Eric, and his in-depth explorations include: "Varieties of the Fugio Cent," "The 1776 Continental Currency Coinage: Varieties of the Fugio Cent," and "Earliest Illustration of the 1776 Continental Currency Coinage." "The Continental Dollar of 1776 Meets its Maker," which uncovered Elisha Gallaudet as the E.G. of E.G. FECIT on the Coined 1776 Continental Dollar, is one of the nine articles reprinted in this catalog. The very special Newman 3-D in silver, the finest of only two in existence, and one of Eric's favorite coins, is offered in this sale.

We, and Heritage Auctions, have done our utmost to make this catalog a tribute to the enormous contributions Eric P. Newman has made to the study of American colonial coinage and paper money. Eric's hand-drawn die interlock chart for the 1787 and 1788 Connecticut copper coins, never before published, has been reproduced here, accompanied on the verso by a new chart for the 1785 and 1786 coins created by Heritage cataloger Mark Borckardt. Please enjoy reading – or rereading – Eric's fascinating research articles that are interspersed throughout the catalog. And to help celebrate Eric's upcoming 103rd birthday, a card with contact information is included. Session I commences with "Coinage for Colonial Virginia" and "Additions to Coinage for Colonial Virginia."

Maureen and Stuart Levine, Catalog Editors
April 2014

We would like to express our appreciation to the following:

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The following four articles were reprinted courtesy of *THE NUMISMATIST*, official publication of the American Numismatic Association (www.money.org): "First Documentary Evidence on the American Colonial Pewter I/24th Real," "The Continental Dollar of 1776 Meets its Maker," "A Snake Breeds a St. Patrick Farthing," and "Auctori Plebis--But With No Authority Whatsoever."

The following five articles were reprinted courtesy of the American Numismatic Society (www.numismatics.org) "Coinage for Colonial Virginia," "A Recently Discovered Coin Solves a Vermont Numismatic Enigma," "The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling: Supplemented with Notes on Other Genuine and Counterfeit Massachusetts Silver Coins," "Additions to Coinage for Colonial Virginia," and "The James II 1/24th Real for the American Plantations."

Special thanks to: The American Numismatic Association, the American Numismatic Society, the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, the Massachusetts Historical Society, and the Newman Money Museum at Washington University in St. Louis.

Eric P. Newman



In 1918, at the age of seven, Eric Pfeiffer Newman's maternal grandfather Adolph Pfeiffer gave him an 1859 U.S. cent. Young Eric took note of the Indian head, dropped the coin in his desk, and promptly forgot about it. A few years later, he found an Indian head cent in circulation, remembered his grandfather's coin at home, and decided to look for others. It was the beginning of a great American collection.

At ten, Eric began visiting Burdette G. Johnson's St. Louis Stamp and Coin Company. He would save a few weeks' allowance, take the streetcar downtown, and buy a coin for a nickel or a dime. Johnson declined to sell Eric one of the coins he selected "because you don't know anything about it." He lent him a numismatic reference book, and promised to sell him the coin when he could "recite the history of that coin." Eric did just that, acquired a mentor and the coin, and began his lifelong quest for numismatic knowledge. B.G. Johnson became one of the most respected coin dealers in America, and Eric P. Newman has been repeatedly honored as one of the world's expert numismatists.

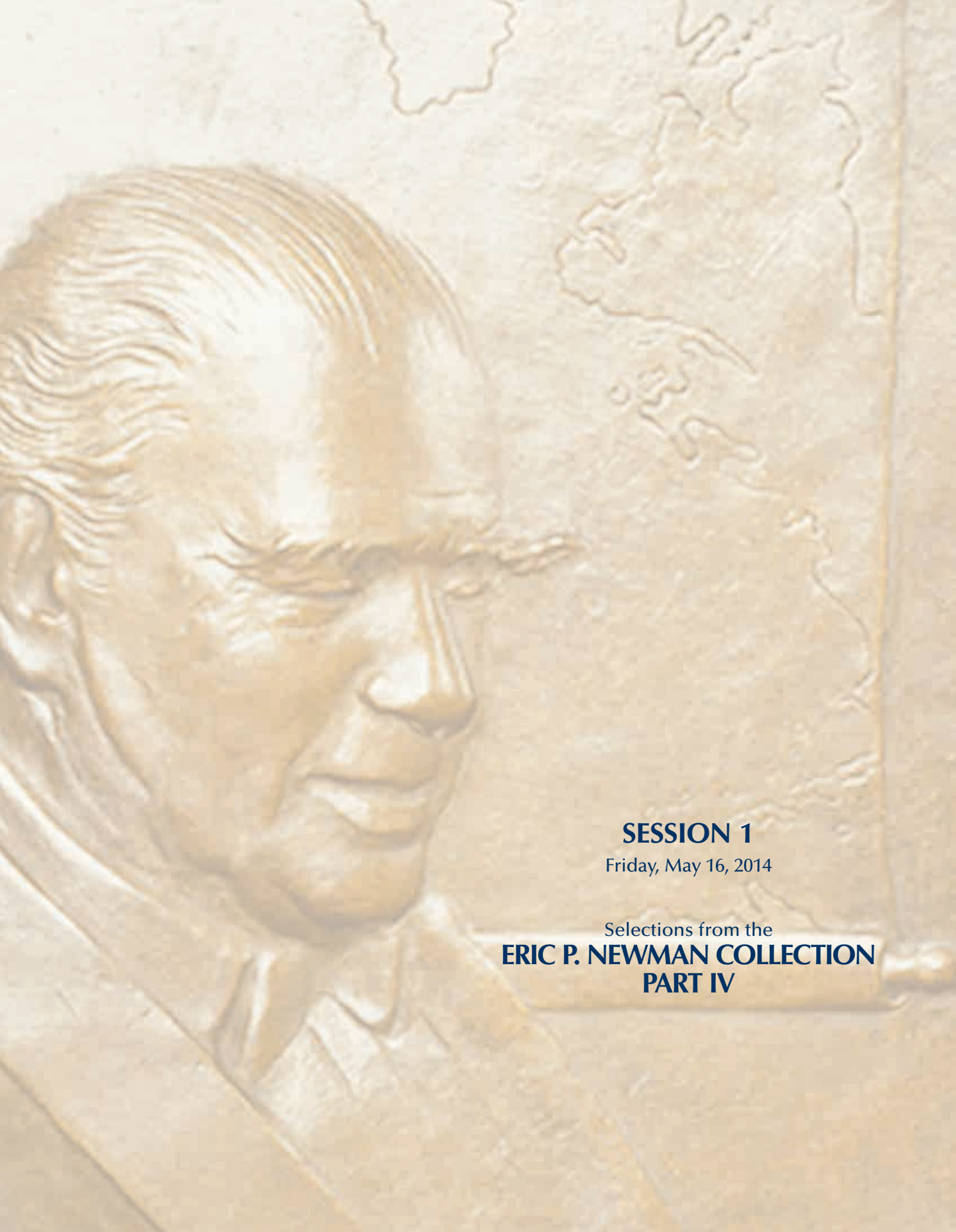
Almost a century later, his collection includes rare, unique, and extraordinary objects that cannot be seen elsewhere – but it is the amazing stories behind the money, rather than the objects themselves, that engage his intellect. Newman has never been a professional numismatist – it is his avocation by choice. His passions are the history, sociology, engineering, art, and mystery behind coins and currency. He is the foremost scholar on American Colonial paper money, and his *The Early Paper Money of America* (1967), is considered the definitive reference on the subject through multiple editions. His specialty is solving numismatic mysteries, as evidenced by his 1961 The Fantastic 1804 Dollar (with Ken Bressett), or tracking down John James Audubon's first engraving, the extinct running grouse (Heath Hen), which had been missing since 1824.

Newman has authored more than 100 articles for scholarly publication, including "The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling" and "The Origin of the Written and Printed $ Sign." In honor of his many contributions to numismatics, and to recognize his 100th birthday, the American Numismatic Society dedicated a 2011 issue of their magazine to Newman's "extraordinary achievements." They included a bibliographic listing of his published works, which ran over six pages. The friends and colleagues he has assisted in their research are countless.

Eric P. Newman discovered the earliest known view of St. Louis; it appears in the vignette of the 1817 Bank of St. Louis $10 Leney & Rollinson Bank Note. He received the Lifetime Achievement Award in 2007 from the CSNS, of which he was one of the founding members in 1939.

Eric and his wife of 74 years, Evelyn E. Newman, have long been involved in charitable endeavors in the St. Louis area and beyond. Their many philanthropic projects include the Newman Money Museum at Washington University in St. Louis. Together, they have traveled to more than 200 countries.

Reproduced courtesy of the American Numismatic Society from the *ANS Magazine*, 2011, Issue 2.



SESSION 1

Friday, May 16, 2014

Selections from the

ERIC P. NEWMAN COLLECTION
PART IV

NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS
No. 135

COINAGE FOR COLONIAL VIRGINIA

By ERIC P. NEWMAN



THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET, NEW YORK
1956

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NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS

Number 135

NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS

is devoted to essays and treatises on subjects relating to coins, paper money, medals and decorations.

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Coinage for Colonial Virginia

By ERIC P. NEWMAN



THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
BROADWAY AT 156TH STREET
NEW YORK
1956

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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

PRINTED IN GERMANY
AT J.J.AUGUSTIN · GLÜCKSTADT

DEDICATED

TO

MY WIFE EVELYN

WHO, PROPHETICALLY, WAS
WEARING A NECKLACE OF COINS
WHEN WE FIRST MET

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THE UNIQUE STATUS OF VIRGINIA HALFPENCE

Virginia halfpence of 1773 have the unique distinction of being the only fully authorized coins with legal tender status which were specifically minted for all or any part of the English colonies which became the United States of America.

To justify such an assertion it must be realized that Massachusetts Bay Colony had authorized and established a mint for its own silver coinage in 1652 when there was political confusion in England as to colonial control, but subsequently the colony had years of controversy over the coinage because the action was taken and continued without the necessary approval of the English Crown;[1] that the Lord Baltimore coinage for Maryland although originally forced into circulation by a Maryland act passed April 12, 1662, was not made legal tender and after the Mint clerk in London had confiscated all dies and available coin Lord Baltimore was required to appear before the English Council of State for having privately ordered the coinage without the permission of the Crown;[2] that the tin American Plantation 1/24th real coinage was minted in 1688 without royal objection,[3] but had neither royal approval nor any legal tender status; and that the Rosa Americana coinage for American circulation was minted pursuant to a patent granted by the Crown to William Wood on July 12, 1722, but legal tender

[1] Sylvester S. Crosby, *The Early Coins of America*, (Boston, 1875), pp. 76f.; Sir John Craig, *The Mint*, (Cambridge, 1953), p. 377.

[2] Sir John Craig, *The Mint*, p. 376. *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. XX (1886), p. 56.

[3] Eric P. Newman, "The First Documentary Evidence of the American Colonial Pewter 1/24th Real," in *The Numismatist*, Vol. LXVIII (1955), p. 713. A recent chemical analysis has shown that original specimens of this coin contain no metal other than tin.

status was specifically denied. All other coinages made for American colonial use prior to the American Revolution appear to be unofficial token money.

Curiously enough it was not until 1892 that Tatman[4] pointed out that the Virginia halfpenny had any official authorization whatsoever, as Dickeson, Crosby, Atkins, Dye and other outstanding numismatic writers knew nothing about its background and in their publications had assumed that it was a token from a private source. Tatman's pamphlet was limited to its legal authorization. Extensive studies in the economic history of Virginia have included much material on the paper money of Virginia,[5] but have not encompassed the history of the Virginia copper coinage.

The story of the procurement of copper halfpence for Virginia is a series of frustrations arising in spite of continued efforts of Colonial Virginia to have an opportunity to try out the use of copper money for small change in an honest and dignified manner. It shows how delays in communication, political changes, protocol, misunderstandings and economic trends rendered ineffective one hundred and thirty years of careful effort to secure a copper coinage and by the time the coinage was finally obtained many Virginians must have had one more logical reason to believe in the need for an independent government.

[4] Charles T. Tatman, "The Virginia Coinage," in *Plain Talk*, (New York, 1892); Reprinted separately (Worcester, Mass., 1894); Reprinted in *The Numismatist*, Vol. XXIV (1911), p. 233.

[5] William Z. Ripley, *The Financial History of Virginia, 1609–1776*, (Columbia University Studies in Historical and Political Science, Vol. IV, No. 1, New York, 1893); "Paper Money in Colonial Virginia," in *William and Mary Quarterly*, Vol. XX, pp. 227–262; Richard T. Hoober, "Financial History of Colonial Virginia," *The Numismatist*, Vol. 66 (1953), p. 1138; Henry Phillips, Jr., *Historical Sketches of the Paper Currency of the American Colonies* (Roxbury, 1865), pp. 191f.

EARLY ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN COPPER COINAGE

In section 10 of the Virginia Charter of April 10, 1606, the patentees were authorized to "establish and cause to be made a coin, to pass current there (Virginia) between the people of those several colonies (in Virginia), for the more ease of traffick and bargaining between and amongst them and the natives there, of such metal, and in such manner and form, as the said several councils there shall limit and appoint." No use of this power was ever made.

The introduction of royal farthing tokens in Virginia was recommended by Sir John Harvey, Governor of Virginia, in a letter dated June 26, 1636, to Secretary Sir Francis Windebank, so that there would be a means of paying labor during the period before the tobacco crop was picked. In due course Charles I proposed to the Virginia Assembly that the royal farthing tokens which were currently in circulation in England should pass in Virginia and that Henry Howard, Lord Maltravers, who owned a patent granted by the Crown to make and sell royal farthing tokens in England, should furnish such tokens in exchange for products of Virginia which were salable in England. The few existing records of the 1637–8 Assembly of Virginia show that the Colonists felt that "said farthings are very much under the value of them in copper", that they would be readily counterfeited and that tradesmen and others would be disheartened to accept coin which was not "somewhat neere the value" of its metal content. Actually the intrinsic value of royal farthing tokens was only 5% of their circulating value in England and counterfeiting them there was a common practice. Instead, the

Virginia Assembly requested £5000 per year in an issue of silver coin which would allow 10% profit to those who furnished it. The Crown, nevertheless, in 1638, granted a license to Lord Maltravers to coin farthing tokens for the foreign plantations and on February 16, 1639 granted a license to export English, Irish and Welsh farthing tokens to all plantations except Maryland.[6] No farthing tokens for America were coined and there is no evidence that royal farthing tokens circulating in the British Isles were sent to America.

Although the value of foreign gold and silver coin as used in commercial transactions was regulated by law, by decree or by the merchants from time to time, no copper coin of any kind circulated in Virginia prior to the distribution of 1773 Virginia halfpence.[7] Beginning in the early part of the eighteenth century, English copper halfpence and farthings had been growing in use in the natural course of trade in the northern American colonies without royal objection, but Virginia apparently felt that prior royal approval was necessary. Virginia therefore, from time to time officially sought the same privilege.

[6] *Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, 1619–1658/9*, edited by H. R. McIlwaine (Richmond, Virginia, 1915), pp. 57 f; *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, 1574–1660*, edited by W. Noel Sainsbury (London, 1816), pp. 238, 266, 285, 290; Thomas Snelling, *A View of the Copper Coin and Coinage of England*, (London, 1766), p. 9.

[7] Two specimens are known of a brass shilling token privately issued in 1714 by someone named Dawson in Gloucester County, Virginia. It is described as a pattern and illustrated in Sylvester S. Crosby, *Early Coins of America*, page 323 and Plate IX, No. 4. Although not fully readable, it has been tentatively attributed to Ric(hard) Dawson, whose existence has not been confirmed. It may be that the token was issued by a partnership having a name such as Richeson & Dawson, since the names, Peter Richeson and Samuel Dawson, appear separately in Gloucester County records of the period. In the writer's opinion this coin is brass token money rather than a pattern to be struck in silver.

On November 20, 1645, the colony passed an act to permit the coinage of 10,000 pounds avoirdupois of copper in denominations of 2, 3, 6 and 9 pence in order to drive tobacco out of circulation as a medium of small change. One pound weight of copper was to circulate for £1 currency even though the copper cost was only 18d and the coining cost was estimated at 12d. Copper coin therefore was to pass for $13\frac{1}{3}$ times its intrinsic value. The coins were to have two rings, one for a motto and the other for an annually changing figure to be counterstamped on the coins by appointees in each county. No such coins were issued.[8]

An act passed by the Colony of Virginia in the October session of 1710 provided that if her Majesty Queen Anne would permit copper coin to be brought into Virginia it would circulate for the same amount as it does in Great Britain, but no one should be required to accept over 2 shillings 6 pence in copper in payments over 20 shillings or over one shilling as part of a lesser payment.[9] No copper was then being coined in England and the proposed circulation in Virginia was presumably to come from English copper coin in general circulation in England. The law requesting copper coin for Virginia was reenacted by the Virginia assembly in 1727 when the administration of George II had come into power.[10] Nothing resulted from either solicitation.

A suggestion for an American series of coins in various metals was promulgated by Robert Dinwiddie during his term as Lt. Governor of Virginia, when, in a letter dated

[8] Sylvester S. Crosby, *The Early Coins of America*, p. 21; W. W. Hening, *Statutes at Large of Virginia* (Richmond, New York, Philadelphia, 1819–23), Vol. I, p. 308, 20th Charles I, Act XX, 1645.

[9] W. W. Hening, *Statutes at Large of Virginia*, Vol. III, p. 503, 9th Anne, Chap. X, 1710.

[10] W. W. Hening, *Statutes at Large of Virginia*, Vol. IV, p. 218, 1st George II, Chap. IX, 1727.

February 23, 1756, to the Lords of Trade[11] proposing poll and land taxes in America, he pointed out the mutual advantages of a separate coin for the American colonies as a whole:

> There is an Affair occurs to me th't will make some Difficulties in rais'g the above Taxes, w'ch is the great Scarcity of Silver and Gold. As Provis's of all kinds will be wanted, those Colonies th't cannot pay in Money may they not supply Provis's in lieu of Cash? and to be charg'd at the Curr't Price they are sold for? But th's I submit to Y'r Superior Judgem't, or if tho't proper th't the Money sh'd be coin'd at home for Paym't of all the officers, Civil and Military, to be sent annually to the different Colonies, th't the Money so coin'd may be with Inscriptions, as may be tho't proper, to distinguish it from American Curr'cy. This the French have practiced for many years. The Gov't may save 5 p. c't on the Coinage, and be at no more charge th'n at pres't in pay'g the Salaries, etc., at Home, and the Advantage the Colonies w'd reap is plain, by hav'g so much Money sent over to them annually, and qualifie them to pay the above Taxes in Cash, and in a few Years w'd put an end to all paper Curr'cy, so much complain'd of by the merch'ts at home and the subjects, * * *

After George III was crowned in 1760 he became interested primarily in gold coinage and England did not issue copper coins with his bust until 1770. In anticipation of his new copper coinage a fourth legislative attempt was made in Virginia by the passage on December 20, 1769, of an act providing that, subject to the consent of George III, the treasurer of the colony was authorized to purchase on behalf of the colony English copper coin at its circulating value in the amount of £2500 sterling. The copper coin was to be paid out or exchanged for other coin at the Virginia treasury at established exchange rates "for the greater conveniency of change in small payments," but was to be legal tender in Virginia currency only up to the amounts designated in prior

[11] *The Official Records of Robert Dinwiddie,* (*Collections of the Virginia Historical Society, New Series,* Vol. IV, Richmond, 1884), p. 341.

Acts.[12] This request was intended to be modest, as it could be fulfilled with regular English copper coin either from circulation or newly minted since no special Virginia issue was being sought. Applicable portions of the Act are set forth in Appendix A hereof.

Robert Carter Nicholas, Treasurer of the Colony of Virginia, promptly wrote from Williamsburg on December 28, 1769, to John Norton[13] in London:

> Our Countrymen are desirous of introducing Copper Money amongst us & in the last Assembly address'd the Governor to intercede with his Majesty to allow it to be current. So soon as the King's proclamation appears for that Purpose, I am directed to import as many half Pence as £2500 st. will purchase; but as I am pretty much a Stranger to a thing of the Sort, I should be glad of your advice, in the mean Time, how it is to be procured upon the best Terms.

[12] W. W. Hening, *Statutes at Large of Virginia*, Vol. VIII, p. 342, 10th George III, Chap. XII, 1769.

[13] *John Norton & Sons, Merchants of London and Virginia*, edited by Frances Norton Mason, (Richmond, 1937), p. 115; Manuscript in the Archives of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.

VALUATION DIFFICULTIES

Virginia authorized its first issue of paper money in May, 1755, because of the needs arising in the course of the French and Indian War.[14] Prior to that time commercial transactions in Virginia were contracted for and calculated in "current money" of Virginia which was a money of account consisting of pounds, shillings and pence which had a value different and distinct from those same designations as used in England or in each of the other American colonies. There were no actual Virginia coins or Virginia paper currency with which to make payments in current money of Virginia. In order to settle an amount due, current money had to be converted by calculation into an equivalent in tobacco at a price determined officially or by trade, or into credits in English or other foreign exchange or into Spanish or other foreign coin. After Virginia paper money was issued in denominations of Virginia pounds and shillings, an obligation in current money of Virginia could always be settled by payment of Virginia paper currency.

The current money of Virginia during the portion of the eighteenth century prior to the American Revolution varied substantially in exchange value, weakening to as much as 60% in excess of sterling exchange and strengthening to as little as 15% in excess of sterling exchange.[15] However, during much of the time 6 Virginia shillings or 4 shillings 8 pence sterling were equivalent to a Spanish dollar,[16] thus

[14] W. W. Hening, *Statutes at Large of Virginia*, Vol. VI, p. 467, 28th George II, Chap. II.

[15] Jamieson Papers, Library of Congress, Vol. XVII, p. 4011.

[16] J. Wright, *The American Negotiator or the Various Currencies of the British Colonies in America*, (London, 1761 and subsequent editions), p. vi; *Gaine's Universal Register*, New York, 1775, p. 148.

requiring about 25% more current money of Virginia to be equivalent to sterling. On this basis it would have been natural for English halfpence to pass for $^{5}/_{8}$ pence in current money of Virginia and English farthings, if introduced, for proportionately less. One obvious difficulty in circulating English copper in Virginia would have been the confusion and instability caused by fluctuations of the exchange differential. English copper coins would have had to remain at the same circulating value regardless of variations in the exchange and persons accustomed to a fluctuating exchange cannot readily accept adjustments in foreign specie coin and not in foreign copper coin.

In 1748 the scale of fees payable by ships arriving in Virginia was in sterling, with the legal right to collect only 25% more if discharged in Virginia exchange and court judgments based upon contracts payable in sterling could be satisfied by 25% more in such Virginia exchange.[17] During periods of instability of Virginia exchange, payments were generally made or credited in that medium, prejudicing the Colonial government and private merchants with respect to their sterling balances constantly due in England. However, in 1755 the fixed exchange differential was repealed and the courts were given discretion to collect for a creditor more than 25% differential in current money of Virginia in cases where that appeared to be the fair thing to do.[18] In 1761 the differential was steady at 25% (see note 16), but by May, 1764, it had fallen to 60% (see note 15). In 1767, after the mismanagement of John Robinson as Virginia Treasurer and the laxity of his tax collectors had been corrected by a new regime, Virginia began to retire the 54,391 pounds 5 shillings in its

[17] W. W. Hening, *Statutes at Large of Virginia*, Vol. V, p. 540, 22nd George II, Chap. XII, 1748; Vol. VI, p. 97, 22nd George II, Chap. XXXVI, 1748.

[18] W. W. Hening, *Statutes at Large of Virginia*, Vol. VI, p. 478, 28th George II, Chap. VII, 1755.

outstanding paper currency. Under the efficient control of Robert Carter Nicholas, as Treasurer, the colony by November, 1769, was in a secure enough financial position to issue 10,000 pounds of Virginia paper money at a time when its rate of exchange was the strongest on the American continent and sterling was only subject to a 20% premium in calculating Virginia exchange, and the differential was said to be about to fall to 15%.[19] The anticipated strengthening of Virginia exchange to 15% promptly became a reality and was commented upon in London because it was recalled that it had once been 50%.[20] The 1769 request for copper money was a definite effort toward stabilization of Virginia money by the introduction of more coin into circulation.

The coinage committee of the Virginia House of Burgesses realized that British halfpence should circulate for about 19 to the Virginia shilling as compared to 24 to the English shilling and reported on May 25, 1770, "** as to the Copper Money, which we desire to have circulated among us, our humble request is that it may be current here as in Great Britain allowing for the Difference between Sterling Money and the Currency of this Colony at the Rate of Twenty-five per Cent."[21]

Another difficulty in the introduction of copper coin was the risk of its unacceptability because of its lack of sufficient intrinsic value. Gold and silver coins always circulated for the full value of their metal content and so long as the value of current money of Virginia was weak, gold and silver in the colony would tend to be used for payments outside Virginia. Copper coin, if in circulation, would not have a tendency to

[19] Letter dated November 5, 1769 from James Balfour to John Norton; *John Norton & Sons, Merchants of London and Virginia*, p. 110.
[20] News from London published in *Virginia Gazette* of April 19, 1770.
[21] *Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia*, edited by John Pendleton Kennedy, (Richmond, Virginia, 1906), 1770–1772, p. 17.

be so withdrawn, because its circulating value would be fixed far above its intrinsic value.

Sir Isaac Newton during his tenure as Master of the Royal Mint in England promulgated the theory about 1713 that the value of copper metal in copper coin plus the cost of the manufacture and issue of such coin should equal the value at which copper coin passes in circulation.[22] This theory was still being adhered to at the time circulation of copper coin in Virginia was being considered. Since the cost of manufacture and issue in England was almost equal to the metal value of a copper coin the intrinsic metal value of the coin was about half of its circulating value. For that reason the acceptability of copper coin in Virginia was always questionable and reasonable limitations on the amount usable as legal tender were included in the Virginia legislation.

For the reasons above set forth, considerable thought was given in England to the Virginia request. In a letter dated February 11, 1771, from Lord Hillsborough (Wills Hills, Secretary of State for the American Colonies) to William Nelson, president of the Legislative Council of Virginia,[23] a tactful indication that standard English copper coinage was not proper for Virginia was expressed:

> The Request of the Colony for a Circulation of British Copper Coin will still want some farther Explanation before any Resolution can be taken upon it.
>
> "The inclosed Papers will inform you of the Method which has been pursued for some Years for supplying the Kingdom of Ireland with Copper Coinage, and which has given Satisfaction & been of great Service to the Inhabitants of that Country. It may not be improper to communicate them to the Council & I shall be very glad if they may suggest any proposition that may have the effect to produce what seems so much wished for by His Majesty's Subjects in Virginia.

[22] Sir John Craig, *The Mint*, p. 220.
[23] English Public Records Office, London, C. O. 5–1349, p. 87–9.

The papers enclosed, as explained by subsequent correspondence, apparently included one or both of the Royal Warrants of George II, dated January 26, 1732, and August 17, 1738, respectively, authorizing a special coinage of copper halfpence for Ireland on the basis of 52 weighing one pound avoirdupois. The inference of the enclosures was that Virginia should not circulate English copper coin but should have a copper coinage of its own.

At that time Irish exchange was, like Virginia's exchange, depreciated with respect to sterling. However, it required 8⅓% more Irish currency to equal the value of a sterling unit. Irish halfpence had been coined weighing 52 to the pound since 1733 and English halfpence had weighed 46 to the pound since 1717. Decreases in the price of copper had not been deemed sufficient to adjust the weight of the coins in accordance with Newton's theory. Uniformity of coin was considered more important. The fixed percentage differential of almost 13% between the weights of English and Irish copper coins therefore was at variance with the exchange differential, as well as unrelated to the value of copper.

Nelson submitted Lord Hillsborough's letter to Robert Carter Nicholas as Treasurer of Virginia and to Peyton Randolph as Speaker of the House of Burgesses and responded on May 27, 1771:[24]

> * * * and upon reading and considering the Warrants, which shew the manner in which the Kingdom of Ireland hath been supplied with Copper Money, the Treasurer agreed that he would appoint an Agent in London, Mr. John Norton, Virginia Merchant to perform the several requisites for obtaining the quantity that is wanted for this Colony; * * *

John Norton, a Virginian, had moved to London in 1764 and his firm was instrumental in obtaining supplies for the

[24] English Public Records Office, London, C. O. 5–1349, p. 197–9.

Colony, in selling Virginia tobacco and in financing its trade. His firm owned and operated ships which ran principally between England and Virginia.[25] His son, John Hatley Norton, was married to Sarah Nicholas, daughter of the Virginia Treasurer.[26] Although the Virginia Colony had not officially appointed an agent in London as had been customary theretofore, John Norton was relied upon unofficially as such.

Robert Carter Nicholas instructed John Norton to obtain copper coinage weighing 52 to the pound following his and other Virginia officers' belief that 52 halfpence to the pound was the suggestion inferred by Lord Hillsborough's letter of February 11, 1771, and its enclosures. Whether the cause of this error was the ambiguity resulting from the lack of specific instructions in the letter or their own lack of knowledge of English coinage theory or both is of little importance, except that confusion and delay resulted.

Nicholas subsequently explained to Norton that "The mistake in my former letter arose entirely from a Misapprehension of Lord Hillsborough's Letters & the Papers accompanying it. The President & Council, as well as our Speaker & myself understood that the 52 half Pence to the Pound mention'd in the King's Warrant to the Mint, were of sterling Value & not Irish currency, as we now find was intended."[27] The entire difficulty is thoroughly explained in a letter dated December 2, 1771,[28] from Lord Hillsborough at Whitehall to Lord Dunmore, the new governor of Virginia:

[25] See: *Guide to the Manuscript Collections of Colonial Williamsburg*, compiled by Lynette Adcock, (Williamsburg, Virginia, 1954), p. 23.

[26] *Virginia Gazette* of January 26, 1772. John Hatley Norton subsequently signed the 5, 7/6, 10, 12/6 and 20 shilling notes of the Virginia paper money issued pursuant to Act of Convention passed July 17, 1775, and the 2/6 bills under the Act of July 1, 1776.

[27] Letter dated April 6, 1772; *John Norton & Sons, Merchants of London and Virginia*, p. 230.

[28] English Public Records Office, London, C. O. 5–1349, p. 351–4.

Mr. Norton a Virginia Merchant came to me this morning to lay before me some Directions which he has rec.d from the Treasurer of the Colony of Virginia concerning a Copper-Coinage to circulate in that Dominion. I take the Liberty to refer Your Lordship to certain Letters which have passed between the late Lord Bottetourt and me, and Mr. President Nelson & me, on that subject: These will inform Your Lordship of the State of this—matter, and you will find that the Directions now sent to Mr. Norton are in consequence of an Information rec.d by Mr. President Nelson from me of the manner in which the Kingdom of Ireland is supplied with Copper-Coin. But the Treasurer explains the Ideas of the gentlemen who seem to approve of & to adopt that Mode in such a manner as makes it necessary for me to trouble Your Lordship with some farther Explanation concerning it and observations upon it.

Mr. Norton and I considered the Treasurer's Letter with all the Attention we could give to it, and we both thought that there is some ambiguity in his Expressions which gave us room to suppose that the Proposition might be taken in two ways: The first, that 52 Halfpence being coined out of Copper equal to the Value of two English Shillings, each Halfpenny should still pass at 25 p Cent. more than an English Halfpenny does in England, although only 48 English Halfpence are coined out of the same Quantity of Copper. But we could scarcely suppose this to be the Intention, as it would be a manifest Fraud. The other Proposition is not attended with any Fraud, and, as we apprehend, is this, that the Change of two English Shillings shall be 52 Halfpence instead of 48. This might certainly be done, but it appears to me that the gentlemen had hastily adopted the Idea of the Irish Copper Coinage without considering the just & useful Proportion which it bears to the nominal Value of the English Shilling and other English Silver Coins current in that Country; for, as the English Shilling there is denominated 13 Pence, 26 Halfpence divide it into equal Parts & make the Change most easy and convenient, and therefore they have chose to coin the Avoirdupoise Pound of Copper into 52 Halfpence equal to two English Shillings. Now this may be with great Facility adapted to the Case of Virginia, for the two English Shillings passing for 30 Pence Virginia Currency, the usefull Division in the Coinage of Copper would be to make 60 Halfpence out of the Avoirdupoise Pound of Copper equal to two English Shillings; and if

this Plan should be agreeable to His Majesty's Subjects in that Colony, there is no Objection to it that immediately occurs to my Mind, and I am of opinion that it would be of very essential Service especially to the poor. I shall however take no other step in this matter than to obtain all the Information that I can, with regard to a Measure of this sort, from those Departments of Government to whom it more particularly belongs; and in case no Objections arise from them and Your Lordship finds what I now mention is agreeable to the Gentlemen on your side of the water, I shall be ready to do my Part in carrying the Measure into Execution.

I take the Liberty further to observe to Your Lordship, that in the Plans hitherto proposed the Colony has intended to lay out £2500 in Copper Coinage, and I submit to Your Lordship's Consideration whether this be not too large a Sum for the first Experiment, and whether it might not be more prudent to make the Trial upon £1000, which you will observe from the Account I sent over of the Irish Coinage will amount to five Tons of Copper. It will be necessary if the Colony adopt this Measure to employ Mr. Norton or some other Agent to execute their Commands in this matter, and the Person they employ shall have all the Assistance I can give him. I ought in Justice to Mr. Norton to inform Your Lordship, that I thought I observed great Disinterestedness in his Conversation upon this subject.

I have troubled Your Lordship with a very long Letter, but the Matter I conceive is of real Importance to the Colony, and it will give me the greatest Satisfaction, if I can be the Promotor of any Measure that may conduce so essentially to its Interest and Advantage as I really think this will do.

"I a m &

Hillsborough

P.S. There may be such a Proportion of Farthings coined as the Colony shall think proper."

There is an interesting error in Hillsborough's letter when he states in two places that 48 English halfpence weighed one pound when officially and actually 46 weighed one pound. Hillsborough was apparently so anxious to justify the theory that the exchange ratio of 2 shillings English

currency equaling 2 shillings 2 pence Irish currency as well as 2 shillings 6 pence Virginia currency should have an inverse ratio to the weight of the English, Irish and Virginia halfpence, namely, 48, 52 and 60 to the pound, that he inadvertently changed the facts to support the soundness of his presentation. An admission that 46 English halfpence then being coined weighed one pound would have entitled both Ireland and Virginia to heavier copper coinage than 52 and 60 to the pound respectively. His protest that what Virginia requested "would be a Manifest Fraud" could have been used as an embarrassing boomerang. Virginia was, however, so anxious to obtain copper coinage that even if Hillsborough's misstatement was noticed it went unchallenged in the tragedy of errors.

In addition to recommending a reduction in weight of the halfpence for Virginia to 60 to the pound avoirdupois to conform to the Newton theory, Lord Hillsborough asked that the quantity of coins be reduced from the value of £2500 sterling to £1000 sterling because he realized that they might not be acceptable for circulation because of their lack of intrinsic value.

PREPARATION AND DELIVERY

The House of Burgesses of Virginia immediately on being presented with Lord Hillsborough's letter of December 2, 1771, resolved its entire body into a Committee to reconsider the copper coinage matter on March 31, 1772.[29] George Wythe profusely thanked the Governor and the King's ministers for their cooperation pursuant to a resolution to that effect.[30] On April 8, 1772, an amendatory act[31] covering copper coin was passed according to which the treasurer was authorized to import as many as may be bought for £1000 sterling value of a special issue of coined copper in a denomination equivalent to a half penny in Virginia currency subject to the consent and regulations of the Crown. Applicable portions of this act are set forth in Appendix B hereof. The weight of the coin, however, was not provided for, probably in consequence of the previous confusion. No farthings were authorized as Lord Hillsborough left that choice to Virginia.

After studying the matter further Virginia Treasurer Nicholas wrote to Norton on June 16, 1772, "we all think that Currency halfpence would be best at sixty to the pound Averdupoise and that it would be advisable to make the first Experiment with no more than £1000 stg value exclusive of Costs."[32] The word "costs," as used in the letter, meant shipping charges.

Suggestions for the motto on the coins were sent from Virginia to England and drawings of the coins were sub-

[29] *Journals of the House of Burgesses of Virginia*, edited by John Pendleton Kennedy, 1770–1772, p. 281.

[30] English Public Records Office, London, C. O. 5–1350, p. 85.

[31] W. W. Hening, *Statutes at Large of Virginia*, Vol. VIII, p. 534–6, 12th George III, Chap. XVII, 1772.

[32] *John Norton & Sons, Merchants of London and Virginia*, p. 244–5.

mitted to the colony for comment. A prophetic change in the motto was required by the English. In the above-mentioned June 16, 1772, letter Nicholas stated:

"I have only an Opportunity at present of consulting with the Speaker (Peyton Randolph). We are both willing to give up the Word Peace, as it seems to be exceptionable & I dare say the rest of the Gentlemen will concur in Opinion, so that it may be struck out. We highly approve either of the Designs for the back Front, but of ye two should prefer that which has the vine or branch running up the inner Edge as we think it fills up better & makes the figure more compleat."

In the summer of 1772 John Norton purchased copper for the proposed coinage to the amount of £400 sterling, but since prompt approval of the coinage was not forthcoming Treasurer Nicholas instructed Norton "to charge my private & give the Treasury Acct. credit for £400 Stg in part of the Copper Money."[33]

A new period of delay began when John Norton on August 6, 1772, wrote to John Hatley Norton about a contemplated political change and reported "t'is said if it is carried into execution, Lord Hillsborough goes out. I suppose this prevents my being able to get the Affair of Copper Currency fix'd, tho I have been promised by his Lordship it shou'd be done and have frequently attended him for that purpose." The postscript on this letter adds, "L. Hillsborough has resigned and Lord Dartmouth (William Legge) appointed in his stead so that I have a fresh application to make about the copper coin."[34]

The new application was filed with Lord Dartmouth, and referred by him to the Board of Treasury and by them to the Master of the Royal Mint on December 3, 1772.[35] The mint

[33] Letter of September 19, 1772; *John Norton & Sons, Merchants of London and Virginia*, p. 272.
[34] *John Norton & Sons, Merchants of London and Virginia*, p. 265.
[35] English Royal Mint Record Books, London, No. 12, p. 201.

recommended the coinage on March 22, 1773, one year having elapsed since Virginia had conformed its legislation to the Crown's wishes.

Virginia Treasurer Nicholas, on April 24, 1773, wrote to Norton, "Many People are very impatient for the Copper Money which I'm in hopes will soon be procured by your friendly Assistance; You'll be pleased to remember that it is to be sent *immediately* to *me* as Treasurer & not to any *other* person."[36]

The Crown finally authorized the coinage of not more than twenty-five tons of Virginia halfpence by Royal Warrant[37] issued on May 20, 1773, for the benefit of John Norton, and provided that 60 halfpence weigh one pound avoirdupois and be made at the Tower Mint by the Royal Mintmaster who was to be paid 5 pence sterling per pound for striking and 20 shillings sterling per ton for bookkeeping. The dies were to be prepared at the mint, the obverse having the bust of George III surrounded with the inscription GEORGIUS· III·REX. and the reverse having a modified Virginia coat of arms to which the word VIRGINIA and the date were to be added. Copper sheets of fine quality and proper thickness were to be furnished by Norton for the coinage and the mint was to lend him a planchet cutter to test the thickness of the sheets as a $3\frac{1}{3}\%$ error[38] in coin weight was the limit of permitted variation. The full text of the May 20, 1773, warrant is included in Appendix C hereof because of its full detail of eighteenth century coining procedures.

The arrangement for the copper to be furnished by John Norton was to enable his firm to purchase the metal and have it drawn to proper thickness for as reasonable a price as possible so that the circulating value of the coin less the

[36] *John Norton & Sons, Merchants of London and Virginia*, p. 314.
[37] English Public Records Office, London, Tome 52–62, p. 379–81.
[38] Only $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ deviation was permitted in the coinage of English copper coin. See: Sir John Craig, *The Mint*, p. 250.

aggregate of cost of material, minting, bookkeeping, transportation and insurance might give rise to a small profit which would accrue to the colonial government.

The cost of drawn copper bars for coinage of English copper at the Tower Mint during this period was 15¾ pence sterling per pound avoirdupois[39] and could not have varied materially as to the Virginia coinage. Adding the charges for coining, assaying and packing of 5 pence per pound weight and for bookkeeping of 20 shillings per ton, as provided in the Royal Warrant, the total cost aggregated 20.86 pence sterling for each pound avoirdupois of Virginia coppers or .344 pence sterling per halfpenny. Converting the cost to current money of Virginia by adding a 25% differential, the cost of a Virginia halfpenny was .43 pence current money of Virginia or a profit of 16% to the colony before deducting the cost of transport and insurance to America and compensation for John Norton for his years of service. In spite of the fact that the value of the content in metal was half of the proposed circulating value the people of Virginia were to receive the copper coinage close to its actual cost.

In securing the authorization for copper halfpence, John Norton humorously alluded in his letter of May 29, 1773, to his methods of currying favor by commenting, "I have danced Attendance pretty often about it to the Treasury Office."[40]

The Royal Warrant authorized 25 tons of coin which was five times the amount the Virginia legislation had approved. The warrant only covered the manufacture of the coin, but did not specifically provide for its circulation. Since the warrant described the coins as "halfpennys," it is difficult to believe that a royal approval of the coining of such money pursuant to colonial legislation was insufficient authorization for it to be circulated, but such was the technical

[39] Sir John Craig, *The Mint*, p. 428.
[40] *John Norton & Sons, Merchants of London and Virginia*, p. 326.

position of Treasurer Nicholas. On June 21, 1773, he reported to John Norton, "I am glad to hear you have got the Copper into so good a Way at last. You'll remember it is to be sent immediately to me & I think it will be necessary to procure a Warrant or Instruction to our Governor to declare it current in this Colony, as you know it is a matter of Prerogative."[41] Apparently Nicholas was concerned about the attitude of the people toward copper coin and the general financial condition of the Colony and wished to use the halfpence in the most effective way to make it acceptable as current money of Virginia. He seemed to fear it might fall into the hands of other officials.

Progress at the mint was slow and on July 31, 1773, John Norton reported:

> I have a large Quantity of Copper d'd at the Mint, which is cutting ready for Coinage, but the Engraver is so dilatory that he has not furnished all the Tools. I still hope to get the Money coined in about a Month or six weeks. I gave Cap.Barron one of the ps which is the size of a Guinea, & thickness of a half Penny.[42]

Apparently the production dies had not been completed and the specimen given to the captain of one of the ships belonging to John Norton & Sons was from the original pair of dies used for trial pieces. It is designated in the die classification hereafter set forth as 1–A, and illustrated on PLATE I.

Virginia halfpence were soon to find themselves used as ship ballast. When the coins were almost ready for shipment to America John Norton reported on September 25, 1773, "I hope to send the copper money or a great part thereof pr. the Virga. which will save some ballast."[43] The VIRGINIA which was one of the ships owned by John Norton & Sons finally brought the coins to America on February 14, 1774.

[41] Ibid., p. 332.
[42] Ibid., p. 344.
[43] Ibid., p. 352.

When the news was announced in the February 24, 1774, *Virginia Gazette* that the VIRGINIA, captained by Howard Esten, had arrived in York River from London with 5 tons of halfpence on board the long hope for small change appeared to be fulfilled. Five long tons consisted of about 672,000 halfpence which could adequately supply the small change needs of the colony. Nicholas, however, in his sincere belief that additional royal instructions were legally necessary to authorize the circulation of the halfpence put them in storage and patiently awaited further official English action.

A further delay of nine months resulted. By royal proclamation dated November 16, 1774,[44] it was recited that five tons of such halfpence were coined and were "ready to be exported" and that "we do accordingly hereby ordain, declare and command that the said pieces of copper money, so coined, stamped, and impressed, as aforesaid, shall be current and lawful Money of and in our said colony of Virginia and of and within the districts and precincts of the same; and shall pass and be received therein after the rate following, that is to say, twenty-four of the said pieces shall pass and be received for the sum of one shilling, according to the currency of our said province of Virginia * * *." The maximum to be received in one payment was limited to the same amounts stated in the previous acts of the Virginia assembly, namely up to 60 halfpence in a payment of 20 shillings or more and up to 24 halfpence for smaller payments. The full text of the proclamation is set forth in Appendix D.

The proclamation was so long delayed in issuance that the halfpence alleged to be *"ready to be exported"* had already been delivered in Virginia over nine months beforehand. The November 16, 1774, proclamation did not arrive in Williamsburg until about three months later and the text

[44] Peter Force, *American Archives*, Washington, D.C., 1837, 4th Series, Vol. I, p. 982; *The Numismatist*, Vol. LI (1938), p. 695.

of the proclamation was published in most issues of the *Virginia Gazette* from February 23, 1775, through March 16, 1775. Treasurer Robert C. Nicholas published a notice dated February 27, 1775, in all issues of the *Virginia Gazette* between March 2 and March 16, 1775, announcing:

> Observing from the Royal Proclamation, published in the last Gazette, that his Majesty hath been graciously pleased to authorize the Currency of Copper Money throughout this Colony, agreeable to the terms of an Act of our General Assembly, I do hereby give Notice that such copper money is now ready to be issued in Exchange either for Gold, Silver or any Treasury Notes. Those who have Demands, PROPERLY AUTHENTICATED, may receive what Proportions they please in Copper, but are not obliged to take more than 2/6 in any sum above 20 shillings and not more than 1s in any sum under 20s. Constant Attendance will be given at this office, every Day in the Week, except Sunday from eight to one o'clock.

The notice continued with a request to those who owed the Treasury money to pay promptly or their names would be published.

John Norton had completed his prolonged and difficult assignment. When Lord Hillsborough had observed that Norton showed "great Disinterestedness in his Conversation upon this subject"[28] it was intended as a compliment with respect to Norton's honesty, but might well have also been a reflection of his disgust in the negotiations. Norton's policy of avoiding association with English public officials was reaffirmed by his experience with respect to the coinage and when he was accused of paying a British tax on tea exported to Virginia, the *Virginia Gazette* of May 12, 1775, (P) carried his open letter of apology which concluded:

> I also farther declare, that so far from having any connexion with the Ministry, my person is even unknown to any of them, and that I never was in their presence except when I attended about the copper coinage for Virginia in which I was employed, instead of a better agent.

PAPER MONEY PROBLEMS (1771–5)

The Treasurer of Virginia during the period the Colony was seeking copper coinage had a series of unpredictable difficulties with the paper currency which affected the exchange value of current money of Virginia. The unprecedented floods of 1771 in Virginia destroyed much of the privately owned tobacco stored in government warehouses, and the colony was obliged to issue 30,000 pounds in new paper currency, in July, 1771, to pay these losses. Slackening of business in England began to be felt in Virginia by July, 1772, but the Virginia exchange held to 25% above sterling.[45]

In January, 1773, the Virginia Treasurer announced the discovery of extremely deceptive counterfeit 5 pound notes of both the 1769 and the 1771 paper currency issues and all circulation of paper money came to a stop.[46] To remedy this situation the House of Burgesses in the March 4, 1773, session, authorized a redemption in specie or replacement by new notes of all denominations of the 1769 and 1771 currency emissions.[47] Proper paper for the replacement issue was not available and, in the emergency, the Treasurer located in Virginia a supply of circulating notes engraved in London and originally prepared for use by Colonel Thomas Tabb, and other Virginia merchants, who had endeavored to

[45] In an open letter dated July 20, 1773, to the editors of the *Virginia Gazette* Nicholas gives a resume of finances, paper currency and exchange fluctuation during his term of office. See: *Virginia Gazette* of July 29, 1773 (R & PD).

[46] *Virginia Gazette* of January 28, 1773 (PD).

[47] W. W. Hening, *Statutes at Large of Virginia*, Vol. VIII, p. 647, 13th George III, Chap. I. See: *Virginia Gazette* of March 11, 1773 (R).

organize the James River Bank a few years before.[48] The Virginia Treasurer, feeling that these notes could not be counterfeited, eliminated the inapplicable text in these note forms by the use of parentheses,[49] added appropriate language in longhand indicating they were issued by Virginia instead of by the James River Bank, printed the denomination, a border and "Death to Counterfeit" on the blank reverse, dated them April 1, 1773, and exchanged this currency for the older issues which were returned to the Treasury. These James River Bank Virginia Treasury notes are one of the most unusual issues of money in American Colonial history and the front and back of a specimen are illustrated on PLATE VI. Nicholas forthwith ordered a supply of large elaborately engraved notes which were prepared by Ashby in London and when they arrived in Virginia in September, 1773,[50] were signed and put into circulation under the March 4, 1773, act. The merchants, in the meantime, in order to restore confidence in Virginia paper currency, set themselves up as experts to pass on the genuineness of the 1769 and 1771 notes used in the course of trade.[51] The exchange dropped to 30% above sterling, but soon returned to 25%.[45] A year later the Treasurer's Office announced the discovery of a 20 shilling counterfeit Virginia note of the 1769 issue.[52] Most notes of this issue had been exchanged by this time so that this announcement did not materially affect public confidence in Virginia's paper money.

The independent legislative Convention of Virginia on

[48] Letter dated March 17, 1773 from Nicholas to Norton. See: *John Norton & Sons, Merchants of London and Virginia*, p. 305.

[49] This procedure is explained in a postscript to a letter written by Nicholas to Norton dated July 30, 1773. See: *John Norton & Sons, Merchants of London and Virginia*, p. 342.

[50] *John Norton & Sons, Merchants of London and Virginia*, pp. 305, 326 and 349.

[51] *Virginia Gazette* of February 4, 1773 (PD & R).

[52] *Virginia Gazette* of April 14, 1774 (PD).

July 17, 1775, authorized an issue of paper currency to finance Virginia's war expenses. Treasurer Nicolas, who still had on hand some of both the James River Bank note forms and the large notes engraved by Ashby, interlineated the former, omitting the use of parentheses and the printing on the back, and interlineated the latter, using parentheses for word elimination. He also had other notes printed from cuts and type so that the July 17, 1775, emission has three different styles of circulating notes.

Current money of Virginia continued to remain on a basis of 25% over par with respect to sterling and the exchange was pegged at that rate (6 Virginia shillings equalling one Spanish milled dollar, i.e., a piece of 8 reales) during the early years of the Revolution.[53]

[53] *Journals of the Continental Congress,* November 3, 1775, Vol. III, p. 319.

CONDITIONS PREVENTING NORMAL CIRCULATION

In 1775, a few genuine and quantities of counterfeit English copper halfpence were circulating in New England at $\frac{2}{3}$ pence New England currency and in the central colonies at $\frac{1}{5}$ pence or more in their currencies.[54] Paper currency of the New England states had exactly the same exchange value as Virginia paper currency. Counterfeit English halfpence in circulation in America usually did not contain more copper than Virginia halfpence and often had less. The metal or intrinsic value of all the above-mentioned coppers was in any event less than half of their circulating value. Virginia merchants naturally were aware of all of these conditions. It is therefore logical to assume that those merchants who received Virginia halfpence for the value of one-half pence in current money of Virginia would not wish to spend them for that amount when coin of equivalent size and weight in neighboring colonies could be spent for a far greater value.

Virginia halfpence were first distributed in Virginia during the spring of 1775 when the disputes between Great Britain and the colonies had become aggravated and people felt the imminence of war. In the fall of 1774 the Continental Congress had met in Philadelphia and another meeting was scheduled for May 10, 1775. Governor Dunmore published a proclamation dated March 28, 1775, in the Virginia Gazette warning Virginia delegates against attending that meeting.

[54] Thomas Jefferson, "Notes on the establishment of a Money Unit and of a Coinage for the United States," *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, edited by Julian P. Boyd, (Princeton, N. J., 1953), Vol. 7, p. 178. It is to be noted that a distinction between the value of a copper and a penny caused a revision of this document.

Virginia planned its own convention of delegates for March 20, 1775 at Richmond to ratify the actions of the Continental Congress and representatives from all counties were being selected. This convention on March 25, 1775, called for a suspension of the administration of justice in civil suits and recommended "to all creditors to be as indulgent to their debtors, as may be; and to all debtors to pay as far as they are able; * * *"[55] The removal of the powder from the public magazine at Williamsburg to an armed British schooner on April 21, 1775, by order of Governor Dunmore enraged the citizenry and a committee of 102 men organized to demand its return. Governor Dunmore promised only compensation in money for its value and on May 4, 1775, after payment was accepted, Patrick Henry in charge of the assembled committee sent a dispatch to Treasurer Nicholas which stated:

> The people here have it in charge from Hanover Committee to tender their service to you, as a public officer, for the purpose of escorting the public treasury to any place in this colony, where the money would be judged more safe than in the City of Williamsburg.[56]

Nicholas assured the group that he had no apprehensions for the treasury and they disbanded.

War began within 50 days after the first announcement of the availability of Virginia halfpence. This turmoil naturally created a desire in some of the people to secure and retain metallic money of all types. The fear of inflation and paper money depreciation could not be eliminated by law or patriotism. Although copper lacked the practicability of gold and silver in easily transported value and acceptability, yet it had commercial and war uses. The desire to retain rather

[55] *Virginia Gazette* of April 1, 1775 (DH).
[56] *Virginia Gazette* of May 11, 1775 (Pi); *The Remembrancer or Impartial Depository of Public Events for the Year MDCCLXXV*, J. Almon, (London, 1775), p. 103.

than circulate copper coin must have been furthered by the publication in the *Virginia Gazette* of August 10, 1775 (Pi) of a May, 1775, news bulletin from London which provided:

> Orders are sent to all the out ports to prevent the exportation of copper coin to any port of the American colonies, except on government account.

As the Revolutionary War continued the scarcity of copper tended to prevent the free circulation of Virginia halfpence more than their value. An advertisement in the *Virginia Gazette* for August 17, 1776 (DH) indicated "Ready Money given for OLD BRASS, at 18d per 1b. and COPPER at 15d * * *." Although the weight of one pound of Virginia halfpence would constitute 30d. in circulating value the advertisement showed the need for copper in Virginia and the inability to obtain it through normal trade.

JEFFERSON'S ACTION AND STATEMENTS

Some members of the House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia realized that the purchasing power of the Virginia halfpence had to be increased to make them circulate and at its first independent session held in Richmond the record shows that Thomas Jefferson on November 7, 1776, submitted a "Bill for Altering the Rates of Copper Coin of this Commonwealth" providing that the Virginia halfpence should pass for one penny each of current money of Virginia. He seems to have deemed it necessary to do so "For rendering the halfpenny *peices* of Copper coin of this Commonwealth of more convenient value and by that means introducing them into more general circulation." This proposal indicates that the only effective means to induce those who held Virginia coppers to spend them was to increase substantially the legal value of each coin. The act was rejected by vote on November 21, 1776.[57] It is to be noted that "introducing them into more general circulation" admitted there was some limited circulation.

In the spring of 1784 when Thomas Jefferson was participating in the plans for a copper coinage for the United States he made certain written suggestions which included a statement which has heretofore mystified numismatists and made Jefferson appear to have been unfamiliar with the authorized copper halfpence of his own commonwealth or their actual use. Jefferson states, "In Virginia coppers have

[57] *Journal of the House of Delegates of the Commonwealth of Virginia,* October 1776 session, (Richmond, 1828), p. 45, 46 and 65; See also: *Papers of Thomas Jefferson,* edited by Julian P. Boyd (1950), Vol. 1, p. 597.

never been in use. It will be as easy, therefore, to introduce them there of one value as of another."[58]

When it was Jefferson himself who introduced legislation in Virginia in 1776 to stimulate "more general circulation" of copper halfpence it is obvious that he knew that the coins were in the hands of the public, that they had been distributed by the treasury and were circulating to some extent. His statement, therefore, has been deceptive from a numismatic point of view. It served to support his argument in favor of the decimal system by asserting an unequivocal negative which from an economic point of view was generally not too misleading. If Jefferson had added the word "generally" or "virtually" or similar equivocal language the confusion as to the Virginia halfpence would have been avoided.

Jefferson subsequently clarified some facts and distorted others when he stated in his "Supplementary Explanations" to his "Notes on Coinage:"[59]

> Let us examine facts in countries where we are acquainted with them. In Virginia, where our towns are few, small, and of course their demand for necessaries very limited, we have never yet been able to introduce a copper coin at all. The smallest coin which any body will receive there is the half-bit, or 1/20 of a dollar. In those states where the towns are larger and more populous, a more habitual barter for small wants has called for a copper coin 1/90 or 1/96 or 1/108 of a dollar. In England where the towns are many and populous, and where ages of experience have matured the conveniences of intercourse they have found that some wants may be supplied for a farthing, or 1/208 of a dollar, and they have accomodated a coin to this want. This business is evidently progressive. In Virginia we are far behind.

Although admitting that an attempt was made to introduce copper into circulation and explaining reasons why the

[58] Thomas Jefferson, "Notes on the establishment of a Money Unit and of a Coinage for the United States" *Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, Vol. 7, p. 178.
[59] Ibid., Vol. 7, p. 185.

use of coppers was not needed in rural Virginia, Jefferson makes it appear that coppers did not circulate because people refused to receive them. The proposed legislation he introduced in 1776 proved quite the contrary, as his effort then was to induce people to spend Virginia coppers rather than to receive them. The sounder concept is that after people had time to adjust their thinking to the fears, shortages and inflation brought about by war the desirability of coppers reversed itself and halfpence became unacceptable because people were not accustomed enough to their use. Jefferson's statements as to Virginia copper coins may not have needed clarification in 1784, but their ambiguity was the principal factor in stimulating the research for this monograph because they confused the author.

EVIDENCE OF CIRCULATION AND OF HOARDING

In the course of the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg the copper coins which have been found from the period prior to the commencement of copper coinage at the United States Mint in 1793 consist of:

40 Virginia halfpence dated 1773.
1 William III English halfpenny (1695–1701 period).
2 Rosa Americana (Wood's patent) one penny dated 1722.
2 George I English halfpence dated 1722.
5 George II English halfpence, one dated 1738, one dated 1740, the dates of the others being undecipherable.
2 George II Irish halfpence (1737–60 period).
4 George III English halfpence, one dated 1774, one dated 1775, the dates of the others being undecipherable. They are all counterfeits of the period.
1 Charles II Scottish Bawbee or sixpence with the date undecipherable (1677–9 period).
1 Christian VII Danish 2 skilling dated 1785.
1 Maria Theresa Hungarian 1 poltura dated 1763.

These coppers along with 7 eighteenth century Spanish Colonial silver coins struck in Mexico City were not found in any groups but were scattered over the entire excavated area of the city. Most of them were substantially corroded, but clearly show evidence of wear from natural use as money and therefore confirm the actual circulation of Virginia halfpence in Virginia. It is also evident from this archeological evidence that the Virginia halfpenny was the predominantly

used copper coin in Williamsburg, as there are over twice as many Virginia halfpence as there are other copper coins in the preceding list.

Virginia halfpence in private and public numismatic collections are commonly found showing substantial wear from circulation, thereby confirming the archeological evidence.

Virginia halfpence are readily obtainable today in bright red uncirculated condition chiefly because of the discovery over a century ago by the family of Colonel Mendes I. Cohen of Baltimore of a hoard of halfpence in Richmond still in the original keg. Colonel Cohen was an antiquarian and a collector and on the sale of some of his coins in 1875 the existence and source of the hoard was kept somewhat secret. To prevent a collapse in the market price of Virginia halfpence (as collectors' items) the heirs of Colonel Cohen slowly sold halfpence to coin dealers until 1929 when 2200 pieces were sold at auction in one lot.[60]

Dr. Montroville W. Dickeson, whose *American Numismatic Manual* was published in 1859, indicates that a quantity of Virginia halfpence were "dug up from the summit of the hill, on which the college now stands at Knoxville, Tennessee; and quite a number were exhumed from a locality near Easton, Pennsylvania."[61] Disregarding the unreliability of much of Dickeson's information, little can be deduced from such data.

[60] Walter H. Breen, "Survey of American Coin Hoards," in *The Numismatist*, Vol. 65, (1952), p. 16.
[61] Page 84.

During the Revolutionary War copper in Europe was available at normal prices and the only risk was shipping it to America. As the war continued shipment of metal and other commodities to America became more reliable and thus as early as 1777 the Continental Congress was considering a mint for coining specie and copper.[62] On November 19, 1779, Edward Bridgen of the London firm of medallists, Bridgen and Waller, wrote to Benjamin Franklin at Passy, France, in an effort to secure a copper coinage contract for the United States and referred to Virginia halfpence as follows:

> I can deliver them free on Board for Six pounds sterling p. Hundred Weight (id est 112 lbs. p. cwt) Package included and I can get 8 Ton done p. month. I herewith send you 2 others a little polished to show the Metal in a Better dress the one is an ounce the other an half ounce weight and if the one was to pass for a halfpenny or the 108th part of a Dollar and the other for a penny or 54th part of a Dollar they would be less liable to be counterfeited and be 33⅓ p. ct more valuable than the English copper coin and 58 p. ct more than those coined for Virginia many years ago.[63]

Actually Bridgen's ability to figure percentages was not demonstrated in his letter as the coppers he proposed were 43¾% more valuable than British halfpence (46 to the pound) and 87½% more valuable than Virginia halfpence (60 to the pound), the latter percentage figure after adjusting for the depreciation of current money of Virginia becoming 50%.

[62] *Journals of the Continental Congress*, February 20, 1777, Vol. VII, p. 136–8.

[63] Manuscript in the library of the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia, Vol. 16, Frame 118.

Bridgen's figures do show at least that copper was plentiful in Europe and copper coin was obtainable there far cheaper than the circulating value of Virginia halfpence.

After the Revolutionary War and before the Constitution was adopted coppers were minted by Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts and by the Federal Government. In addition large quantities of counterfeit English halfpence and various copper tokens were introduced into American circulation, but not in Virginia. In 1789, there was a copper panic and the value of all copper coin circulating in the United States collapsed to its intrinsic value as metal.[64] Tons of coppers therefore found their way to the melting pot and many Virginia halfpence no doubt suffered the same fate.

Virginia halfpence had the unique distinction of being considered at first too valuable to circulate freely and subsequently of being of too little value and popularity to circulate freely.

[64] *The Freeman's Journal* (Philadelphia) of August 5, 1789; *Connecticut Journal* of July 28, 1789.

1774 COINAGE IN SILVER

There are four known specimens of a 1774 Virginia coinage in silver[65] and all of them are brilliant proofs. The bust on the obverse is much larger than that on the 1773 halfpence, but the size of the die is not. The legend reads GEORGIVS·III·DEI·GRATIA· instead of GEORGIVS·III·REX· as specified in the 1773 royal warrant and the 1774 proclamation. The text of the obverse legend of the pattern would require on the reverse a title at least with the word REX. The obverse die is identical to one used on the fourth style of the bust of George III found on the obverses of the English gold guineas dated from 1774 through 1786.

The reverse however is exactly the same style and size as the reverse of the 1773 copper halfpence. It is different from all dies for copper halfpence as well as having the distinctive date of 1774. There are eight strings in the harp on the arms of Virginia. No English shillings were minted between 1763 and 1787. The legal weight for the coinage of English shillings if they had been struck would have been 93.74 grains of silver 0.925 fine and it is interesting to note that the 84 to 86½ grain weight of the 1774 Virginia silver pattern is about 10% below the English standard. A further reduction in weight would have had to be made if consideration were to be given to a Virginia shilling which would stay in circulation in Virginia and not be exported from Virginia for its silver value. The introduction of its own silver coinage would

[65] Specimens are in the collections of F. C. C. Boyd, Johns Hopkins University, Mrs. R. Henry Norweb and the writer. It is very doubtful whether a 1774 bronze proof exists as it is unknown except for reported hearsay in James Atkins, *The Coins and Tokens of the Possessions and Colonies of the British Empire*, 1889, p. 265.

have had a strong stabilizing effect on the differential between sterling exchange and current money of Virginia, but there is no evidence of a desire for the coinage of Virginia shillings and no documentary support for any such coinage. Since Virginia copper was being coined during the early part of 1774 with dies dated 1773, the 1774 die may have been prepared for copper coinage, but the quantity of coppers authorized was coined before the 1774 die was needed. In view of the fact that this coin has always been called a "Virginia Shilling" readers will have to determine whether to rename it a 1774 pattern Virginia halfpence in silver. It is illustrated on PLATE I.

CLASSIFICATION OF DIE VARIETIES OF HALFPENCE

There are both major and minor die varieties of the 1773 Virginia halfpence. The major difference in the obverses is the existence or lack of a period after GEORGIVS. The major difference in the reverses is the number of strings in the harp on the coat of arms, there being either 6, 7, 8 or 9. The bust of George III on all obverse dies was developed from reproductions of one master puncheon as was the Virginia coat of arms on all reverse dies. The process of making a hand-cut master puncheon with which to sink a matrix was used at that time to make as many production punches from the matrix as were needed. In making dies the production punches were used and the master puncheon was not in danger of breaking. Generally, the same number punches and letter punches were used for cutting the legends into all production dies, and the varying positions of the letters and figures in these legends gives rise to minor die varieties.

A 1773 reverse die and both the puncheon and matrix for the bust on the obverse still remain in the Royal Mint Museum in London.[66] The 1773 reverse die has nine strings in the harp and is described in the accompanying table as reverse RM. (Royal Mint). As yet no halfpence have been found for which it was used. The illustration on PLATE VI is from a struck impression made from the die. On a recent examination of the die by the author it showed no wear from production coinage and the authorized issue may have been completed without this die being put into service. The puncheon has a raised head of George III in high relief and

[66] William J. Hocking, *Catalogue of the Coins, Tokens, Medals, Dies and Seals in the Museum of the Royal Mint*, Vol. II, p. 119.

the matrix produced from it does not fit perfectly, indicating that the matrix was used for production punches and had customary corrective recutting.

The dies for the coinage of Virginia halfpence, being products of the London Mint, were sharply and carefully cut, probably by either Richard Yeo, chief engraver, or Thomas Pingo, second engraver. There is, however, one pair of dies which is unusually perfect and is designated as 1–A and illustrated on PLATES I, II and IV. These dies are used on planchets weighing 135 grains or about 52 to the pound, whereas the weight of all other die varieties ranges between 105 and 128 grains with the great bulk weighing between 115 grains and 120 grains, the legal weight being 116.7 grains or 60 weighing one pound. Coins struck from the die combination, 1–A, have a proof surface and are perfectly struck on planchets having a diameter of $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches whereas all others range between $\frac{61}{64}$ inches to $1\frac{1}{32}$ inches. These facts and the scarcity of the 1–A variety lead to the conclusion that these are trial pieces struck from the first pair of dies made before the production dies. This is confirmed by the fact that John Norton gave Captain Barron a Virginia halfpence having the size of a guinea before all the tools were completed. (See page 21.) Neither of the dies in the 1–A combination are found combined with any other dies or on any coins weighing 60 to the pound or less. It is therefore probable that the planchet cutter for Irish halfpence was used to make planchets for trial Virginia halfpence because the smaller planchet cutter was not ready and thus variety 1–A weighs 52 to the pound as do the Irish halfpence of the period. After the confusion caused by Nicholas requesting halfpence weighing 52 to the pound, it is ironic that a few trial specimens of that weight exist by mere coincidence. This halfpence has qeen improperly referred to in the past as a "Virginia penny" but more correctly should be described as a trial Virginia halfpenny on an Irish halfpenny planchet. Its principal

design features which distinguish it from all other varieties are the small 7's in the date. It is very scarce.

In classifying varieties of the coinage the dies have been grouped so that the minor varieties are subdivisions of major varieties.

As to the obverse dies with period after GEORGIVS it can be noted that the distance between the three periods varies on each die. I have measured in 64ths of an inch from the center of the period after GEORGIVS to the center of the period after III for the first length, from the center of the period after III to the center of the period after REX for the second length and from the center of the period after REX to the center of the period after GEORGIVS for the third length.

As to obverses with no period after GEORGIVS the distance in 64ths of an inch between the center of the two existing periods has been measured. Decimal portions of an inch are not used because a simple scale can be readily used for the measurements.

As to the reverses the dies are first grouped by the number of harp strings. There is one large leaf extending outward from the upper part of each side of the arms on the reverse. The leaf on the right ends opposite various portions of the first I and the leaf on the left ends opposite various portions of A. These differences are noted in describing the varieties.

The horizontal member of St. George's cross in the arms of Virginia is referred to as the horizontal divider and in cutting the lettering into the various dies the upright of the third I in VIRGINIA is sometimes parallel and sometimes not parallel to the line of the horizontal divider. This relationship is noted in describing the reverses.

There is a period after 1773 and a period after VIRGINIA. These periods were intended to be placed midway between the circular base line and the circular top line of the lettering and numbering. Some of these periods are centered; others are higher than the center line ranging up to the top line and

these positions are noted. The shape of these periods is not always circular and some appear like flat lumps or dashes, but because of recutting these variations are not used as a basis for die distinction.

As quantities of coins were struck, the wear on the dies produced some die breaks and also made it necessary to recut portions of the lettering. An attempt to point out these minute differences by creating die states or subvarieties does not seem of sufficient importance to be justified.

The following table describes 17 obverse dies and 20 reverse dies which are found combined to constitute 22 varieties:

OBVERSES

OBVERSES WITH NO PERIOD AFTER GEORGIVS

Obv. No.	64ths of an inch between centers of periods	*Special features*	*With Rev.*
1	29	Last period much lower than center of letters.	A
2	29½	O nearer E than R in GEORGIVS. Period much closer to I than R.	E
3	30	Base of first I in III slightly low. Third I of III as close to R of REX as E is. E closer to X than R.	F
4	30½	Top of second I of III nearer top of first I than third I. Period slightly nearer I than R. E in REX nearer R than X.	G O P
5	31	Third I of III too low.	B Z
6	31½	Second I of III farther from third I than from first I. Period nearer R than I. E in REX nearer X than R.	X
7	31½	First I in III tilts left. Period after X higher than center and extremely close to X and to curl.	D

OBVERSES WITH NO PERIOD AFTER GEORGIVS

Obv. No.	64 ths of an inch between centers of periods	*Special features*	*With Rev.*
8	31	Second G in GEORGIVS slightly low. In III first I tilts sharply to left and second I tilts slightly to left.	H
9	31	Baseline of third I of III higher than baseline of R. Period slightly closer to R than to I. E in REX slightly nearer R than X.	B

OBVERSES WITH PERIOD AFTER GEORGIVS

20	29 31 50½	Space between tops of first and second I of III wide. Period after III nearer I than R.	X N
21	30½ 31 50½	III perfectly spaced.	N
22	31 31½ 51	E high in GEORGIVS. O nearer E than R in GEORGIVS.	S
23	32 28½ 49	Top of second I and third I in III distant. Period after III higher than center of lettering.	Q R
24	32 30 51	Baseline of III rises uniformly to right. Period nearer I than R.	K
25	33 28 50	Base of first G low. Top of first and second I in III distant.	M
26	35 28 51½	Second I in III tilts left. Center punch mark shows near curls.	Y
27	36 28 51½	First G distant from E. Base of first I in III slightly low.	J

REVERSES

REVERSES WITH 6 STRING HARP

Rev. Letter	*Special Features*	*With Obv.*
A	Small 7's in date. Period after date as near V as 3. Third lion touches branch. Leaf ends opposite midpoint between I and R. Leaf ends opposite center of left base of A. Third I slopes down to right relative to horizontal divider. Periods centered.	1
B	G distant from R and I. Third lion touches branch. Leaf ends opposite space to right of first I. Leaf ends opposite left tip of right base of A. Third I parallel to horizontal divider. Period near top line of A. Period after 3 centered. In some specimens 4th, 5th and 6th strings from left side of harp are double cut.	5 9

REVERSES WITH 7 STRING HARP

D	V is low and touches leaf. N almost touches arms. Second 7 higher than 3. Third lion touches branch. Leaf ends slightly right of center of first I. Leaf ends opposite right tip of left base of A. Third I parallel to horizontal divider. Period after date near top line. Period after A higher than center.	7
E	V is low and close to leaf. Top of G curls up. Top of 7 higher than 3. Horse's lower hind legs not struck clearly. Third lion touches branch. Leaf ends opposite point between center and right side of upright of first I. Leaf ends opposite center of narrow A. Third I parallel to horizontal divider. Both periods higher than center line.	2
F	V touches leaf. N is low. Leaf ends opposite center of first I. Leaf ends close to and opposite center of A. Third I parallel to horizontal divider. Both periods higher than center line.	3

Rev. Letter	*Special Features*	*With Obv.*
G	V is low. First I tilts right. G curls up at top. Leaf ends opposite center of first I. Leaf ends opposite center of A. Third I slopes down to right relative to horizontal divider. Both periods near top of line.	4
H	Leaf under V has angular bend to vertical position. N is too low. A tilts right. Large lion touches line. Leaf ends opposite center of first I. Leaf ends opposite left tip of right base of A. Third I slopes down to right relative to horizontal divider. Periods above center.	8
J	Right top of V higher at right end. Second I touches arms. A tilts to right and its right base is defective. Third lion touches branch. Leaf ends opposite center of first I. Leaf ends opposite center of left base of A. Third I is parallel to horizontal divider. Periods centered.	27
K	V touches and second I is very close to arms. A is high. Third lion touches branch. Leaf ends opposite center of first I. Leaf ends opposite left tip of right base of A. Right side of third I parallel to horizontal divider. Period above center line of A. Period after 3 centered.	24
M	VIR widely spaced. Second I close to arms. Leaf ends opposite left side of upright of first I. Leaf ends opposite center of A. Third I parallel to horizontal divider. Periods centered.	25
N	V is low. G is large and curls up at top. Second I touches arms. Third lion almost touches branch. Leaf ends opposite left side of upright of first I. Leaf ends opposite left tip of right base of A. Third I slopes slightly up to right relative to horizontal divider. Both periods slightly above center line.	20 21
O	V is low. Leafs ends opposite left side of upright of first I. Leaf ends close to and opposite right side of left base of defective A. Third I parallel to horizontal divider. Periods higher than center.	4

Rev. Letter	*Special Features*	*With Obv.*
P	V is low and touches leaf. G is too high and much nearer R than I. Second I shows double cutting. Leaf ends opposite left side of upright of first I. Leaf ends opposite left tip of right base of A. Third I is parallel to horizontal divider. Period near top line of 3. Period after A centered.	4
Q	V is low. Top of 3 higher than 7. Left base of A is high. Third lion touches branch. Leaf ends opposite left tip of first I. Leaf ends opposite center of A. Left side of third I slopes slightly down to right relative to horizontal divider. Periods centered.	23
R	V is low and very close to arms. Second I touches arms. N is low. Leaf ends opposite left tip of first I. Leaf close to and ends opposite right tip of left base of A. Third I parallel to horizontal divider. Period after 3 centered. Period slightly above center line of A.	23
S	V distant from first I. Second I close to arms. Third lion touches branch. Leaf ends opposite left tip of first I. Leaf ends opposite center of A. Third I slopes down to right relative to horizontal divider. Period at top line of 3. Period above center line of A.	22
	REVERSES WITH 8 STRING HARP	
X	V is low, tilts right and is close to leaf. Second I touches arms. Large lion touches line. Leaf ends opposite left side of upright of first I. Leaf close to and ends opposite center of narrow A. Third I slopes down to right relative to horizontal divider. Period higher than center line of 3. Period near top line of A.	6 20
Y	V is distant from first I. Second I almost touches arms. N is low and almost touches arms. Third lion touches branch. Leaf ends opposite left side of upright of first I. Leaf close to and ends opposite right tip of	26

Rev. Letter	*Special Features*	*With Obv.*
Y	left base of A. Third I parallel to horizontal divider. Period after 3 centered. Period higher than center line of A.	
Z	V is low. First I tilts right. Third lion almost touches branch. Leaf ends opposite right tip of first I. Leaf ends close to and opposite center of narrow A. Third I slopes down to right relative to horizontal divider. Flat period above center line of 3. Flat period near top line of A.	5
	REVERSE WITH 9 STRING HARP	
RM	Period after date nearer V than 3. Leaf ends right of right base of first I. Leaf ends left of left base of A. Third I slopes down to right relative to horizontal divider. (Description covers impression from die in Royal Mint Museum.)	–

The author will be grateful if readers will check specimens of Virginia halfpence so as to find such new dies and new combinations of dies as may exist. Gaps in the die designations have been left open for that purpose. Crosby indicates that twenty pairs of dies seem to have been used,[67] but that is only an estimate.

[67] Sylvester S. Crosby, *The Early Coins of America*, p. 339.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many of the coins examined are from the superb collection of F. C. C. Boyd without whose continued encouragement and cooperation the author's research in early American numismatics would be drastically limited. The writer also wishes to acknowledge the courtesies of Missouri Historical Society, Harvard Law School Library, New York Historical Society, Virginia Historical Society, American Numismatic Society, Colonial Williamsburg, The Royal Mint of England, The English Public Records Office, Raymond H. Williamson, John J. Ford, Walter H. Breen and Sir John Craig for assistance in gathering source material.

APPENDIX A

AN ACT FOR THE BETTER SUPPORT OF THE CONTINGENT CHARGES OF GOVERNMENT

(10th George III, Chap. XII, passed December 20, 1769 at Williamsburg, Virginia)

I. WHEREAS it hath been judged expedient * * * to direct an application to be made to his majesty to permit copper money to be imported into this colony, to the value of two thousand five hundred pounds sterling, and pass for the greater conveniency of change in small payments: * * *

II. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That if his majesty shall be graciously pleased to permit copper money to be brought in, and pass in this colony, the said treasurer shall, at the public expence, cause so much of such copper to be purchased in Great-Britain as at the rates, at which it doth pass there, will amount to two thousand five hundred pounds sterling, and to be imported into this colony; and shall pay the same away at the British rates to any persons having legal demands against the treasury, in such proportions as is directed by an act of assembly, made in the first year of the reign of king George the second, intituled An act for the better regulating and ascertaining the current rates of silver coin with this dominion, and for preventing the evil practice of cutting foreign gold into pieces; or the said treasurer may exchange such copper at the rates aforesaid for other money, with any person desiring such exchange, and such copper money shall thereafter be current, and pass in payment in this colony, according to the directions and limitations in the said last mentioned act. * * *

APPENDIX B

AN ACT TO AMEND THE SEVERAL ACTS OF ASSEMBLY RESPECTING THE CURRENCY OF COPPER MONEY IN THIS COLONY

(12th George III, Chap. XVII, passed April 8, 1772 at Williamsburg, Virginia)

I. WHEREAS by an act of the general assembly, passed in the first year of the reign of his late majesty king George the second, intituled An act for the better regulating and ascertaining the current rates of silver coin within this dominion, and for preventing the evil practice of cutting foreign gold into pieces, it is, amongst other things, enacted, that if his majesty, his heirs, or successors, should think fit, at any time thereafter, to permit copper coin to be brought in and pass in this colony, the same should pass and be current at the like rates it doth pass in Great-Britain. And whereas by one other act of assembly, passed in the tenth year of the reign of his present majesty, intituled An act for the better support of the contingent charges of government, it is, amongst other things, enacted that if his majesty should be graciously pleased to permit copper money to be brought in and pass in this colony, the treasurer should, at the public expence, cause so much of such copper to be purchased in Great-Britain, as at the rates at which it doth pass there would amount to two thousand five hundred pounds sterling. And whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that it will be more convenient for the purposes to which copper money is usually applied, to have the same coined into halfpenny pieces of the value of so much current money of Virginia, instead of sterling money of Great-Britain, and that the value of one thousand pounds sterling, in such currency halfpence, will be sufficient to answer the present occasions of the colony: Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Burgesses, of this present General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted, by the authority of the same, That so much of the last mentioned act as impowers the

treasurer to import copper money, to the amount of two thousand five hundred pounds sterling, is hereby repealed.

II. And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That if his majesty should be graciously pleased to authorize the circulation of copper money in this colony, the treasurer for the time being shall, at the expence of the public, import so many halfpence of the value of the current money of Virginia as may be purchased for one thousand pounds sterling, exclusive of cost and charges, to be issued and exchanged, at the public treasury, for the purposes, and under the regulations, prescribed and directed by the said recited acts.

III. Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to restrain his majesty from regulating the currency of the said copper money within this colony, in such a manner as his majesty, by his royal proclamation, or by his royal instructions to his governor, or commander in chief of this colony, for the time being, shall, from time to time, judge proper and necessary.

APPENDIX C

ROYAL WARRANT DATED MAY 20, 1773 FOR COPPER COINAGE FOR VIRGINIA

George R.

Whereas it has been represented unto us by the Petition of John Norton Merchant presented to the Commrs. of our Treasury that our Colony of Virginia did by Virtue of an Act of Assembly past in the 10th year of our Reign make application to Our Right Trusty and Right Wellbeloved Cousin & Councillour Wills Hill Earl of Hillsborough then one of Our Principal Secretaries of State that he would intercede with us for leave to have a Copper Currency in Our said Colony of Virginia And Whereas It has been represented unto us by the Commrs. of our Treasury aforesaid that the said John Norton has proposed to them to undertake the said Coinage and that his Proposal having been referred to you the Master of our Mint for your Consideration You have given your Opinion that the same is proper to be complied with Our Will & Pleasure is And We do hereby authorise and command you Charles Sloane Cadogan Master & Worker of Our Mint in Our Tower of London to receive into Our said Mint from the said John Norton or from such Persons as he shall contract with for that purpose fine Copper in Bars nealed and which when heated red hot will spread thin under the hammer without cracking and which Shall be of a due Size or Thickness to be prescribed by you and out of the same to coin Twenty Five Tons or such lesser Quantity as shall be necessary for our said Colony in Halfpence of such a bigness that sixty of them may make a Pound Weight Avoirdupois excepting such small errors as may happen in and by the unequal sizing of the Bars which errors you shall endeavour that they be not in Excess & Defect above the 30th Part of a Pound Weight and this not by Design but only by accident and if the said Copper Bars do not bear the Assay in Size & Fineness you shall not receive the same but return them back to be manufactured anew and the Quantity of Copper which shall be received by you in Bars from such

Contractors as aforesaid shall be redelivered by you by weight either in Monies to such Persons as shall be duly authorized to receive the same or in the Scissel & Brocage of the said Bars to the said Contractors to be recast & wrought over again at their expence and you shall cause Our Effigies with the Inscription GEORGIUS · III. REX. to be stamped on one side of each Piece & the Virginia Arms on the Reverse with the St. George's Cross leaving out the Escutcheons & Crowns except one Crown at the Top as on the Guinea without Crest supporters & Motto except the word VIRGINIA round the arms with the date of the year and when any Quantity of such Monies shall be coined the same shall be well mixed in a Heap & assayed by counting out sixty Pieces from several parts of the Heap & weighed every Parcel so counted out and you shall also cause the same to be assayed in Fineness by heating some Pieces of the Money Red Hot & Then battering them to see if they will spread thin under the Hammer without cracking[68] and you shall bear & sustain all charges & waste in cutting nealing Flatting scouring blanching barreling coining assaying weighing & delivering the same at Our Mint in Our Tower of London for Five Pence per Pound Weight avoirdupois exclusive of the twenty shillings per Ton to be paid to our Clerk of the Copper Coinage of our said Mint for overseeing the said coinage & keeping the accounts thereof which said Five pence per Pound Weight & 20s p Ton shall be paid quarterly And for the said allowance of 5d. p £ Wt. & 20s p Ton you are to indemnify & save us & this Kingdom from any Charge & Demands whatsoever in respect of this intended Coinage and the moneyers shall not pay vend or distribute any of the said new coined Monies before the same shall be duly assayed & delivered to you the Master or Worker and We do further appoint & order that all Receipts & Deliveries of Copper in Bars or Scissel & all Deliveries of Moneys from the Moneyers to you & from you to such Persons as shall be only authorized to receive the same with the assays thereof shall be entered in Books by the said

[68] A test to show whether copper coins were pure was worked out by Sir Isaac Newton. When heated red hot, copper coins could be beaten thin without cracking. The addition of tin made copper easy to roll, but also made hot copper brittle. This test was to prevent tin and other impurities from being added. This test was in use from 1700 until 1860 in England. See: Sir John Craig, *The Mint*, page 220.

Clerk who shall see all the assays performed & the Bars & Money & Scissel weighed & one or more Pieces taken out of every Parcel of Monies assayed to be kept in a Box under his Key & the Key of you the Master & Worker in order to be tried at such times before such Persons as the Commrs of our Treasury for the time being shall appoint And our further Will and Pleasure is and We do hereby command & charge all the officers of the Tower aforesaid That all Persons bringing in Copper in Bars to the said Mint or coming thither for money or scissel of Copper shall have free ingress egress & issue by the Gates & thro' the same Tower & Franchises thereof inward & outward at all times without any arresting disturbance letting or gainsaying of the Chief Governor Constable or Lieutt: or the Porter of any other officer or Person whatsoever to be for any Manner of Debt Matter or Cause whatsoever it be & without any thing given to them or any other for to have such entry and We do further command & require the Gravers Moneyers Smith & all others attending on this service to do their Duty with Diligence & application & to observe the Tasks and Directions given them by you the said Master & Worker for coining our said Monies well & with Dispatch and Whereas the Contractors are to deliver Bars so sized that 60 Halfpennys when cut out of the same shall make a Pound Weight without erring either in Excess or Defect above 1/30th Part & it will not be possible to draw the said Bars to so exact a Size without cutting from time to time Halfpenny Blanks thereof and weighing the same. Our further Will & Pleasure is that you do deliver to the s^{d} Contractors one proper cutter they the said Contractors giving proper security to return the same into Our Mint at the expiration of their Contract and for so doing this shall be as well to you as to all others concerned in this Coinage a sufficient Warrant. Given at our Court at St. James this 20th day of May 1773 in the 13th year of Our Reign.

To Chas. Sloane Cadogan
Master & Worker of Our Mint
within Our Tower of London.

By His Majesty Command
North. Geo. Onslow J. Dyson

APPENDIX D

PROCLAMATION OF NOVEMBER 16, 1774

By the King.—A Proclamation
George R.

Whereas, it hath been humbly represented to us on the part and behalf of our colony of Virginia that a currency of copper money within the same colony would be highly beneficial to our good subjects, the inhabitants thereof, for the more easy and convenient making of small payments; and whereas the Treasurer of our said colony, being thereunto authorized by an Act of our Governor, Council, and Assembly of said colony, passed in the tenth year of our reign, hath delivered to the master and worker of our mint, in our tower of London, a sufficient quantity of fine copper in bars, nealed, for the coinage of five tons of the pieces hereinafter mentioned, after making the just and usual allowance to the officers of our mint; and whereas our said master and worker of our mint hath, in pursuance of our warrant for that purpose issued, coined thereout five tons of pieces of copper coin, of such weight that sixty pieces thereof are equal to one pound weight avoirdupois, without erring either in excess or defect above one thirtieth part, and are of the value of two shillings and sixpence, according to the currency of money in our said province of Virginia; and each piece is stamped on one side with our effigies, with the inscription 'Georgius III. Rex.' and on the reverse with the Virginia Arms, with the St. George's Cross, leaving out the escutcheon of crowns, except one crown at the top as on the Guinea, without crest, supporters, or motto, except the word 'Virginia' round the arms, with the date of the year; which are now ready to be exported to our said colony of Virginia. We have therefore, with the advice of our Privy Council, thought fit to issue this our Royal Proclamation: and we do accordingly hereby ordain, declare, and command, that the said pieces of copper money, so coined, stamped, and impressed, as aforesaid, shall be current and lawful Money of and in our said colony of Virginia, and of and within the districts and precincts

of the same; and shall pass and be received therein after the rate following, that is to say, twenty-four of the said pieces shall pass and be received for the sum of one shilling, according to the currency of our said province of Virginia, and at and after such rate shall be computed, accepted and taken accordingly in all bargains, rates, payments, and other transactions of money. Provided always, and we do hereby further declare, that no person shall be obliged to take more than one shilling of such copper money in any one payment of any sum of money under twenty shillings, nor more than two shillings and six-pence thereof in any one payment of a larger sum of money than twenty shillings.

Given at Court at St. James, the 16th day of November, 1774, in the fifteenth year of our reign.

God save the King.

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PLATES



1773 Trial Copper Halfpenny
on oversize planchet
(Enlarged to 1½ diameters)



1774 Silver Pattern
(Enlarged to 1½ diameters)

II



1 2 3



4 5



6 7



8 9

No Period after GEORGIVS

OBVERSES



20



21



22



23



24



25



26



27

Period after GEORGIVS

OBVERSES

IV



A

Six String Harp



B



D



E



F



G



H



J



K



M

Seven String Harp

REVERSES



N



O



P



Q



R



S

Seven String Harp (cont.)



X



Y



Z

Eight String Harp



RM

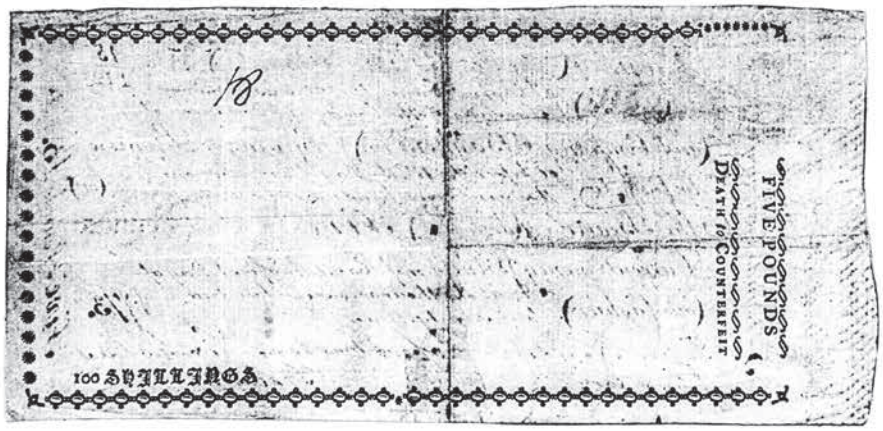
Impression struck from die in Royal Mint Museum

Nine String Harp

REVERSES



Virginia Treasury Notes created by interlineation of available circulating notes engraved in England for proposed use by the James River Bank.



Ornamented protective design and legend printed in Virginia on blank back of James River Bank note forms.

EMERGENCY PAPER CURRENCY
APRIL 1, 1773

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

MUSEUM NOTES
X



THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
NEW YORK
1962

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ADDITIONS TO COINAGE FOR COLONIAL VIRGINIA

(See Plates XXVIII–XXIX)

A classification of a series of coins always seems to stimulate numismatists to seek unlisted dies and combinations. When the varieties of Virginia halfpence were first published in 1956[1] it was suggested that readers communicate their findings to the author. A sufficient number of unlisted die varieties have been located so that a supplement seems timely.

The number of obverse production dies has been increased from 17 to 22, four of the five new varieties being those without a period after GEORGIVS in the legend. The number of reverse production dies has been increased from 20 to 23, one new variety having 7 strings in the harp and the other two having 8 strings. The total number of combinations has increased from 22 to 28, but reverse die RM has not yet been found in any combination. These statistics do not include the 1774 Virginia halfpence in silver (p. 37). Since a total of approximately 672,000 Virginia halfpence were struck (p. 22) the average production from a pair of dies seems to have been about 30,000 coins on the basis of the dies now known. Since major die breaks and die deformities are not found on Virginia halfpence the dies must have been retired after showing any readily noticeable damage.

The obverse production dies for Virginia halfpence, having been cut immediately following the issuance of the Royal Warrant of May 20, 1773, do not seem to have been well cared for because several obverse dies such as 4, 5, 24, and 27 show pitting from rust.

In the 1956 monograph the archaeological evidence of the actual circulation of Virginia halfpence by their discovery in worn condition in the course of excavations in the restoration of Williamsburg was pointed out (p. 33), but no early written confirmation of circulation had then been found. However, in a pamphlet entitled *On Monies*,

[1] Eric P. Newman, *Coinage for Colonial Virginia* (New York, 1956), NNM No. 135. References by page number are to this text.

Coins, Weights, and Measures, published in Philadelphia in 1789 Virginia halfpence are specifically listed as being found in circulation. The author of the pamphlet was John Beale Bordley who at the time of its publication lived in Wye Beach, Maryland and often visited nearby Philadelphia to see his wife's family. This pamphlet is the first American "treatise on copper coin" as Bordley described it. In it he listed the weight of Virginia halfpence as 120 grains which is slightly more than the official weight of 116.7 grains (p. 40). Since many Virginia halfpence weigh 120 grains the reliability of Bordley's comments is confirmed. He also mentioned Nova Constellatio coppers, genuine English halfpence, Birmingham halfpence, French, Dutch, and Spanish coppers as having been weighed and checked by him. Although he listed the weight of New Jersey coppers as determined by the New York committee report of March 5, 1787,[2] he did not list them as coins he checked from circulation. He omitted any reference to Connecticut or Vermont coppers or Massachusetts cents and half cents. He thus reported copper coin in circulation in his native Maryland and its vicinity and by so doing has shown that the circulation of Virginia halfpence had spread into areas surrounding Virginia by 1789.

In 1960 archaeologists in Colonial Williamsburg while excavating the site of the residence and outbuildings of Anthony Hay found a Virginia halfpence under the dismantled remains of the residence, the date of the razing of which is not known. The finding of the coin under such circumstances was conclusive in proving that the residence was still standing in 1775 when Virginia halfpence were introduced into circulation.[3]

The Cohen hoard of over 2500 Virginia halfpence in uncirculated condition (p. 34) can now be traced back to Jacob I. Cohen (1744–1823) and to Israel I. Cohen (1750–1803), uncle and father respectively of Col. Mendes I. Cohen (1796–1879), of Baltimore. Jacob I. Cohen, after serving in the American Revolution, moved to Richmond in 1780 and joined Isaiah Isaacs in forming the well-known banking and trading firm of Cohen and Isaacs. Israel I. Cohen joined his brother in Richmond in 1784, and remained there until his death in

[2] Sylvester S. Crosby, *Early Coins of America* (Boston, 1875), p. 290.
[3] The President's Report, 1960, Colonial Williamsburg, p. 17.

1803. In 1806 Jacob I. Cohen moved from Richmond to Philadelphia and in 1808 the widow and children of Israel I. Cohen moved to Baltimore. In view of the fact that Mendes I. Cohen is quoted as saying that the hoard of Virginia halfpence came from his father,[4] their acquisition must have been between 1780 and 1803. It therefore seems probable that the halfpence held by the Treasurer of Virginia were taken from Williamsburg to Richmond during the Revolutionary War when the Capitol was moved and that the hoard was acquired in Richmond by Israel I. Cohen, either directly or through Cohen and Isaacs.

With respect to the 1774 Virginia halfpence in silver (p. 37) four known specimens were specifically mentioned. Crosby had known only of three. Edouard Frossard[5] in 1879 said that there were "three or four specimens only in American cabinets," but, referring to the specimen in the Bushnell sale in 1882, says, "certainly not 3 but 10 or 12 of these, or more, are at present known." Frossard's comment must await possible corroboration. Two additional pieces can now be accounted for, consisting of another specimen in the Emery May Norweb collection, having been acquired in England and one piece currently offered for sale by Richard Picker in the April, 1962 *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, p. 1084. This accounts for a total of six pieces.

It has been suggested in the review[6] of *Coinage for Colonial Virginia* and elsewhere that the rarity of the various combinations would be welcome. A sufficient number of specimens have now been examined to do so. The many varieties found in the Cohen hoard has resulted in uncirculated specimens being as frequently found as worn specimens. The varieties with a period after GEORGIVS. are about 1½ times more numerous than those without it. Variety 1–A, often improperly referred to as the Virginia penny because of its greater weight and diameter (p. 40), composes less than 1 per cent of the total of known halfpence.

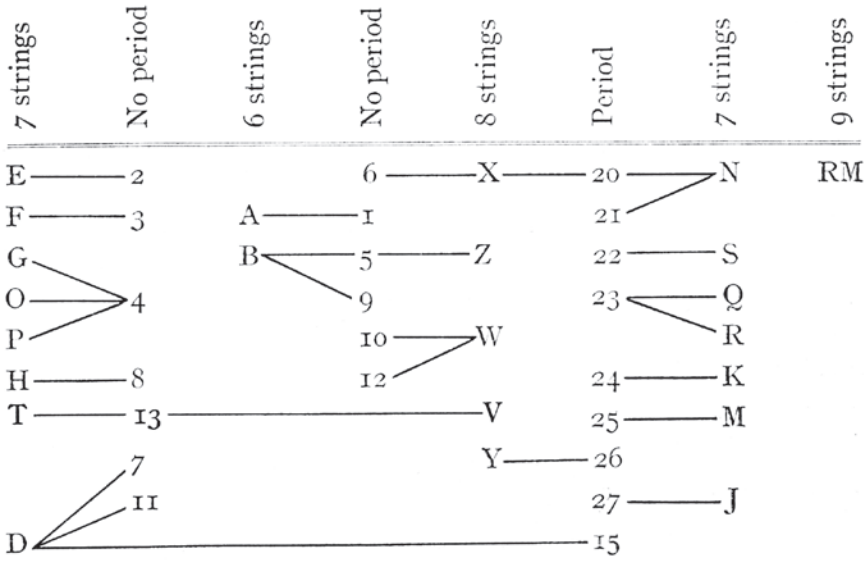
[4] John W. Haseltine, Item 713 in his January 21, 1880 sale catalogue. See *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society* (Boston, 1871), Vol. 11, p. 103.
[5] Addenda to *Monograph of United States Cents and Half Cents* (Irvington, N. Y., 1879), p. 51; *Numisma*, Vol. 6, No. 3 (May, 1882).
[6] Walter Breen, *The Numismatist* (Feb. 1957), Vol. 70, p. 170.

The scarcity scale with a range of eight points was used in the preparation of the following table indicating the relative scarcity of the various varieties:

COMBINATION	RARITY	COMBINATION	RARITY	COMBINATION	RARITY
1–A	8	8–H	3	21–N	8
2–E	8	9–B	3	22–S	3
3–F	4	10–W	5	23–Q	2
4–G	5	11–D	7	23–R	5
4–O	4	12–W	7	24–K	1
4–P	6	13–T	8	25–M	1
5–B	6	13–V	8	26–Y	2
5–Z	6	15–D	7	27–J	2
6–X	4	20–N	4		
7–D	4	20–X	4		

A table of combinations of all known 1773 dies has been prepared in such a manner as to segregate the dies into their major types in columnar fashion and to show their interlocking.

TABLE OF COMBINATIONS



A description of the previously unlisted dies follows:

NEW OBVERSES

WITH NO PERIOD AFTER GEORGIVS

Obv. No.	64 ths of an inch between centers of periods	*Special features*	*With Rev.*
10	27½	Third I of III low. Continuation of upright of R in REX would clear underside of nose. Final period barely clear of right side of X and as close to curl as to right upper point of X.	W
11	30	Center I of III slightly nearer I to left than I to right. Period closer to I than to R. Last period slightly above center line of letters.	D
12	30	Third I of III lower than other two. R in GEORGIVS tilts left relative to adjacent G. R in REX tilts to left. Last period below center line of letters.	W
13	30½	Middle I of III slightly nearer I on left than I on right. Period slightly nearer I than R. All letters widely spaced. Continuation of upright of R of REX would fall entirely on the front of the nose adjacent to the tip. Diameter through point of left leaf of three top leaves would almost touch right side of S.	T V

WITH LOW PERIOD AFTER GEORGIVS

15	32 32 50	An irregular period after S is on the baseline of the letters instead of on the center line of the letters. This period may actually be only a die injury. Second period closer to I than to R. S is not as close to 12 o'clock position as first I of III whereas in Obverse 7 (which is similar) S is nearer 12 o'clock than first I of III.	D

NEW REVERSES

WITH SEVEN STRING HARP

Rev. Letter	*Special features*	*With Obv.*
T	Leaf ends opposite right portion of upright of I. R should tilt farther to right. Leaf ends close to and opposite right end of left base of A. Third I parallel to horizontal divider.	13

WITH EIGHT STRING HARP

V	V is low and tilts right. Leaf ends opposite left end of base of first I. Second I touches arms. Third I slopes down to right relating to horizontal divider. Large lion clear of line. Going from top down tail ends of the three small lions are successively nearer the line. Leaf close to and ends opposite center of bases of A. Periods barely hihger than center lines.	13
W	V is low and tilts to right. The 3 in the date is recut, having first been punched so as to touch shield. Leaf ends opposite left tip of first I. Leaf ends close to and opposite right tip of left base of A. Third I parallel to horizontal divider. Periods after 3 and after A higher than center line of letters. Two die breaks develop from border to left loop on bottom of shield.	10 12

The plates of illustrations accompanying these notes contains the following additions, clarifications and corrections to the plates originally published:

Obverses 10, 11, 12, 13, and 15 and *Reverses* T, V, and W are new.[7]

Reverses K, O and X are from better specimens than were originally available.

Reverses N and Z were transposed on the original plate and are now properly identified.

[7] *Obverse* 10 and *Reverse* W were described by Walter Breen as Lot 59 in the Catalogue of the New Netherlands Coin Co. Sale No. 51, held June 19, 1958. Richard Picker discovered 11–D, 12–W and 15–D. Paul Weinstein located 13–T, which was originally published in *Colonial Newsletter*, Vol. 2, No. 4 (Oct., 1961). Ted Craige found 13–V.

All other *obverses* without the period after GEORGIVS and the other 8 string harp *reverse* have been included for ease of comparison.

The description of Reverse P in the original monograph (p. 46) is amended to state that the leaf points to the right side of the upright of I and that the period after A is slightly above the center line of the letters.

After the description of Reverse D (p. 44) there should be added Obverses 11 and 15 described herein.

To complete the mention of all writers who previously published material on Virginia halfpence and whose work was not cited in my original monograph, I am glad to add Agnes Baldwin, Charles Little, and Phares O. Sigler.[8]

We are grateful to Richard Picker for his helpfulness in both die variety study and rarity determination.

ERIC P. NEWMAN

[8] Agnes Baldwin, "The Virginia Halfpennies," *The Numismatist*, Vol. 24, No. 8 (Aug. 1911), p. 276; Charles Little, "Numismatics in Colonial Virginia," *The Numismatist*, Vol. 49, No. 11 (Nov. 1939), p. 895; Phares O. Sigler, "The Coins of Colonial America," Chap. V, *Coin Collectors' Journal*, Vol. 12, No. 1 (Jan. 1945), p. 5.

COLONIALS

30001 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, No Period MS64 Brown NGC. N. 3-F, W-1455, R.4. 105 grains. The standard Virginia design depicts King George III facing right, with the coat of arms of the House of Hanover on the reverse. This example lacks a period over the King's head, and has seven harp strings on the reverse. The preponderance of Mint State examples in recent auctions suggests that this variety was part of the Cohen hoard of 1869, a large cache of Virginia halfpence estimated to number over 2,000 pieces. Both sides of this sharply defined example have complete borders, although with narrow dentilation at the lower obverse and upper reverse. The fields of this light brown example are prooflike, with hints of light blue toning, and traces of original mint red on the reverse. Both the obverse and reverse dies are unique to this variety.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 243

30002 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, No Period MS63 Red and Brown NGC. N. 4-G, W-1460, R.3. 119.0 grains. The same type as the preceding, with seven strings in the harp on the reverse. The obverse has the typical die chip at King George's neckline. Although this variety is plentiful, Mint State examples are seen infrequently, suggesting that the Newman 4-G was likely only a minor part of the Cohen hoard. The light olive obverse has splashes of green-steel toning with considerable orange mint color. The reverse is mostly lustrous bright orange with traces of bluish-olive patina. Obverse 4 is paired with two other reverse dies besides reverse G. The reverse of this coin is plated in Eric P. Newman's classic Virginia coinage reference, *Coinage for Colonial Virginia*, reproduced at the beginning of Session 1 in this catalog.
Ex: U.S. Coin Co. (12/1912), lot 667; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 244

30003 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, No Period MS63 Brown NGC. N. 4-O, W-1470, R.4. 121.3 grains. The same type as the preceding, with seven strings in the harp on the reverse. The O reverse is the second reverse paired with obverse 4 and is scarcer than the 4-G die combination. The Virginia Newman 4-O halfpenny appears infrequently at auction. The usual minor die sinking is noted at the A of VIRGINIA on this reverse. Lustrous olive-brown surfaces appear on both sides with a small splash of deep toning at the lower right obverse. Hints of turquoise toning appear in the hair details, and traces of faded mint red are noted on the reverse. Struck on a slightly larger diameter planchet than many other Virginia pieces.
Ex: B. Max Mehl (11/1954), lot 2076; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 243

30004 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, No Period MS64 Red and Brown NGC. N. 5-B, W-1410, R.6. 127.8 grains. The diameter of the flan is noticeably larger on this example than on most others. Reverse B is the only halfpence reverse with six harp strings, although Reverse A of the 'Virginia Penny' also has six harp strings. The Newman 5-B is a rare variety, and most survivors are noticeably circulated. This example is the first Mint State piece we have seen, although Roger Moore reports a finer example in his collection. Mild clashing can be seen over the laurel wreath on the obverse. The characteristic obverse die chip is visible on the back jaw line. Both sides have at least half of the original mint color with delicate blue-green toning. A small patch of old corrosion covers a few dentils at 10 o'clock, providing an excellent pedigree marker.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 244

1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS64 Brown
Newman 3-F, No Period, Seven Harp Strings



1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS63 Red and Brown
Newman 4-G, No Period, Seven Harp Strings



1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS63 Brown
Newman 4-O, No Period, Seven Harp Strings



1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS64 Red and Brown
Newman 5-B, No Period, Six Harp Strings



1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS64 Brown
Newman 6-X, No Period, Eight Harp Strings



1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS65 Brown
Newman 7-D, No Period, Seven Harp Strings



1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS63 Brown
Newman 23-Q, Period, Seven Harp Strings



1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS64 Brown
Newman 23-R, Period, Seven Harp Strings



30005 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny, No Period MS64 Brown NGC. N. 6-X, W-1610, R.3.** 121.2 grains. Eight Harp Strings. Obverse 6 is only found with reverse X, while that reverse can also be found with obverse 20. The 6 obverse usually has a die chip over the eyebrow of King George III and the reverse has spalling over the upper outer portions of the shield. This Choice Mint State example with bluish-olive patina has dappled steel toning and splashes of original mint color in the protected areas. The desirability of this coin is increased by the fact that the reverse was used as the plate coin in Eric P. Newman's classic research on Virginia coinage.
Ex: Harlan P. Smith (Chapman Brothers, 5/1906), lot 38; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. Lot 38 in the Smith catalog was a five piece lot of Virginia halfpence. PCGS# 243

30006 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny, No Period MS65 Brown NGC. N. 7-D, W-1480, R.2.** 113.6 grains. Seven Harp Strings. The No Period obverse is combined with a reverse featuring seven harp strings. Newman 7-D is the most plentiful variety of the No Period type, and can often be found in high grade. The reverse D is paired with two other obverse dies, making it one of the longer lasting dies. Note the center dot on the reverse found on the vertical bar in the shield. This glossy chocolate-brown Gem has traces of pale blue toning on the obverse, and subdued magenta and green on the reverse, blended with golden-tan that is faded from original orange mint color. Another highly desirable plate coin (obverse) in Eric P. Newman's classic research of Virginia coinage.
Ex: B. Max Mehl (11/1954), lot 2075; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 243

30007 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period MS63 Brown NGC. N. 23-Q, W-1560, R.3.** 106.5 grains. This plentiful variety has a period after GEORGIVS, and displays seven strings in the harp on the reverse. Obverse die 23 is found with reverse Q, and also with another seven strings reverse, reverse R, offered in the next lot. Both sides of this attractive Mint State Virginia colonial coin exhibit olive-brown patina with brilliant orange mint luster in the protected areas. A few splashes of steel toning are evident on the obverse. The Virginia halfpence are official issues of the British government, coined exclusively for use in the American colonies.
Ex: Lyman Low (143rd Sale, 9/1909), lot 59; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 240

30008 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period MS64 Brown NGC. N. 23-R, W-1565, R.4.** 116.1 grains. A period after GEORGIVS and a seven-stringed harp are seen on this variety. Enough Mint State examples of the 23-R survive to suggest that these were part of the Cohen hoard. In fact, nearly all Mint State Virginia halfpence, especially those with partial to full mint red, probably have the Cohen hoard as their source. This Choice Mint State example represents the scarce Newman 23-R die combination. Both sides have pleasing olive-brown surfaces with considerable orange mint luster in the protected areas around the design elements. A highly desirable feature for many collectors with a sense of history is that BOTH the obverse and reverse of this coin served as plate coins in Eric Newman's classic research on Virginia coinage.
Ex: Thomas L. Elder (40th Sale, 4/1910), lot 323; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 240

30009 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period MS62 Brown NGC. N. 24-K, W-1570, R.1.** 114.6 grains. This variety has a period following GEORGIVS, and seven strings in the harp on the reverse. The obverse and reverse dies were uniquely used for this variety. Note the characteristic die chip found in the obverse field in front of King George III's neck. This die defect must have occurred when the die was being made, since it can be seen on virtually all high-grade examples. This coin has smooth chocolate-brown surfaces with traces of golden-tan. A century ago, Henry Chapman described this piece as "Ex. fine, light olive."
Ex: George Parsons (Henry Chapman, 6/1914), lot 38; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 240

1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS62 Brown
Newman 24-K, Period, Seven Harp Strings



30010 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period MS65 Red and Brown NGC. N. 25-M, W-1580, R.2.** 121.5 grains. A period follows GEORGIVS, and the reverse harp has seven harp strings. Note the characteristic die chip in the reverse on the lower portion of the vertical shield bar. There are 29 known die varieties of Virginia halfpence, along with another variety called a 'penny,' and the silver 'shilling.' Newman 25-M is one of eight monogamous die pairs in the halfpence series. A lovely Gem from the famous Stickney collection, this example has considerable orange mint color, attractively blended with olive-brown toning. Henry Chapman described this piece as 'Uncirculated. Bright red' in 1907, and it realized 60 cents.
Ex: Matthew Adams Stickney (Henry Chapman, 6/1907), lot 106; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 241

1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS65 Red and Brown
Newman 25-M, Period, Seven Harp Strings



30011 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period MS65 Red and Brown NGC. N. 26-Y, W-1680, R.2.** 121.5 grains. A period follows GEORGIVS, and the reverse has eight harp strings on this variety. Both dies are unique to the 26-Y, appearing nowhere else in the Virginia series. In addition, this is the only variety that combines a With Period obverse and an eight-stringed reverse. This Gem has muted bluish-olive toning on both sides, and retains more than 50% of its fiery orange mint color. This coin is the second Virginian in this group with the highly desirable feature of having both obverse and reverse serving as plate coins in Eric Newman's classic research on Virginia coinage.
Ex: Harlan Page Smith (Chapman Brothers, 5/1906), lot 38; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. Lot 38 in the Smith catalog was a five-piece lot of Virginia halfpence. PCGS# 241

1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS65 Red and Brown
Newman 26-Y, Period, Eight Harp Strings



30012 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period MS63 Red and Brown NGC. N. 27-J, W-1585, R.2.** 127.6 grains. A period follows GEORGIVS, and the reverse has seven harp strings. Note the repunched letter A in the reverse legend that is best seen in high-grade examples. A plentiful variety for the type collector, the 27-J was represented in substantial quantities among coins from the Cohen hoard. This is one of the eight monogamous halfpence die pairs in the Virginia series. This pleasing Mint State piece has considerable original mint color, especially on the reverse, with both sides exhibiting olive-brown toning.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 241

1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS63 Red and Brown
Newman 27-J, Period, Seven Harp Strings







1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS65
Reverse Sample Strike, Nine Harp Strings
The Newman Plate Example

30013 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Uniface Reverse Die Sample Strike MS65 NGC. Newman Reverse RM. 337.6 grains. Lead. Nine Harp Strings. During an investigation of existing dies at the Royal Mint by Graham Dyer and Peter Gaspar, a nine stringed reverse harp Virginia "tool" was discovered. Their investigation led them to speculate that the "tool" was either an unhardened and unused Virginia reverse die or a master matrix. What the "tool" actually represents is still a matter of controversy. All known Virginia halfpence have six, seven, or eight harp strings on the reverse, while this die has nine harp strings. Other differences are also observed. The fourth quarter of the Hanoverian shield at the lower right depicts a semée of hearts composed of six elements. Only five elements appear on all known production dies of the series. The individual letters and numbers are all well-formed and similar to the so-called Virginia 'penny' but unlike most other production dies.

Eric P. Newman plated this exact piece in his 1956 reference, *Coinage for Colonial Virginia,* with a notation on page 39 of that reference that 'The illustration on Plate VI is from a struck impression made from the die.' This piece was struck by the Royal Mint specifically on the request of Newman, who describes it as "pot metal." Newman provided a brief description of the die in his reference. There is no mention of the die in Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia,* nor in the *Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia*. We have neither seen nor heard of another, and hold the opinion that it is unique. In a 2004 email to Roger Moore, Newman noted in part that this piece is thick, and its weight is meaningless.

The reverse impression is crisp, with medium gray surfaces showing muted luster. The planchet is rather thick with a squared edge. The blank reverse has a raised rim. The Virginia colonial aficionado should not discount the importance of this piece.

Ex: Royal Mint; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



1774/3 Virginia Shilling, PR58 Whitman-1695, Silver Pattern The Newman Plate Example

30014 1774/3 Virginia Shilling PR58 NGC. Encyclopedia-182, W-1695, R.7. 86.8 grains. 99% silver. Medallic alignment. An extremely rare non-denominational issue, the Virginia silver coin is traditionally called a shilling in numismatic literature, although no evidence exists to support that denominational label. The obverse die is identical to the George III gold guineas dated 1774 to 1786, while the reverse is the same style as the Virginia halfpence, except for the date. The reverse has eight harp strings, similar to six reverse dies of the halfpence, but identical to none of those dies. Sources suggest that Thomas Pingo, assistant engraver at the Royal Mint from 1771 to 1776, was the artist who engraved these dies. Chief engraver Richard Yeo reportedly produced the Virginia halfpence dies.

This is the first Virginia shilling that we have handled during the four decade history of our firm. Eric P. Newman knew of four examples in 1956, including this coin from his own collection that served as the plate coin in *Coinage for Colonial Virginia*. Today there are five known examples. Two examples are held in museum collections, leaving just three available to collectors.

This example shows a trace of rub on the high points, with lovely pewter-gray surfaces that exhibit delicate blue and iridescent toning. A few inconsequential marks are noted on each side. Of interest, the obverse and reverse of this coin was plated in the classic paper on Virginia coinage by Eric P. Newman.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

Census of the 1774/3 Virginia Shilling

PR58 NGC. Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. The present piece, probably acquired in the 1940s from B.G. Johnson.

Proof. Page; Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil M. Brand; Brand Estate; B. Max Mehl (privately, 1/11/1937); Norweb Collection; Smithsonian Institution. Certain past references have recorded a second example in the Norweb Collection, although no such coin appeared in any of the Norweb sales.

Proof. Gschwend Collection; Col. James W. Ellsworth Collection; Garrett Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1294; private collection. Plated in Walter Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia*.

Proof. Roper Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 131; private collection.

Gem Proof. Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. Ex: James Ten Eyck (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 832; Virgil Brand; F.C.C. Boyd; Boyd Estate; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 1/2005), lot 98. Plated in the Whitman *Colonial Encyclopedia,* and at the Colonial Williamsburg website, history.org. PCGS# 249



A RECENTLY DISCOVERED COIN SOLVES A VERMONT NUMISMATIC ENIGMA

ERIC P. NEWMAN

The discovery and identification of an early American coin, the existence of which was heretofore unknown, provides proof for a theory which has been the basis of controversy for a century. In the similar discovery of the element, helium, first there was a place logically reserved for it in atomic tables, then its apparent existence in the sun was theoretically proven and finally it was actually discovered on earth. The coin recently found is the culmination of similar events.

The enigma to be solved is why the series of 1787 and 1788 Vermont coppers with bust facing right displayed a distinctively British insignia, namely, the British Union (The Crosses of St. Andrew and St. George) in the shield on the reverse and not the emblem of Vermont. This is a startling inconsistency. England had recognized American independence in 1783. The legend on the coppers themselves emphasized independence and liberty (INDE ET LIB). Vermont, as an independent Republic, although not recognized as one of the thirteen original colonies, had been vigorously seeking statehood, using its 1785 and 1786 Green Mountain coinage with the motto STELLA QUARTA DECIMA to promote its campaign to become the fourteenth star.

The inconsistency is further emphasized by the fact that every Connecticut copper coined in the New Haven Mint from its beginning in 1785 had the Connecticut emblem (three vines) in a similar shield except as to varieties on which the shield appears undecorated; that the Nova Eborac coppers of 1787 had the

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New York emblem inserted in each decorated shield; that, prior to or during the minting of such bust type Vermont coinage, all New Jersey, Massachusetts and unofficial coppers for American use featured only state and federal insignia; and finally that Vermont itself in its own 1786 "baby head" coppers had the Vermont emblem consisting of four haystacks in the shield on coins struck by the same franchise holders prior to the 1787 and 1788 coinage.

It follows that if the British emblem is in the shield at the side of the seated female figure on the Vermont reverses, the figure is Britannia. A collateral problem is whether the bust on the obverse of the 1787 and 1788 Vermont coppers with bust facing right is that of George III.

THE EARLY CONTROVERSY

The turmoil concerning the British designs on the Vermont bust type coppers started in 1870 when Edmund F. Slafter in *The Vermont Coinage*[1] castigated each previous writer who mentioned anything British about the Vermont coinage. He attacked such "unfounded insinuations and grave misstatements in connection with the coinage, implicating the loyalty and honor of the State of Vermont." In 1858, John H. Hickcox had written: "At the time the British in Canada were carrying on negociations with the leading men in Vermont, for the purpose of making Vermont a Crown dependency, coppers were issued having on the obverse, 1, a bust of George III, Legend, VERMON AUCTORI, reverse, the figure of Britannia."[2] Slafter first replied that the negotiations with the British in Canada had ended in 1782 and were merely a means of keeping the British from attacking Vermont from Canada during the Revolutionary War. Apparently Slafter was unaware of the fact that the Separatist group in Vermont were negotiating with English offiicials until 1791 for the purposes of rejoining the Empire.[3] He then continued:

"but we are told without any qualification that the coppers have upon them the bust of George III. Here, again, the author draws solely on his imagination. In regard to the coin first described by him, there is no inscription, not a word or an emblem[4] upon the coppers to indicate that the bust is intended for that of George III*** Resemblance is one thing, an

[1] *Collections of the Vermont Historical Society*, Vol. I (Montpelier, 1870), pp. 289–318.
[2] *An Historical Account of American Coinage* (Albany, 1858), p. 31; republished as "The History of American Coinage," *Bankers and Magazine and Statistical Register*. Vol. XVI (1861), p. 253.
[3] Samuel Flagg Bemis, *Jay's Treaty* (New York, 1923), pp. 17, 18, 42, 53, 125 and 353.
[4] The British emblem on the shield was apparently not noticed.

intended representation is quite another. The nose on the effigy is prominent, giving the face an oval form; but unfortunately for Mr. Hickcox's fanciful theory the old King did not monopolize all large noses and oval faces."

In 1859 Dickeson had repeated Hickcox's statement as to the Vermont coppers and had added that the Connecticut coppers were also copied from the bust of George III.[5] As to assertions "that the image on some of the Vermont coins is that of George III, while the mottoes and devices are those established by the legal authorities of the state," Slafter comments: "We need not give any serious attention to fancies so utterly baseless and idle."

In a paper prepared by Benjamin F. DeCosta, of New York, in 1868,[6] it was stated as to Vermont coinage that "the authorities actually had a coin struck bearing the image of George III." As to this statement Slafter referred to the £ 5000 surety bond posted by the coiners for proper compliance with the statute and argued that such a violation of the statute was beyond comprehension. Then Slafter added, "Had he taken proper pains to look for the evidence on which the charge he was making must rest we presume it never would have been made."

None of the early writers commented upon the British emblem in the shield on the Vermont coppers. Crosby's illustrations[7] show it, but he also omits any comment with respect to it.

As will be subsequently shown in this article, the original statements by Hickcox and DeCosta, that the Vermont coins bore the image of George III and the figure of Britannia were correct, and that Slafter, in spite of presenting many facts and clarifying many points as to the Vermont coinage, was logically sound but actually wrong on this major issue. Slafter's humor, however, in his description of how writers (not just those on numismatics) blindly copy one another without independent research is evident in the following comment:

"It is marvellous with what facility the 'surmise' of one writer becomes the 'impression' of the next, and 'the distinct opinion' of the third, and so on, crescens eundo, until it comes to be announced, without any foundation whatever, as the genuine fact of history".

Slafter himself has been so copied.[8]

[5] Montroville W. Dickeson, *American Numismatic Manual* (Philadelphia, 1859), pp. 102, 106.
[6] *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, Vol. XXII, p. 369.
[7] Sylvester S. Crosby, *Early Coins of America* (Boston, 1875), p. 186, Pl. V, 2, 3 and 4.
[8] "Coining Money – 1785 to 1788," *Records of the Governor and Council of the State of Vermont*, Vol. III (Montpelier, 1875), p. 383.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH ON VERMONT COPPERS

Before examining the new light shed upon these enigmas by the recent discovery of the coin responsible for this study, the applicable facts developed in the course of past research on Vermont coinage should be examined. After the publications of John H. Hickcox, Montroville W. Dickeson, Edmund F. Slafter and Sylvester S. Crosby came works by C. Wyllys Betts,[9] Hillyer Ryder,[10] John M. Richardson,[11] Howard H. Kurth,[12] Walter H. Breen[13] and Kenneth E. Bressett[14] who have each in turn progressively published new information and conclusions on Vermont coppers and the author has endeavored to minimize the repetition of as much of such material as it not inconsistent with a development of the facts to support the conclusions of this article.

The original franchise for Vermont coinage was granted to Reuben Harmon, Jr., for a period of two years beginning July 1, 1785, and he shared the franchise with three others, including William Coley, a goldsmith and die-cutter, who moved from New York to Rupert, Bennington County, Vermont, to participate in the work. Under this franchise the first series of Vermont coppers was minted at Rupert featuring the sun shining over the Green Mountains on the obverse and 14 sunrays and 14 stars on the reverse. Coley cut the dies and assisted in the striking. When Harmon received a renewal of his franchise on October 24, 1786, the design of the copper was completely changed. A head was to be the obverse design and a woman, suggested by the committee report to represent the Genius of America, was to be on the reverse. This change indicated the desire to improve the acceptance of Vermont coppers within and outside the state by making them similar to the coinage devices on Connecticut coppers and on British halfpence which constituted the great bulk of the coppers in circulation. Since the Vermont coiners had the problem of working their coppers into circulation, uniformity with other coppers in circulation would naturally be helpful. The provisions of the act included a requirement that "the device for coppers by him hereafter

[9] C. Wyllys Betts, *Counterfeit Half Pence Current in the American Colonies and Their Issue from the Mints of Connecticut and Vermont* (New York, 1886).

[10] Hillyer Ryder, "The Colonial Coins of Vermont," included in *The State Coinages of New England* (New York, 1920).

[11] John M. Richardson," The Copper Coins of Vermont," *The Numismatist*, Vol. LX (1947), p. 331.

[12] Howard H. Kurth, "Connecticut and Vermont Coppers of British Type," *The Numismatist*, Vol. LV (1942), pp. 102, 514; Introduction to "The Copper Coins of Vermont," cited above.

[13] Walter H. Breen, "Survey of American Coin Hoards," *The Numismatist*, Vol. LXV (1952), p. 7.

[14] Kenneth E. Bressett, "Vermont Cent Variety," *The Numismatist*, Vol. LXV (1955), p. 162.

coined, shall be a head with the motto, *Auctoritate Vermontensium*, abridged – on the reverse, a woman with the letters, INDE:ET:LIB: – for Independence and Liberty."[15] In all probability no old dies remained since the change in design and legend had to be immediate.

Accordingly, coppers dated 1786 were struck, one variety with a "baby head" facing right (Ryder 9),[16] and two varieties with an armored bust facing left (Ryder 10 and 11). The obverse of Ryder 11 was then combined with another reverse, apparently dated 1787, known as Ryder 15. The dies for these coins were sunk by a different craftsman than those struck under the original franchise. While the letter punches on these four varieties are generally the same, particularly evident in the M and N, they are entirely different from those used by Coley to make the dies for the earlier Vermont coppers. An examination of the punches used to cut the device on the obverses of Ryder 10, 11 and 15 shows that the same punch was previously used to cut 1785 and 1786 Connecticut obverse dies,[17] namely, 1785 Miller 7(1), 7(2) and 8 and 1786 Miller 4(1), 4(2), 5(1), 5(2), 5(4), 5(5), 5(6), 5(7), 5(8), 5(9), 5(10), 5(11), 5(13), 5(14) and 5(15). In checking the device punch used in making the reverse dies of Ryder 10, 11 and 15 it can be noticed that the same punch was previously used on 1786 Connecticut reverse dies, Miller B(1), B(2), F, G, H(1), H(2), I, K, L, M, N, O(1), O(2), P, Q, R and S. (See PLATE XXXIII.) None of the Vermont or Connecticut reverse dies prepared with the last described device punch have any insignia in the shield.

By comparison with previous Vermont coppers the die workmanship of the four initial bust-type Vermont coppers is crude. The Connecticut mint was cutting its own dies as rapidly as possible for maximum production of its own coppers and had already been co-operative in permitting the use of two above mentioned device punches for the benefit of the Vermont franchise holders. William Buel, son of the notorious Connecticut diemaker, Abel Buel, had brought to Rupert late in 1786 these worn punches and other tools (inaccurately confused with coin dies by Abel Buel's grandson)[18] and apparently made the dies for Ryder 9,

[15] Crosby, *Early Coins of America*, p. 183.

[16] References to Ryder include the additions made by Richardson and Bressett.

[17] Die identification is in accordance with Henry C. Miller, "The State Coinage of Connecticut," included in *The State Coinages of New England* (New York, 1920).

[18] *Vermont Quarterly Gazateer* (Burlington, 1860) republished as *Vermont Historical Gazateer*, Vol. I, (Burlington, 1867), p. 226; *Early Coins of America*, p. 188 and n. There is no basis for the assertion by Abel Buel Moore that William Buel brought dies for the 1787 Fugio copper and the specific die punch connection between the Vermont and Connecticut mints is by itself sufficient proof of the nature of William Buel's participation.

10, 11 and 15. The need for a more skilled diemaker than William Buel was paramount for continued Vermont coinage, as the 1786 dies must have broken prematurely judging from the scarcity of these initial bust-type coppers. The reverse die of Ryder 15 was from its initial use badly broken across the date. William Coley, even though an owner of a one-fourth share of the business was financially disappointed in the enterprise and had joined another Vermont partner, Daniel Van Voorhis, of New York, in petitioning the New York Assembly on February 16, 1787 for a franchise to coin copper for New York.[19]

Having accounted for Ryder 15 (bust facing left and with no shield emblem) it is noticeable that all other regular 1787 and 1788 Vermont coppers have the bust facing right and the British emblem in the shield. By the use of the word, "regular," the mulings associated with Vermont coinage have been excluded. The regular 1787 and 1788 coppers with bust facing right are made up of 22 combinations of 13 obverse dies and 13 reverse dies. It is readily observed with respect to all of them except Ryder 27 (hereafter discussed) that the same device punch was used to cut the head into each obverse die and the same device punch was used to cut the seated figure into each reverse die. In other words, Ryder 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 were struck from dies cut with one obverse device punch and one reverse device punch. These coppers are hereafter described as "punch-interlocked." Ryder 14, as a representative of the punch-interlocked group, is illustrated on PLATE XXXII.

MULINGS ASSOCIATED WITH VERMONT

A sound approach to the problems involving the punch-interlocked coppers requires the elimination of conclusions based upon the mulings or hybrid coins associated with Vermont coppers. These mulings have confused the issues and are as follows:

Classification	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
Ryder 1, same as Crosby, fig. 36 (See PLATE XXXIII hereof).	Male bust facing right. VERMON AUCTORI (Made with same device punch as Ryder 31, Crosby VII–32, a 1771 imitation British halfpence and all punch-interlocked Vermont coppers).	Liberty with cap, flag and scales. IMMUNE COLUMBIA. 1785 (Die worn from previous use with Nova Constellatio series).

[19] *Journal of the Assembly of the State of New York* (New York, 1787), p. 53.



Example (Ryder 14) of punch-interlocked group of 1787 and 1788 Vermont Coppers showing British emblem in shield.



1776 imitation British Halfpenny struck from dies cut with same pair of device punches as Vermont punch-interlocked group.



1786 Connecticut (Miller 1-A) struck with reverse die cut with same number punches as 1776 imitation British Halfpenny.

SOLUTION TO VERMONT ENIGMA
(Coins enlarged to two diameters)

PLATE XXXIII



1785 Vermont (R. 3)
made according to 1785 act.



1786 Vermont (R. 9)
made according to 1786 act.



1786 Vermont (R. 10)



1786 Connecticut (5[1]–G)

Struck from dies cut with same pair of device punches



1788 Vermont (R. 27)



Imitation 1778 British 1/2d

Struck from dies cut with same pair of device punches



Imitation 1771 British 1/2d



Muling with same obverse die as 1776 imitation 1/2d

Same obverse device punch as punch-interlocked Vermont group



R. 31



R. I Cr. VII–32

Same obverse device punch as punch-interlocked Vermont group

SOLUTION TO VERMONT ENIGMA

Classification	*Obverse*	*Reverse*
Crosby VII–32 (See PLATE XXXIII hereof).	Male bust facing right GEORCIVS III·REX· (Made with same device punch as Ryder 1, Ryder 31 etc.	(Same as above).
Ryder 31, same as Crosby p. 192 (See PLATE II hereof).	Male bust facing right GEORGIVS·III·REX (Made with same device punch as Ryder 1, etc.).	Seated female with British shield. INDE + ET. LIB + (Die previously used as Vermont reverses on Ryder 25, 28 and 29 and subsequently used on 1788 Connecticut Reverse I).
Ryder 13, same as Crosby 1–C	Male bust facing right VERMON AUCTORI	Seated female with British shield. BRITANNIA. 1787 (Die mostly illegible from previous use on imitation British halfpence).

It will be noted that in each of the above muled pieces the two sides of the coin bear no logical relationship to one another. They do not contain appropriate legends for compliance with the Vermont law and would have subjected the £5000 surety bond to forfeiture if made in Vermont or by authority of the Vermont franchise holders. The legends of the last three are part American and part British. The quality of craftsmanship on all existing specimens of these mulings is inferior to the standard of what the Vermont and Connecticut mints were capable of producing. From the quality and quantity of these mulings existing today it is clear that they are not mistakes or experiments, as Ryder 13 is found in substantial quantity, Ryder 31 is almost as common as the average Vermont variety, even though the IMMUNE COLUMBIA mulings are scarce. The obverse dies on all of the above mulings are not known to have been used on any other coins, while the reverse dies had been in service as previously indicated. The two obverse dies, Ryder 1 and Ryder 13, were obviously (because of their legends) made for regular Vermont use, but never so used.

The mulings therefore appear to have been made from dies which were remainders – dies without mates, dies rejected for quality or dies worn from use. The conclusion that the mulings were made after the 1787 and 1788 punch-interlocked Vermont coinage is inescapable. They must have been made at Machin's Mills before the middle of 1789 when the collapse of the value of coppers was caused by overproduction in American mints. The original Machin's Mills partners, disgruntled by failure to obtain any other coining franchise, were already at odds

by this time and were not concerned about Reuben Harmon and the sureties on his bond. There is no basis for the suggestion they might have been made for Canadian circulation.[20]

Since the mulings were made subsequently and not prior to the 1787 and 1788 punch interlocked Vermont coppers they are not good evidence in ascertaining why the Vermont issues had the British insignia or why they contained a bust which appeared to be George III. They merely indicate that the original Machins' Mills group made dies for coining imitation[21] British halfpence, a subject not within the scope of this article.

THE NEED FOR VERMONT DIES

James F. Atlee, the diemaker in the partnership formed April 18, 1787, for coining coppers at Thomas Machin's Mill, near Newburgh, New York, had committed his services and both his "implements" and those of Samuel Atlee[22] to the use of that partnership. The Vermont coiners needed his services. The only way in which the New York partnership would work with the Vermont coiners was to share the Vermont franchise on a basis whereby the Vermont group yielded a sixty per cent share in the Vermont franchise to the New York group and in exchange the Vermont group was to have a forty per cent share in the profits of any other operations. The contract dated June 7, 1787, sets forth the arrangement.[23] The New York group had no franchise for coining and had not by then received any favorable action in their petition to the State of New York for such rights. The Vermont group had a franchise to coin an unlimited quantity of copper without obligation to make any franchise payment on production for the first three years. It can be assumed that the Vermont group gave up 60% of their franchise because they had some very compelling reason — a desperate need for dies.

The October 24, 1786, Vermont act required coppers of specific weight, quality, mottoes and designs and a £ 5000 compliance bond, but there was no technical obligation as to where dies, planchets or even the coppers themselves had to be

[20] "The Coinage of Vermont", *AJN*, Oct. 1870, p. 42.

[21] The word "imitation" is used as to American-made British halfpence in preference to "counterfeit" halfpence because in many American states it was not then illegal to produce copper coinage of any description.

[22] *Early Coins of America*, p. 193.

[23] *Early Coins of America*, p. 196.

produced. Planchet cutting and striking facilities had already been in operation since 1785 at Rupert, so there could be no basis for criticism if dies were produced elsewhere. Connecticut, New Jersey, and Massachusetts coiners in addition to American importers of British counterfeit halfpence were beginning to flood the country with coppers and the Vermont-New York group did not wish to have coining delayed in any way. Any time saved in making dies would give the partnership extra profit from production. Device punches would ordinarily have to be prepared to make the dies.

Could it be that as part of the "implements" furnished by the Atlees to the Machin's Mills partnership there were obverse and reverse device punches which had been prepared for use in making imitation British halfpence? On what other basis could Vermont coppers contain the British Union and omit a Vermont emblem? For what other reason could the bust be so similar to that of George III?

PROGRESS TOWARD A SOLUTION

The dies for one Vermont coin, Ryder 27, were made with different punches from the punch-interlocked Vermont group. A comparison of its devices with imitation British halfpence results in the recognition that the 1788 reverse of Ryder 27 containing the British emblem in the shield is cut with the same device punch as the reverse of a variety of an imitation British halfpence dated 1778 (see PLATE II). The expression on the face and the domed hair confirm the identical punch source. Likewise the obverse device punch for Ryder 27 was the same as was used in the obverse of this same imitation British halfpence dated 1778.[24] The 1778 date found on this imitation is fictitious because a comparison with other imitations dated 1787 indicates its mintage in 1787 and a deliberate predating by using the same number punches.

A regular Vermont copper is therefore related to a regular imitation British halfpence by both obverse and reverse device punch identity and no mulings are involved in establishing this identity. If a similar association with imitation British halfpence could be established for the large punch-interlocked group of Vermont coppers the same theory of origin could be applied to both cases.

[24] The obverse and reverse device punches used on Ryder 27 and the imitation British halfpence dated 1778 were also used in cutting dies for most 1788 Connecticut coppers with bust facing right, other imitation British halfpence and the muling of an imitation British halfpenny obverse with 1788 Connecticut reverse D.

For many years the author has been examining imitation British halfpence in the hope, among other things, of finding specimens struck with dies cut with the same device punch used for the obverse or the same device punch used for the reverse of the punch-interlocked 1787 and 1788 Vermont group.

There is a regular imitation British halfpence dated 1771 which has the bust on the obverse cut with the same device punch as the punch-interlocked Vermont group (see PLATE XXXIII). The reverse device is, however, not so associated. Both sides have broad serrated borders similar to many Vermont coppers and to some Connecticut coppers such as 1786 Miller 1–A, 1787 Miller 1(1)–A and 1788 Miller 8–I. As is well known, Connecticut 1788 Miller obverse 8, which is the same obverse die as 1787 Miller 1(1), is found combined with the Vermont reverse used on Ryder 25, 28 and 29, and on the muling, Ryder 31. Due to these associations it can be reasonably assumed that the dies for this 1771 imitation halfpence were cut by James F. Atlee at Machin's Mills about 1787 and predated.

In spite of the foregoing examples of association between regular Vermont coinage and regular imitation halfpence the reverse device punch used for the punch interlocked Vermont group and having the British emblem had not been found on any imitation halfpence. A coin meeting these requirements has recently appeared.

AN UNKNOWN COIN IS FOUND

In 1950 there was excavated in Stepney, Fairfield County, Connecticut, an eighteenth century iron kettle containing 125 Connecticut coppers, 8 Vermont coppers, 3 Vermont-Britannia mulings (Ryder 13), 1 Nova Eborac and 72 British and Irish eighteenth century halfpence (chiefly imitation and counterfeit). The latest date was 1788 and the 209 dirt-encrusted coppers ranged from well-worn to uncirculated condition.[25]

One of the imitation British halfpence, illustrated on PLATE XXXII, had the following remarkable characteristics:

A. The legends were CEORCIVS III REX and BRITANNIA 1776. Neither C had been cut into a G, a circumstance similar to the obverse of Crosby VII–32, heretofore described.

B. The bust faced right and was cut into the die by the identical device punch used on the group of punch-interlocked Vermont obverses and obverses of certain

[25] See n. 13.

affiliated mulings heretofore described. The facial form, the hair, the wreath and the hair ribbon as well as the general measurements prove this identity.

C. The seated female figure on the reverse was cut into the die by the identical device punch used on the group of punch-interlocked Vermont reverses. The facial expression, hair style, leg position and foot position prove this identity.

D. The British Union in the shield on the reverse was distinctively condensed into four single bands without any fillets between the crosses and the field, whereas it was technically proper for each band to overlay another wider band beneath. This condensed form of British union is found only on James F. Atlee's dies for imitation British halfpence such as the reverse of Ryder 13 and not on any genuine British halfpence or British-made counterfeit halfpence.

E. Most of the letter punches were identical to those used in cutting the dies for punch-interlocked Vermont coppers and certain affiliated mulings, particularly the V, E, R, O, N, T and B.

F. The weight (117½ grains), size, color, texture and weak striking is virtually the same as found on most of the punch-interlocked Vermont coppers.

G. The obverse die (not just the device punch) is the identical die which is muled with the LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO die of New York (see PLATE XXXIII). Crosby,[26] points out how similar the obverse die of that muling is to the GEORGIVS · III · REX obverse which is muled with the 1785 IMMUNE COLUMBIA (Crosby VII–32). The finding of the 1776 imitation halfpence supplies the missing link.

H. The tiny date has a 1 which is much thinner and shorter than the other numbers. Each 7 has a shortened downstroke and the 6 has a flat top on its loop. The reverse of the 1786 Connecticut copper, Miller A, is cut from a die with the identical number punches. It also appears that both the obverse and reverse device punches used to cut the dies for 1776 imitation halfpence were also used to cut the dies for 1786 Connecticut Miller 1–A, even though substantially changed by further tooling of the coinage die itself. As will be noted on PLATE XXXII, the British union was eliminated on the Connecticut copper and a disproportionately small liberty cap was added. The border serrations as well as some of the letters are the same on both the Connecticut piece and the recently discovered coin.

[26] *Early Coins of America*, p. 322.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FIND

There were no genuine British halfpence dated 1776 and therefore the date 1776 is deliberately fictitious. Since the numbers in the date 1776 can be made up out of those punches used in cutting the 1786 Connecticut Miller 1–A, it is reasonable to assume that the date 1776 was selected for convenience or patriotic significance and that the die for the imitation was probably made at least ten years after its dating. The predating of the coin is further confirmed by the fact that during the Revolutionary War there were copper shortages and copper coinage could not have been practical or profitable in America.

The 1776 imitation British halfpence in the Fairfield County hoard is the first known coin on which the so-called Vermont reverse device punch containing the British Union in the shield is found used with a consistent and proper legend, BRITANNIA. The intended use of this punch for dies for imitation British halfpence by the original Machin's Mills partnership is a logical conclusion. This conclusion is reinforced by the fact that the same obverse die punch used for the punch-interlocked Vermont group is also used on this newly discovered American-made imitation British halfpence. It is an additional fortuitous circumstance to have this same imitation halfpence also associate itself by punch identity with Connecticut coppers and by die combination with New York coppers.

If the obverse and reverse device punches used on the punch-interlocked Vermont series were originally prepared to make Vermont dies and later used for imitation British halfpence dies the British union would not have been in the shield. The punches were therefore intended for the imitation halfpence and their use was diverted to Vermont dies when the June 7, 1787, Machin's Mills agreement was made. Because there was no particular "head" for the obverse specified under the Vermont law and no particular "woman" specified for the reverse, the head of George III and the figure of Britannia holding a British shield were lawfully used so long as the proper legends were added. The Vermont coiners needed James F. Atlee's diemaking services, his punches and tools so desperately that they were willing both to give up 60% of the profits from their franchise and to decorate Vermont coins with the king and the symbol of the country against which they had fought to obtain their freedom.

On the one-hundredth anniversary of the publication by John H. Hickcox of the first book on the history of American coins it is a pleasure to corroborate with proof one of the most criticized allegations of this pioneer in American numismatics.





1785 Immune Columbia, VG8
Ryder-1, Whitman-2250

30015 **1785 Vermont Copper, Immune Columbia VG8 NGC. RR-1, Bressett 26-Z, W-2250, Low R.6.** This famous muling combines a Vermont obverse of the George III type with the IMMUNE COLUMBIA reverse that was used on several Machin's Mills issues, including English-made Nova Constellatio dies that were only used in colonial America. These mules with the Vermont inscriptions are official issues as Thomas Machin was authorized to produce Vermont copper coinage. While there is some debate about the origin of the reverse die, current scholarship suggests that the die is strictly an American product, rather than a rejected English die as Walter Breen once postulated.

Approximately 30 examples of the Vermont Immune Columbia variety are believed to exist, and all are in low grade. Both sides exhibit a smooth, hard planchet with lovely golden-tan, olive, and magenta toning. A few scattered marks are inconsequential. This coin was struck on an undersized planchet as always. However, all of the inscriptions are complete, with the tops of the date visible. In fact, more of the date is visible on the Eric P. Newman example than on most others. Despite the flatness of the central design motifs, the surfaces are choice, and this piece is more attractive than the sharper Stickney-Boyd specimen that has central reverse roughness.

The Vermont Immune Columbia coin appears first in the present offering on the strength of its RR-1 attribution label. However, its placement is different in other references. Although dated 1785, many students of the Vermont series believe it was struck later in the 1780s. The Vermont coinage partnership including Thomas Machin and others from the Machin's Mills facility was not formed until April 1787.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 536

30016 **1785 Vermont Copper, Landscape, VERMONTS Fine 12 NGC. RR-2, Bressett 1-A, W-2005, R.2.** There is no evidence of an obverse die crack on this early die state example. Hillyer Ryder assigned number 2 to this Landscape variety, and most collectors believe it was the first Vermont Landscape copper produced after the Vermont legislature authorized the coinage. This pleasing olive-brown example has a few small planchet voids as struck. Traces of mahogany and steel toning add to the eye appeal. The tops of some letters and the bottom of the date are off the flan in places, although the central types are clearly visible.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 539

30017 **1785 Vermont Copper, Landscape, VERMONTS XF Details, Environmental Damage NGC. RR-2, Bressett 1-A, W-2005, R.2.** Opinions differ regarding the rarity rating of this variety. Mike Hodder indicates a range of 'Low Rarity-4 to Rarity-3,' suggesting that between 150 and 300 survive. In *The Copper Coins of Vermont,* Tony Carlotto assigns a rating of Rarity-2, and he suggests that about 400 pieces are extant. Dave Bowers rates the RR-2 die pair as URS-11, which he defines as 500 to 999 pieces. This example has rich dark chocolate surfaces with considerable hard, stable emerald-green corrosion that is especially visible on the obverse. The upper obverse and lower reverse are indistinct. However, the remaining detail on both sides is bold.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

30018 **1785 Vermont Copper, Landscape, VERMONTS XF40 NGC. RR-2, Bressett 1-A, W-2005, R.2.** The RR-2 die marriage is the most plentiful of the 1785 Vermont Landscape coppers, with four examples in the present offering. Six Vermont Landscape varieties are known, all dated 1785 or 1786. Glossy dark olive surfaces host a number of maroon planchet fissures on this sharply detailed Landscape copper. Those fissures are most noticeable at the lower right obverse and the lower left reverse. This pleasing example falls just outside the Condition Census for the variety.
Ex: Jack Klausen (1966); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 539

30019 **1785 Vermont Copper, Landscape, VERMONTS XF40 NGC. RR-2, Bressett 1-A, W-2005, R.2.** All four of the RR-2 Landscape coppers in this offering from the Eric P. Newman Collection are early die state pieces, showing no evidence of the die crack that eventually forms through the 8 in 1785, up to the plow. Most students believe the RR-2 coins were the first-struck Vermont coppers, and the early die state pieces represent the earliest emissions of the series. Myriad planchet fissures are noted on this coin, although none of those diminish the attractive appearance of this sharply detailed copper. Both sides exhibit smooth olive-brown surfaces, combined with tan and maroon toning.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 539

1785 Vermont Landscape, Fine 12
VERMONTS, Ryder-2, Whitman-2005



1785 Vermont Landscape, XF Details
VERMONTS, Ryder-2, Whitman-2005



1785 Vermont Landscape, XF40
VERMONTS, Ryder-2, Whitman-2005



1785 Vermont Landscape, XF40
VERMONTS, Ryder-2, Whitman-2005



1785 Vermont Landscape, XF45
VERMONTS, Ryder-3, Whitman-2010



1785 Vermont Landscape, VF20
VERMONTIS, Ryder-4, Whitman-2015



1785 Vermont Landscape, XF40
VERMONTIS, Ryder-4, Whitman-2015



1786 Vermont Landscape, VF35
VERMONTENSIUM, Ryder-6, Whitman-2020



30020 1785 Vermont Copper, Landscape, VERMONTS XF45 NGC. RR-3, Bressett 2-B, W-2010, R.5. Perhaps 50 to 60 of the RR-3 variety survive, and they are rarely found in higher grades. The Taylor Sale (Bowers and Merena, 3/1987) had an RR-3 graded AU50 that is generally considered the finest known. This piece is nearly its equal, and is almost certainly a Condition Census example. This Choice XF coin has a gorgeous two-tone appearance, combining light chestnut-brown devices with mahogany and steel-brown fields. The strike is unusually well-centered with full border details on each side. Attractive examples of this variety appear infrequently. Tony Carlotto writes: "The chances of having the luxury to be picky are very slim."
Ex: B. Max Mehl (11/1954), lot 2066; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 539

30021 1785 Vermont Copper, Landscape, VERMONTIS VF20 NGC. RR-4, Bressett 3-C, W-2015, R.4. The Inverted Eye variety. The second spelling with VERMONTIS in the obverse legend. The three different spellings on the Landscape coppers, VERMONTS, VERMONTIS, and VERMONTENSIUM, were attempts to translate Republic of Vermont into Latin. Current rarity ratings suggest that 100 to 125 examples of this variety exist today. This attractive two-tone coin has a minor planchet clip near 9 o'clock. Both sides combine light olive devices, with rich olive and steel-brown fields. A scarce early die state, this piece lacks the obverse die bulge seen in the next lot. Increased interest from type collectors and *Guide Book* variety enthusiasts has resulted in infrequent availability of this variety.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 542

30022 1785 Vermont Copper, Landscape, VERMONTIS XF40 NGC. RR-4, Bressett 3-C, W-2015, R.4. The eye is inverted, with the eyebrow below, an engraving characteristic first noted by Anthony Terranova. The reverse legend, STELLA QUARTA DECIMA, translates to 'the 14th star' and refers to Vermont's aspiration to become the 14th state. Six years passed before Vermont was admitted in 1791. The obverse of this late-state RR-4 copper has a distinct central bulge forming a raised ring within the legend. The die sinking is especially prominent above the mountain scene. Both sides of this splendid, well-centered Vermont copper have smooth surfaces with intermingled chestnut, mahogany, and olive-brown.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 542

30023 1786 Vermont Copper, Landscape, VERMONTENSIUM VF35 NGC. RR-6, Bressett 4-D, W-2020, R.2. Three varieties designated RR-6, RR-7, and RR-8, have the VERMONTENSIUM obverse legend, with crowded lettering. The present variety is the most plentiful Landscape copper, with about 500 survivors. This remarkable coin exhibits an unusually bold legend, especially at the lower left obverse. Typical examples have VERMON weakly defined. However, this example has those letters boldly defined. This coin exhibits steel-brown, maroon, and olive surfaces with the landscape scene appearing in lighter, earthy-brown tones. Minor planchet fissures are noted on the obverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 545



1786 Vermont Landscape, AU58
VERMONTENSIUM, Ryder-6, Whitman-2020

30024 1786 Vermont Copper, Landscape, VERMONTENSIUM AU58 NGC. RR-6, Bressett 4-D, W-2020, R.2. This remarkable Vermont Landscape copper has the date and obverse legend complete, with an unusually strong obverse legend at the lower left. The reverse is slightly out of alignment, with a wide border at 6 o'clock, and QUARTA tight against the upper border at 12 o'clock. Improper alignment is the rule, not the exception, for the RR-6 die combination. The lovely brown surfaces combine olive and mahogany, with faint traces of original mint color on the obverse. While RR-6 is plentiful as a variety, typical pieces are in lower grades, and the specialist would do well to acquire a pleasing VF example. The Eric P. Newman coin is far finer. It clearly outshines the 1914 ANS Exhibition piece that traded hands in 2003, and is nearly equal to the MS62 Eliasberg specimen that was called the finest known.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 545



1786 Vermont Landscape, XF45
VERMONTENSIUM, Ryder-7, Whitman-2025

30025 1786 Vermont Copper, Landscape, VERMONTENSIUM XF45 NGC. RR-7, Bressett 5-E, W-2025, R.3. All of the earlier Vermont Landscape coppers had medallic-turn die alignment. That was changed to coin-turn alignment for the RR-7 and RR-8 coppers, although the reason for that change remains a mystery. This tan and steel-brown example has a small patch of verdigris on the obverse. Both sides are otherwise smooth, with old, hard patina. Die sinking is evident at the lower left part of the obverse, and the coin lacks detail outside that bulge, with a similar lack of reverse detail. Between 200 and 300 Vermont RR-7 coppers survive, typically in lower grades. A survey of 58 auction appearances shows an average grade of VF30.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 545





1786 Vermont Landscape, MS62 Brown VERMONTENSIUM, Ryder-7, Whitman-2025

30026 1786 Vermont Copper, Landscape, VERMONTENSIUM MS62 Brown NGC. RR-7, Bressett 5-E, W-2025, R.3. This early die state coin has little evidence of the obverse die sinking that is present on most examples. The die sinking is responsible for localized design weakness as seen above. However, the present piece has a full border and unusually bold detail on both sides. The surfaces are lovely light chocolate, with traces of olive toning on the high points, and splashes of pale orange luster within the sun's rays, suggesting a brilliant evening sky as the sun sets behind the mountains. This example is clearly finer than the single Taylor Collection specimen, and it is finer than any others we have seen. Dave Bowers records this die marriage as the scarcest of the three VERMONTENSIUM varieties, while Tony Carlotto awards that honor to RR-8. Rarity ratings aside, all of the Vermont Landscape coppers are elusive in Mint State grades.

The Norweb specimen was graded AU in that catalog, and is certified MS62 Brown, but it is slightly inferior to the Eric P. Newman piece. The Eliasberg piece is XF, and the finest Ford coin was called Choice XF. The Taylor Collection had a VF coin. It is our opinion that the Newman example is the finest surviving Vermont RR-7 Landscape copper. The current NGC Census Report shows a single MS62 Brown Vermont Landscape. PCGS has graded two Mint State Vermont Landscapes. *Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.* PCGS# 545

30027 1786 Vermont Copper, Baby Head VF30 NGC. RR-9, Bressett 7-F, W-2040, R.3. The distinctive and youthful portrait on the obverse inspires the name Baby Head for this variety. The motivation for producing the Baby Head design is unknown, although the possibility exists that it was a tribute to the children of Reuben Harmon. The first five of his 11 children were born between 1775 and 1785. This example exhibits hard steel-brown porosity on both sides, with splashes of tan on the devices. The Baby Head variety is rarely seen with four bold wheat sheaves on the shield. This piece exhibits 255-degree die alignment with the head of the seated figure on the reverse opposite 3:30 on the obverse. The obverse is nicely centered, while the reverse has a wide border to the left, and the legend to the right partially off the flan.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 548

30028 1786 Vermont Copper, Baby Head XF40 NGC. RR-9, Bressett 7-F, W-2040, R.3. The RR-9 Baby Head copper is highly sought after by type and major variety collectors, and the obverse appears nowhere else in the series. Hard steel-brown patina accompanies considerable light tan on the obverse and reverse devices, with smooth surfaces that show minimal planchet defects. Far finer than usual for the variety, and likely at the low end of the Condition Census that includes one Mint State coin and one AU example, along with several pieces graded XF. This coin has 225-degree die alignment, with both sides showing full legends and a nearly complete date. Only about one quarter of all Baby Head coppers have a full date and full legends.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 548

30029 1787 Vermont Copper, Mailed Bust Right, Struck over 1785 Nova Constellatio, Crosby 4-D VF30 NGC. RR-12, Bressett 11-K, W-2110, High R.3. Perhaps 200 to 250 examples of RR-12 are known, some overstruck on Nova Constellatio coppers, and others with no visible undertype. This coin has bold undertype with the large script US and some leaves visible on the obverse. In fact, sufficient undertype is visible to identify Crosby's 1785 Reverse D, which is known only with obverse 4. Carlotto identifies small planchet pieces without undertype, and large planchet pieces struck over Nova Constellatio coppers, such as the present example. This lovely coin has smooth olive-brown and tan surfaces without visible defects.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 560

30030 1787 Vermont Copper, BRITANNIA AU50 NGC. RR-13, Bressett 17-V, W-2255, R.1. This distinctive die pair is the most plentiful of all Vermont copper varieties. Tony Carlotto assigns a rating of R.1 and suggests on page 67 that 800 examples survive. Only two other varieties, RR-16 and RR-27, are similarly plentiful. The Britannia reverse is a Machin's Mills product, used extensively for imitation halfpence before it was combined with the present obverse, where it always appears as a well-worn die. Grading is always by the obverse alone. This example blends olive-brown and tan with a trace of high-point wear. Minor planchet lamination is noted on the reverse, but the overall appearance is sound. A trace of the 1787 date is seen on this coin, a rare occurrence in the variety.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 554

1786 Vermont Baby Head, VF30
Ryder-9, Whitman-2040



1786 Vermont Baby Head, XF40
Ryder-9, Whitman-2040



1787 Vermont Overstrike, VF30
Ryder-12, Whitman-2110



1787 Vermont BRITANNIA, AU50
Ryder-13, Whitman-2255







1787 Vermont Bust Left, Fine 12
Ryder-15, Whitman-2060
Only Variety of the Type

30031 1787 Vermont Copper, Mailed Bust Left Fine 12 NGC. RR-15, Bressett 9-I, W-2060, R.6. 103 grains. This is the eighth rarest Vermont variety with less than 20 surviving pieces known, but it is also the only Bust Left variety of 1787 Vermont coppers, so it has heightened demand from *Guide Book* collectors. Further adding to its importance is the massive die break through the date that obliterates all but the tops of the 8 and 7. The obverse die was used for 1786 RR-11, then for 1787 RR-15, and again for additional examples of the earlier dated RR-11. The actual year of mintage for these coins is unknown, and may have been 1786, 1787, or both. Tony Carlotto reports that the reverse was created with a 1786 hub punch, then the die was overdated by punching a 7 over the 6. If hub punches were actually used, the overdating process may have caused die stress that resulted in the massive die break.

The steel-brown fields frame chestnut-brown devices, creating excellent eye appeal. A planchet void is noted at 12:30, and the surfaces appear microscopically rough, but there are no imperfections worth noting. Minor planchet fissures are noted on each side of this rarity. While the Newman example falls in the middle of the census, 11th out of 19 known, the surfaces are finer than most. For example, the Taylor coin that is ranked sixth finest known has planchet fissures that actually create a hole in the coin.

Ex: Whipple Collection (Thomas L. Elder, 2/1921), lot 435; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 557

30032 **1788 Vermont Copper, Mailed Bust Right VF25 NGC. RR-16, Bressett 15-S, W-2120, R.1.** The RR-16 copper and the RR-13 Britannia piece are tied for the most plentiful of all Vermont varieties. For unknown reasons, the Ryder-16 has the nicest color and surface quality in the series, making it the perfect Vermont type coin. The central obverse device was cut deeply into the die, and usually lacks detail on the highest points, at the same time robbing the reverse of detail. A trivial planchet flaw is evident on the obverse at 11:30, and another appears on the reverse below the date. This piece has splendid olive and light chocolate surfaces without imperfections.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 563

30033 **1788 Vermont Copper, Mailed Bust Right AU50 NGC. RR-19, Bressett 13-L, W-2185, R.5.** There are only about 50 to 70 survivors of this scarce variety known today. Both sides of this impressive piece exhibit planchet fissures and lamination that is typical for the variety. However, the surfaces are hard and glossy with attractive olive-brown color, showing a few splashes of lighter tan on the reverse high points. Finest known is the Mint State Taylor coin. The Eric P. Newman specimen is a census-level example, and clearly finer than the Ryder-Boyd specimen that was graded Choice VF.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (sold for $7.50 on November 2, 1932); B.G. Johnson (sold for $10.00); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 563

30034 **1788 Vermont Copper, Mailed Bust Right VF20 NGC. RR-20, Bressett 10-L, W-2150, R.3.** The obverse die saw extensive use with nine different reverse dies dated 1787 and 1788. Both sides of this above average, mid-grade piece combine golden-tan, olive-brown, and steel patina. The strike is imperfectly centered; the date and legends are all intact with partial border details visible on both sides. This early die state example has no evidence of cracks or other die anomalies. Microscopic planchet lamination is evident on each side, and on the reverse resembles a die crack.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 563

30035 **1788 Vermont Copper, Mailed Bust Right AU50 NGC. RR-20, Bressett 10-L, W-2150, R.3.** The obverse of this lovely copper combines chocolate and olive-brown, while the reverse displays olive and steel-brown. The planchet is smooth as usual for the variety, and traces of mint frost remain. The obverse of this coin has a short die crack from the edge to the M in VERMON, while the reverse displays myriad die lines. Slight evidence of reverse die sinking is noted. This example from the Eric P. Newman Collection is finer than the Stickney-Ryder-Boyd, Norweb, and Taylor coins. It is likely a Condition Census example.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 563

1788 Vermont Bust Right, VF25
Ryder-16, Whitman-2120



1788 Vermont Bust Right, AU50
Ryder-19, Whitman-2185



1788 Vermont Bust Right, VF20
Ryder-20, Whitman-2150



1788 Vermont Bust Right, AU50
Ryder-20, Whitman-2150



1788 Vermont Bust Right, VG8
Ryder-21, Whitman-2155



30036 1788 Vermont Copper, Mailed Bust Right VG8 NGC. RR-21, Bressett 10-R, W-2155, R.5. With an estimated population of 50 pieces, the RR-21 is a tough variety, although not impossibly so. A reasonable collecting goal is the acquisition of 30 out of the 39 known varieties, including the present RR-21 die marriage. Tony Carlotto estimates that 15 of the 39 varieties are known to the extent of 50 or fewer examples. A coin grading VG or Fine is a reasonable goal for this elusive die pair. The Newman specimen combines glossy light olive-tan on the devices, with mahogany and steel-brown in the fields. Minor surface disturbance appears on the reverse at 9 o'clock.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 563

1788 Vermont Bust Right, VF20
Ryder-23, Whitman-2175



30037 1788 Vermont Copper, Mailed Bust Right VF20 NGC. RR-23, Bressett 10-O, W-2175, R.4. Current rarity estimates suggest that 125 to 150 examples of RR-23 survive in all grades, and they are frequently found with smooth and attractive brown surfaces. One such coin is the Eric P. Newman example that combines golden-tan and olive-brown, with splashes of steel-brown, and an area of reddish-orange patina on the reverse. This coin represents the usual late die state with a reverse crack behind the head. The light central strike is typical for the Vermont Bust Right coppers.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 563

1788 Vermont Bust Right, VF30
Ryder-24, Whitman-2200



30038 1788 Vermont Copper, Mailed Bust Right VF30 NGC. RR-24, Bressett 16-S, W-2200, R.3. The obverse die was used for varieties RR-24, 25, and 26, and the actual emission order was opposite the numbering; RR-26 was struck first, followed by RR-25, and finally RR-24. On this example, the obverse shows extensive die cracks. Although a relatively common variety, the RR-24 census includes two AU coins, an XF example, and a small group of VF coins. This piece has smooth and attractive light olive surfaces with splashes of magenta. A loupe is required to see the microscopic granularity on each side.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 563

1788 Vermont Overstrike, VF Details
Ryder-25, Whitman-2195



30039 1788 Vermont Copper, Mailed Bust Right, Struck over 1781 Irish Halfpenny VF Details, Improperly Cleaned NGC. RR-25, Bressett 16-U, W-2195, R.3. In *The Copper Coins of Vermont*, Tony Carlotto describes four different stages of RR-25 production: normal strikes on small planchets, normal strikes on large planchets, overstrikes normally on Irish halfpence, and extremely rare shattered die examples. Those overstruck on Irish halfpence are rarer than those on normal planchets. Typically, only remnants of the harp show on the overstrikes. Examples such as this Eric P. Newman coin and that in the next lot, attributable to the actual date of the undertype, are extraordinary. Traces of pinkish-orange show among the letters on otherwise smooth and highly attractive olive-brown surfaces. The 81 of the Irish halfpenny date is visible at the V of VERMON.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

30040 1788 Vermont Copper, Mailed Bust Right, Struck over 1782 Irish Halfpenny VF30 NGC. RR-25, Bressett 16-U, W-2195, R.3. A second Vermont RR-25 struck over an Irish halfpenny, in this case dated 1782. On the reverse, the 82 of the halfpenny date is visible at IB of ET LIB, and the harp and much of the crown are boldly visible. This example has olive and steel-brown surfaces with traces of light green and maroon corrosion, mostly on the reverse. These overstrikes add immeasurably to the numismatic and historical importance of the Vermont series.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 563

30041 1788 Vermont Copper, Mailed Bust Right VF35 NGC. RR-25, Bressett 16-U, W-2195, R.3. Struck on a normal planchet, this lovely coin shows no trace of undertype on either side. The planchet appears to be of a small diameter, with the tops of the letters on the reverse merged into the border. The strike and appearance is quite typical for the RR-25; the light olive-brown surfaces are smooth and attractive. Carlotto rates the normal planchet examples as High R.2, and the overstruck examples as R.4.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 563

30042 1788 Vermont Copper, Mailed Bust Right VF25 NGC. RR-27, Bressett 18-W, W-2205, R.2. Vermont varieties RR-13, RR-16, and RR-27 are the three most plentiful varieties in the entire series. However, the typical RR-27 is granular or porous, with smooth planchet pieces rarely encountered. This coin from the Eric P. Newman Collection has smooth olive-brown surfaces with microscopic roughness that fails to diminish its eye appeal. This early die state example has a delicate obverse crack from the mail to the star at 4 o'clock.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 563

30043 1788 Vermont Copper, Mailed Bust Right XF45 NGC. RR-27, Bressett 18-W, W-2205, R.2. The obverse of this impressive piece combines golden-tan and chocolate-brown, while the reverse exhibits olive and steel-brown. The design motifs are sharply defined on this well-struck and nicely centered coin. Considerable border detail is present. The die state is similar to the last, with a delicate obverse crack from the mail to the star. The census includes a couple of AU coins and several XF examples, the Eric P. Newman piece among them.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 563

1788 Vermont Overstrike, VF30
Ryder-25, Whitman-2195



1788 Vermont Bust Right, VF35
Ryder-25, Whitman-2195



1788 Vermont Bust Right, VF25
Ryder-27, Whitman-2205



1788 Vermont Bust Right, XF45
Ryder-27, Whitman-2205



1788 Vermont Overstrike, Fine 12
Ryder-28, Whitman-2215



30044 1788 Vermont Copper, Mailed Bust Right, Struck over Irish Halfpenny Fine 12 NGC. RR-28, Bressett 21-U, W-2215, R.6. This coin is struck over an Irish halfpenny from the early 1780s, although the exact date is unknown. The harp strings are faintly visible on the reverse. This variety is one of the rarer die pairs in the Vermont series, with an estimated 50 survivors according to Tony Carlotto, or 17 to 32 per Dave Bowers. A prominent bisecting obverse die crack undoubtedly explains the rarity of the variety, as few could have been struck from that die. This tan and olive-brown example has pleasing surfaces that show microscopic granularity on the reverse. Otherwise, this is an exceptional, problem-free Vermont copper.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 563

1788 Vermont Ryder-29, Fine 12
Ex: Andrew Zabriskie Collection



30045 1788 Vermont Copper, Mailed Bust Right Fine 12 NGC. RR-29, Bressett 22-U, W-2220, R.5. The obverse die has a dramatic appearance with a curved die crack from the rim over the head, down along the forehead and nose, to the rim at R in AUCTORI. Other cracks are noted, and the reverse appears to have sunk slightly on this late die state specimen. This lovely olive-brown example has smooth and mostly problem-free surfaces with exceptional eye appeal. The late die state lead to a weak strike, which has further led to a modest grade today. We feel that this coin is under-graded and deserves a VF assessment.
Ex: Andrew Zabriskie (Henry Chapman, 6/1909), lot 54; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 563

1788 Vermont GEORGIVS III, VF20
Ryder-31, Whitman-2260



30046 1788 Vermont Copper, GEORGIVS III VF20 NGC. RR-31, Bressett 24-U, W-2260, R.4. The obverse die is clearly a Machin's Mills counterfeit halfpenny die with the English GEORGIVS III REX inscription, while the reverse die appears on several Vermont varieties, including RR-39 that is a crossover piece collected by Connecticut copper specialists. Perhaps as many as 75 of these survive today, with demand from Vermont and Connecticut collectors alike. This tan and light brown example approaches XF sharpness, with faint reverse scratches that limit the grade.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 572

1788 Vermont GEORGIVS III, VF20
Ryder-31, Whitman-2260



30047 1788 Vermont Copper, GEORGIVS III VF20 NGC. RR-31, Bressett 24-U, W-2260, R.4. Thomas Machin of Machin's Mills in New York was authorized to strike Vermont coppers, and a number of varieties are attributed to his hand. Among them are the RR-31, that is related both to the Machin's Mills series of counterfeit English halfpence and to the Connecticut series. This chestnut and dark chocolate-brown example has smooth, problem-free surfaces with exceptional eye appeal. Typical of this variety, the obverse is sharp and the reverse lacks detail. Grading is always by surface quality rather than the quantity of remaining design definition.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 572



1788 Vermont Overstrike, VG10
Ryder-35, Whitman-2130
Struck over Irish Halfpenny

30048 **1788 Vermont Copper, ET LIB INDE, Struck over Irish Halfpenny VG10. RR-35, Bressett 20-X, W-2130, High R.6.** The RR-35 is an extremely rare variety, with an estimated population of just 10 coins, according to Tony Carlotto. He writes that every known example is struck over an Irish halfpenny. In the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*, Dave Bowers assigns the URS-5 rating, indicating that nine to 16 pieces survive. The RR-35 was missing from the Taylor Collection, as well as all other important Vermont collections offered in recent times. Carlotto mentioned an example that appeared in Hathaway and Bowers Catalogue No. 7 of September 1970.

This coin has lovely olive-brown surfaces with a minor planchet defect leaving a void on the edge at 10 o'clock, relative to the obverse. An ancient scratch is noted at the center of the obverse, and the surfaces are minutely granular, but far finer than usual. Traces of the legend from the undertype appear on both sides, including parts of GEORGIVS III REX on the obverse, and RNIA from HIBERNIA on the reverse.

The RR-35 is one of the important Machin's Mills varieties, struck late in the Vermont series. The present offering will be regarded as one of the highly significant events in the annals of Vermont collecting. The Eric P. Newman Collection allows collectors the opportunity to bid on 28 of the 39 known varieties. Only one reverse die in the Vermont series, used for RR-18 and RR-35, has ET LIB left and INDE right.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 569





1785 Connecticut Copper, VF25 Mailed Bust Right, Miller 3.1-A.3

30049 1785 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right VF25 NGC. M. 3.1-A.3, W-2315, R.4. 134.3 grains. The Connecticut series is undoubtedly the most varied and extensive series of the colonial era, consisting of more than 360 individual die varieties dated from 1785 to 1788. The present offering of Connecticut coppers from the Eric P. Newman Collection, some appearing in the Internet-only portion of this sale, includes 162 different varieties, along with duplicates.

Obverse die 3.1 was used with three different reverse dies, A.3, F.3, and L. About two-thirds of all appearances of obverse 3.1 are mated with reverse A.3, and most of the rest are combined with reverse L, like that appearing in the next lot. Reverse die A.3 appears here with obverse 3.1, and also appears with obverse 6.6, and it is unique in that combination. We will present these statistics throughout the Connecticut offering as many collectors seek an example of each individual obverse and reverse die, rather than attempting the essentially impossible task of a complete variety collection.

This delightful two-tone example exhibits light olive-brown devices with steel-brown fields. A few planchet rifts and minuscule reverse corrosion spots are noted but are clearly unobjectionable. Although the date is partially merged with the lower reverse border, this coin offers excellent centering. *Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.* PCGS# 316



1785 Connecticut Copper, AU55 Mailed Bust Right, Miller 3.1-L

30050 1785 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right AU55 NGC. M. 3.1-L, W-2325, R.4. 125.0 grains. This impressive olive and chocolate-brown coin retains nearly full cartwheel luster, and is visually finer than any others that have been offered in recent years. The planchet appears smooth with trivial, inconsequential defects. The obverse is sharply detailed and nicely centered. The reverse is weakly defined in spots, and slightly off-center toward 8 o'clock. Both sides show traces of golden-tan, faded from original mint color. This example from the Eric P. Newman Collection is far finer than either of the VF Taylor coins, or the VF Perkins piece, and is better than the flawed AU Ford coin. The Newman and Ford coins are the two finest known examples. Reverse L appears here with obverse 3.1 and is also known with obverse 3.2, as in the next lot. The two varieties are of equal rarity. *Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.* PCGS# 316

30051 1785 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right VF20 NGC. M. 3.2-L, W-2330, R.4. 149.7 grains. The two-tone golden-tan, olive, and steel-brown surfaces of this pleasing piece are minutely rough, with old corrosion that has now hardened into an attractive, glossy appearance. The centering of this piece is acceptable, with only the date merging into the border. The sharpness is nearly equal to that of the VF Taylor coin. Miller obverse 3.2 is known only in combination with reverse L, and examples are routinely encountered in lower circulated grades. We have handled only one finer example of this variety.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 316

30052 1785 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right VF30 NGC. M. 3.2-L, W-2350, R.4. 146.6 grains. The lightly corroded, matte-like surfaces exhibit tan and rich steel-brown patina, with hints of mahogany. A small rim mark is noted at 12 o'clock on the obverse. This piece is nicely centered with complete legends and only the bottoms of the date merged into the border. This second example from the Eric P. Newman Collection has sharpness that is equivalent to the Taylor coin. An excellent opportunity. Newman's envelope identifies this as Miller 3.5-B. The differences between the two varieties are minuscule, and they are often confused.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 316

30053 1785 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right XF40 NGC. M. 3.3-F.3, W-2335, R.4. 162.0 grains. A trivial obverse die bulge creates design weakness behind the neck on this lovely coin. Smooth and glossy golden-tan and olive-brown surfaces exhibit hard maroon patina in some areas on both sides. The centering is exceptional with full legends and a complete date. This example is far finer than the defective Fine Taylor coin, and slightly better than the Choice Very Fine Perkins specimen. Obverse 3.3 appears only with reverse F.3, while the reverse also appears in the rare 3.1-F.3 marriage.
Ex: Richard Picker; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 316

30054 1785 Connecticut Copper, African Head Fine 12 NGC. M. 4.1-F.4, W-2355, R.1. 143.5 grains. The famous African Head variety has been known since the middle of the 19th century, when Montroville W. Dickeson called it the Negro Head. Although a rim nick appears at 12 o'clock on the reverse, this attractive light brown coin has excellent eye appeal. The obverse legends are typically weak, with the entire reverse also showing weak design details as usual. This example bears a modest grade, but will still be a valuable addition to an advanced cabinet. Neither obverse 4.1 nor reverse F.4 appear anywhere else in the Connecticut series.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 319

1785 Connecticut Copper, VF20
Mailed Bust Right, Miller 3.2-L



1785 Connecticut Copper, VF30
Mailed Bust Right, Miller 3.2-L



1785 Connecticut Copper, XF40
Mailed Bust Right, Miller 3.3-F.3



1785 Connecticut Copper, Fine 12
African Head, Miller 4.1-F.4







1785 Connecticut Copper, VF Details African Head, Miller 4.2-F.6 Eric P. Newman Discovery Coin

30055 **1785 Connecticut Copper, African Head VF Details, Damaged NGC. M. 4.2-F.6, W-2360, R.8.** 131.2 grains. Legendary Connecticut coppers author Henry C. Miller knew of this variety when his reference was published in 1920, and he wrote: "Of this variety only one authentic specimen is known." However, he was unaware that the reverse was different from the reverse of the other African Head variety. It is almost certain that the present example, once in the collections of Dr. Thomas Hall and Virgil Brand, is the exact coin that Miller spoke of. As such, it is the discovery coin for the variety.

Eric P. Newman published the revised reverse description in January 1972, following personal correspondence between Newman and Edward R. Barnsley, dated April 21, 1966. Newman's own coin, and the piece that we offered as part of the W. Philip Keller Collection in October 2010, are two of the three known examples of this extremely rare variety. None of the other famous collections offered in recent times have included an example of Miller 4.2-F.6. Furthermore, neither obverse nor reverse appears anywhere else in the Connecticut series.

This coin combines steel-brown and olive patina with smooth and glossy surfaces, although both sides show multiple dents that cause surface bulges on the obverse, and depressions on the reverse. Minor corrosion specks appear near the chin on the obverse. The finest known Keller specimen was graded VF30 NGC, and this similarly detailed coin, the second finest known, is called VF Details, Damaged by NGC. The third piece grades VF20 PCGS. Here is an extremely important opportunity for the advanced Connecticut specialist.

Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (sold for $1.25 on May 16, 1935); B.G. Johnson (sold for $10.00); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

30056 1785 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right AU53 NGC. M. 4.3-A.2, W-2365, R.3. 129.6 grains. An attractive example of this plentiful variety, exhibiting smooth olive-brown, chestnut, and tan surfaces. A few minor planchet rifts are present, but no other imperfections are seen. Surface roughness on the face and neck remains from the planchet. The Eric P. Newman copper is finer than the VF Taylor coin, or either of the XF Perkins or XF Ford examples. Obverse 4.3 appears with reverse A.2 as here, and rarely with reverse D. This die marriage is the only appearance of the reverse die.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 316

30057 1785 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right AU55 NGC. M. 4.4-C, W-2375, R.3. 146.6 grains. A sensational Choice AU coin with glossy chocolate-brown surfaces and exceptional eye appeal. The obverse has a minuscule rim nick at 5:30, but there are no other flaws on either side of this beauty. Perkins had a VF coin, and Taylor's was close to XF. The best example in Ford was also graded just VF. The obverse die appears with reverse dies C and D, while the reverse makes no other appearance. The lovely Eric P. Newman piece is finer than any other we have seen.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 316

30058 1785 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right AU53 NGC. M. 6.2-F.1, W-2395, R.3. 154.3 grains. Miller's Goatee obverse, die 6.2, appears only with reverse F.1, while the reverse die also appears with obverse 3.4. Both varieties are plentiful, although seldom seen as fine as the Eric P. Newman specimen. Distinct olive-brown surfaces have accompanying steel-blue patina around the devices on this lovely AU piece. The heavy obverse die breaks and cracks are prominent on the present example. This coin is near the top of the weight-class, and less than one grain lighter than the XF Perkins example. The finer Taylor piece graded XF, and the best in the Ford Collection was a clearly inferior XF coin.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 316

30059 1785 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right XF40 NGC. M. 6.3-G.2, W-2410, High R.5. 135.8 grains. This exceptional coin combines golden-tan, olive-brown, and steel patina with smooth, problem-free surfaces that show only minuscule planchet defects on each side. The strike is sharp and nicely centered with a bold date and border dentils below. The obverse die was mated with reverse dies G.1 and G.2, and the G.2 reverse appears only in the present combination. This example is nearly equal to the rough AU coin in the Perkins Collection, and it is far finer than the VF Taylor coin.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 316

1785 Connecticut Copper, AU53
Mailed Bust Right, Miller 4.3-A.2



1785 Connecticut Copper, AU55
Mailed Bust Right, Miller 4.4-C



1785 Connecticut Copper, AU53
Goatee Variety, Miller 6.2-F.1



1785 Connecticut Copper, XF40
Mailed Bust Right, Miller 6.3-G.2



1785 Connecticut Copper, VF25 Mailed Bust Right, Miller 6.5-M



1785 Connecticut Copper, VG8 Mailed Bust Left, Miller 7.1-D



1786 Connecticut Copper, VF25 Double Chin Variety, Miller 1-A



1786 Connecticut Copper, Fine 15 Mailed Bust Right, Miller 2.1-A



30060 1785 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right VF25 NGC. M. 6.5-M, W-2430, R.6. 132.7 grains. Both sides of this chestnut-brown coin have steel toning that outlines the lettering. The surfaces have myriad fine horizontal and diagonal scratches that resemble adjustment marks on federal silver coins, although we are unaware of any attempts to adjust the weight of these Connecticut coppers. Neither die appears in any other combination among the 1785 Connecticut coppers. Hodder rates this variety High R.6 (13 to 18), and Bowers suggests a rating of URS-6 (17 to 32). About 20 survivors are known of this elusive variety, and the present example is finer than most. Both the Taylor and Perkins coins graded Fine.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 316

30061 1785 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VG8 NGC. M. 7.1-D, W-2440, High R.4. 117.3 grains. A diagonal planchet flaw appears across the cheek, mouth, and chin of this well-worn but still pleasing copper. The flaw is similar to the obverse plated in the *Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia*, although they are different coins. The Miller 7.1-D is a scarce variety and the obverse appears only in this one die marriage. Reverse D was used with six different obverse dies in combinations of varying rarity, and is seen more often with obverse 7.1 than with any other obverse die. Rich steel-brown patina gathers near the peripheries with golden-tan at the centers.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 322

30062 1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, ETLIB INDE VF25 NGC. M. 1-A, W-2460, High R.4. 137.3 grains. This variety is extraordinarily difficult to grade due to the weak centers. The Eric P. Newman coin has detail that suggests an XF grade in some places, and a lower grade in others. The olive and golden-brown surfaces are generally smooth with a few small marks and planchet flaws on each side. Overall, this is an attractive piece that will make a nice addition to most collections. Obverse 1 is used solely for this die marriage, while reverse A also appears with obverse 2.1, as in the next lot. Only five obverse dies in the 1786 Connecticut series have the bust facing to the right, and the others have punctuation in the legend. Miller 1-A was rated R.6 in the 1975 EAC catalog, and it is considered High R.4 today.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 325

30063 1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, ETLIB INDE Fine 15 NGC. M. 2.1-A, W-2465, R.3. 81.8 grains. In his 1859 *American Numismatical Manual,* Montroville Dickeson nicknamed this variety the Round Head, a name that is still in use today. This plentiful variety is available in a wide range of grades, and the present piece provides an opportunity for collectors to obtain the Eric P. Newman provenance at a price we expect will prove affordable compared to many others in this sale. Obverse 2.1 also appears with reverse D.3, and it is substantially rarer in that combination. Reverse A appears with obverse 1 and 2.1, and both varieties appear in this sale. This example retains all of the major detail on olive and steel-brown surfaces, with hints of mahogany on the reverse. Scattered marks are consistent with the grade.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 325



Lot 30064


AUCTORI. CONNEC.
ET LIB.



1786 Connecticut Copper, XF45+
Broad Shouldered Head, Miller 2.2-D.2
The Finest Known Example

30064 **1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, Noble Head XF45+ NGC. M. 2.2-D.2, W-2475, R.6.** 114.2 grains. Both dies appear on this important rarity and nowhere else in the 1786 Connecticut series. The obverse die carries the Broad Shouldered Head nickname, and has been called the Noble Head, a phrase that originated with Dr. Edward Maris when he discovered the variety in 1875. The Taylor sale contained the 1975 Pine Tree/ EAC specimen, that was called the finest known in 1975, and the "probable finest known" in 1987. The Taylor coin is plated in the Whitman *Colonial Encyclopedia*. The George Perkins Collection, one of the finest collections of Connecticut coppers offered in recent memory, lacked this variety. The Miller plate coin appeared in the Ford Collection where it was graded Very Good to Fine, and described as a "Superior" example of the variety. In the Ford catalog, Michael Hodder wrote: "The finest, however, is still Bobby Martin's Fine." It is surprising that no previous cataloger has thought to mention the Eric P. Newman Specimen, a coin that has been known since the earliest days of the 20th century, or perhaps even earlier. This is only the second example that we have offered following the December 2010 sale of the W. Philip Keller specimen that was ANACS certified Good 4, Corroded.

We are confident that the Eric P. Newman Miller 2.2-D.2 copper is the finest known example of the variety. The surfaces are smooth light olive-brown with a few splashes of maroon patina on each side. The reverse has a faint wood-grain appearance. Minor obverse scratches at 4 o'clock are entirely toned and blended with the surrounding field. A few other inconsequential marks are noted.

Q. David Bowers wrote in the Whitman *Colonial Encyclopedia* that this variety is "Struck on small diameter planchets; date usually not visible." However, that does not seem to be the case here. While we don't have the exact diameter of this piece, it appears to be visually equal to most of the other 1786 Connecticut coppers in this sale. Our own observation is that the reverse sometimes appears off-center with the date landing outside the confines of the planchet. The obverse of this example is slightly off-center at 9 o'clock, although the tops of the legends are complete. The reverse is slightly less than 10% off-center at 8 o'clock. The tops of 786 are still visible on this piece. Here is an extraordinary opportunity to acquire the finest 1786 Connecticut 2.2-D.2 copper, a noble coin that stands head-and-broad-shoulders above any other that might become available.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (sold for $3.00 on May 17, 1935); B.G. Johnson (sold for $10.00); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 328





1786 Connecticut Copper, VF30
Probably Unique Miller 2.5-V
Incredible Bungtown Copper

30065 **1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, Large Ornate Head VF30 NGC. M. 2.5-V, W-2495, R.8.** 154.3 grains. Die alignment: 135 degrees. This variety has variously been described as Miller 2.3-T and Miller 2.5-V, and appears both ways on accompanying envelopes with the coin. For purposes of the present catalog, we are retaining the 2.5-V attribution, although that nomenclature will likely change in the future as the series is studied in more detail. What will likely not change is the extreme rarity and numismatic importance of this variety that we believe is unique.

The term Bungtown references the so-called Bungtown Mint of North Swansea, Massachusetts. However, that term should not be interpreted as referring to a single facility. These pieces were also known by the British term Evasion coppers, suggesting that they had a storied or legendary history. There is nothing dramatic about the label, as the term Evasion simply means that some feature of the coin was deliberately falsified to evade counterfeiting laws. On this particular variety, reverse T has the D in INDE punched backward, and that was seemingly enough for the maker to avoid arrest. Many of the Evasion coppers are confused with Machin's Mills pieces, although they were produced elsewhere.

The field of Bungtown coppers consists of numerous coins with differing die characteristics. Several pieces carry the Connecticut legend, AUCTORI CONNEC. The earliest published work was *Counterfeit Half Pence Current in the American colonies, and Their Issue from the Mints of Connecticut and Vermont,* by Wyllys Betts, and published by the American Numismatic & Archaeological Society (ANS) in 1886. This publication is available online at Google Books. In that work, Betts described this basic variety:

> "The rude half penny of 1786, ..., has a somewhat striking resemblance to a Connecticut cent in my possession (No. 7) having a small head of Negro type facing the right, with the legend . AUCTORI. .CONNEC. The reverse shows a mere skeleton for the goddess, and bears a British shield, but with the legend INDE: :ET - the D being reversed."

The die designation of these pieces continues to evolve, and has generated considerable discussion over the last 50 years, beginning with Edward Barnsley's March 1964 Colonial Newsletter article, "Miller's Connecticut Listings Updated." Barnsley designates the variety as 2.3-T, writing:

> "W. Betts reported this combination in 1886 and illustrated both dies in his line engraving No. 7. He stated that the coin was then in his possession. ... Miller did not mention this piece, however, and it remained unclassified until 1963 when E.P. Newman suggested to the writer the designation 2.3-T."

Connecticut researcher Randy Clark published an article in the Fall 2010 issue of The C4 Newsletter that provides considerable updated information about these crudely beautiful coins. In "Taxonomy Changes for a Family of Crude Connecticut Coppers," Clark discusses three obverse dies and two reverse dies, along with a related GEORGIVS III obverse muled with the second reverse. Clark's article reviews past literature and proposes a new numbering scheme for these varieties. Research continues.

The Newman coin compares quite favorably to all known Bungtown coppers. The smooth surfaces combine emerald and golden-tan on the obverse, with tan and steel-brown on the reverse. Faint verdigris is noted although of no concern, and other surface marks are nonexistent. Prospective bidders are encouraged not to evade this evasion copper.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; possibly ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; B.G. Johnson. PCGS# 328







1786 Connecticut Copper, XF40 BRITA NNIA, Miller 2.6-BRI Impressive Bungtown Copper

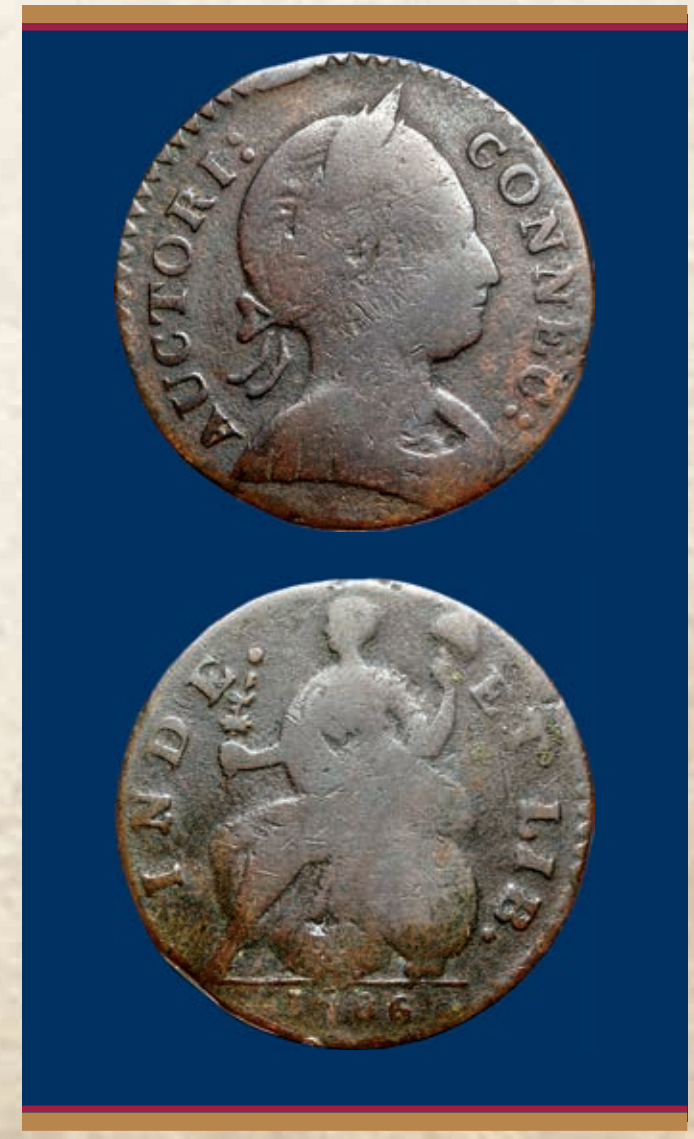
30066 1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, Small Head, BRITA NNIA XF40 NGC. M. 2.6-BRI, Vlack CT-86A, W-2500, R.8. 138.9 grains. A second and even finer Evasion or Bungtown copper. The AUCTORI CONNEC obverse is combined with a BRITANNIA reverse on this example. In his 1976 article "American Circulation of English and Bungtown Halfpence" that was published by the American Numismatic Society in *Studies on Money in Early America*, Eric P. Newman discussed several locations suggested as the Bungtown site, including those in Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, and Massachusetts. The Massachusetts location was North Swansea and Rehoboth according to Newman, who explains:

> "On February 7, 1786, Benjamin Eastabrooks, a laborer of Rehoboth, was caught passing 'mixed metal' counterfeit British halfpence in Boston and was convicted. These halfpence can be presumed to be those that the newspapers indicated were being produced in a southern Massachusetts town near Providence, which could only be the North Swansea-Rehoboth community."

One as yet unanswered question regards when these pieces were made. Some have suggested they were contemporary counterfeits of the late 18th century, while others have suggested that they may have been produced in the late 19th century, perhaps by C. Wyllys Betts. It is our view that the former observation is more likely than the latter. Although cataloged as a 1787 copper, lot 2605 in W. Elliot Woodward's March 1865 catalog sounds much like this piece:

> "Connecticut Cent, 1787; obv. a rudely executed bust, evidently intended for George III., surrounded by inscription 'Auctori Connec.;' rev. still ruder figure of Liberty, surrounded by the inscription 'Britannia;' an undoubted original, in good condition, unique."

The existence of a piece from the middle 1860s suggests strongly that these were 18th century products, rather than later pieces. The Eric P. Newman specimen is an extraordinary olive-brown and golden-tan example, showing minuscule verdigris as on the previous lot, with otherwise smooth and highly attractive surfaces. This piece shows a reverse planchet flaw at 10:30. Here is a remarkable Britannia evasion copper for the advanced collector.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; possibly ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; B.G. Johnson. PCGS# 328



1786 Connecticut Copper, VG8
The Scholar's Head Miller 3-D.1

30067 1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, Scholar's Head VG8 NGC. M. 3-D.1, W-2510, High R.5. 140.4 grains. There are only five obverse dies of 1786 Connecticut coppers that have the bust facing to the right, and each has different punctuation, simplifying attribution. Obverse 3 is known as the Scholar's Head, a nickname apparently originating with Michael Hodder in the Perkins catalog. This obverse appears with reverse D.1 as offered here, and reverse D.4 with only three known. The D.1 reverse appears nowhere else in the Connecticut series. This pleasing piece shows the legend, date, and major design elements with traces of internal detail. The surfaces are smooth steel-brown and mahogany. Nearly every major collection offered in recent times, including the 1975 EAC sale, and the Taylor, Perkins, and Ford Collections, included an example of this variety that grades only Very Good to Fine. The piece plated in the Whitman *Colonial Encyclopedia*, showing approximately Very Fine details, is one of the finest we have seen.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 328



1786 Connecticut Copper, AU50
Mailed Bust Left, Miller 4.1-G

30068 1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left AU50 NGC. M. 4.1-G, W-2525, R.3. 137.3 grains. Although this plentiful variety survives to the extent of about 250 to 300 pieces, few are equal to the Eric P. Newman copper. The 1975 EAC Sale coin was described with XF details in some places, VF in others. The Taylor Collection coin was graded XF45, and the Perkins specimen was called Choice Extremely Fine. The Ford coin, originally from the Henry C. Miller Collection, is similar to the present coin. We consider this piece to be the fourth finest Miller 4.1-G copper. Traces of mint frost remain on the olive-brown surfaces, with a splash of maroon patina at 10:30 on the obverse. The reverse retains more mint frost than the obverse, with insignificant planchet flaws along the reverse rim at 1 o'clock. As usual for the die pair, the strike is weak in places, and that is certainly apparent on the reverse figure. The 4.1 obverse was also used with reverse C. The reverse die appears here and with three other obverse dies, 5.3, 5.4, and 5.7.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 331





1786 Connecticut Copper, XF45 Hercules Head, Miller 5.3-G Extremely Rare Die Combination

30069 **1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, Hercules Head XF45 NGC. M. 5.3-G, W-2570, High R.7.** 132.7 grains. Dr. Hall's white edge paint appears on this piece at 7 o'clock relative to the obverse. Miller obverse 5.3 in the 1786 series is the Hercules Head that is known in combination with reverse dies B.2, G, and N. It is only plentiful with reverse N, as the other two die combinations are each called URS-3 (three to four known) in the Whitman *Colonial Encyclopedia*. Reverse G is found with obverse dies 4.1, 5.3, 5.4, and 5.7.

We are aware of the XF ANS coin, the porous VF example that appeared in the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC Sale, the Robert Martin Fine, and this example from the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. There are 41 known varieties of 1786 Connecticut coppers, not including the Bungtown coppers. The Taylor Collection included 35 different varieties; the Perkins Collection, 34; and the Ford Collection, 30. All were lacking the 1786 Miller 5.3-G copper.

Eric P. Newman's 5.3-G appears to be the finest known, slightly finer than the ANS specimen, and clearly finer than the 1975 EAC coin, or Martin's example. This impressive chocolate-brown copper has obvious planchet roughness on both sides, although lacks any post-production defects. A splendid piece showing only microscopic surface granularity on the reverse. This offering provides the advanced collector the chance to acquire a die marriage that eluded Taylor, Perkins, and Ford.

Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (sold for $3.00 on May 17, 1935); B.G. Johnson (sold for $7.50); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 334

30070 1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, Hercules Head Fine 12 NGC. M. 5.3-N, W-2575, R.2. 117.3 grains. This late die state shows annular sinking of the reverse die, and that is diagnostic for Reverse N. Obverse 5.3 was used with three reverse dies. The others are Miller 5.3-B.2 with three known, and Miller 5.3-G, offered above, with four known. Reverse N appears here and also with obverse 5.4. This moderately worn example has smooth chocolate-brown surfaces, showing mahogany highlights. Both sides are smooth and problem-free.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 334

30071 1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left AU58 NGC M. 5.4-G, W-2580, R.2. 151.2 grains. While plentiful overall, the Eric P. Newman example of Miller 5.4-G is finer than most others we have seen. The 1975 Pine Tree-EAC coin was described as VF to XF, and the Taylor Collection coin was graded VF20. That coin reappeared in the Perkins sale with the grade of Choice Fine. The Newman coin is clearly finer than the Choice XF Ford piece. Both sides have old orange color, blended with attractive bluish-brown patina. The surfaces are smooth and problem free, with excellent eye appeal. This example ranks high in the Condition Census, and it is likely the third or fourth finest survivor from these dies.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 331

30072 1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left MS61 Brown NGC M. 5.4-G, W-2580, R.2. 154.3 grains. A second and even finer example of the Miller 5.4-G, this piece is almost certainly the finest surviving example from these dies. The centering is excellent, with the date and all legends complete. A lustrous olive and chestnut-brown example with a small area of maroon patina on the reverse, this impressive piece retains hints of faded mint red on both sides. Mint State Connecticut coppers, even from common die pairs, are extremely rare, and bidding opportunities are infrequent.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 331

30073 1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left XF45 NGC. M. 5.9-Q, W-2645, R.5. 132.7 grains. This Choice XF copper is an attractive example of the scarce Miller 5.9-Q die pair. The obverse is also found with reverse dies B.1 and L, and all three varieties are elusive. The Q reverse makes no other appearances in the Connecticut series. The obverse has a linear planchet flaw from the nose, across the cheek, and eventually to the border at 4 o'clock. A reverse rim break is noted on LIB. The finest known example grades AU and appeared in the Oechsner sale. The second best is the AU coin that appeared in the Norweb sale, and that piece is followed closely by the present coin from the Eric P. Newman Collection. After those three, the census drops sharply down to coins grading Very Fine or lower. This lovely piece has pleasing golden-tan and olive-brown surfaces, showing peripheral planchet roughness and a few post-production blemishes.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 331

1786 Connecticut Copper, Fine 12
Mailed Bust Left, Miller 5.3-N



1786 Connecticut Copper, AU58
Mailed Bust Left, Miller 5.4-G



1786 Connecticut Copper, MS61 Brown
Mailed Bust Left, Miller 5.4-G, Finest Known



1786 Connecticut Copper, XF45
Mailed Bust Left, Miller 5.9-Q







1786 Connecticut Copper, AU58 Draped Bust Left, Miller 7-K Crosby Plate Coin

30074 **1786 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left AU58 NGC M. 7-K, W-2695, R.7.** 149.7 grains. In the 2000 catalog of the VF Perkins coin, a reappearance of the first Taylor specimen, cataloger Mike Hodder writes: "Dr. Hall owned one he graded Fine, but which one was that?" We now have the answer as the present coin clearly displays Dr. Hall's white ink marking on the edge. This is the Crosby plate coin and it is far finer than any of the few other pieces that are known. The 1975 Pine Tree-EAC coin was graded Almost Fine, and the cataloger wrote: "Even in this grade, it is one of the finest known, exceeded in our experience only by the sharper Crosby Plate coin, but considerably better than the Miller Plate coin." That coin reappeared as lot 2389 in the Taylor sale with the grade of VG. The Perkins coin, previously lot 2388 in the Taylor sale, grades VF, and it was called second finest known behind the ANS example. Ford's front line coin, from the Henry C. Miller Collection, was graded VG to Fine, but is clearly lower grade than the others mentioned here.

This impressive piece is undoubtedly the finest known, and provides the present generation of Connecticut specialists with an extremely important opportunity. Both sides have lovely light olive-brown color, with a dash of emerald patina on the seated figure's breast. Only a trace of wear is noted on the high points.

Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate; B.G. Johnson; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 337





1787 Connecticut Copper, VF30 Mailed Bust Right, Miller 1.3-L The Finest Seen

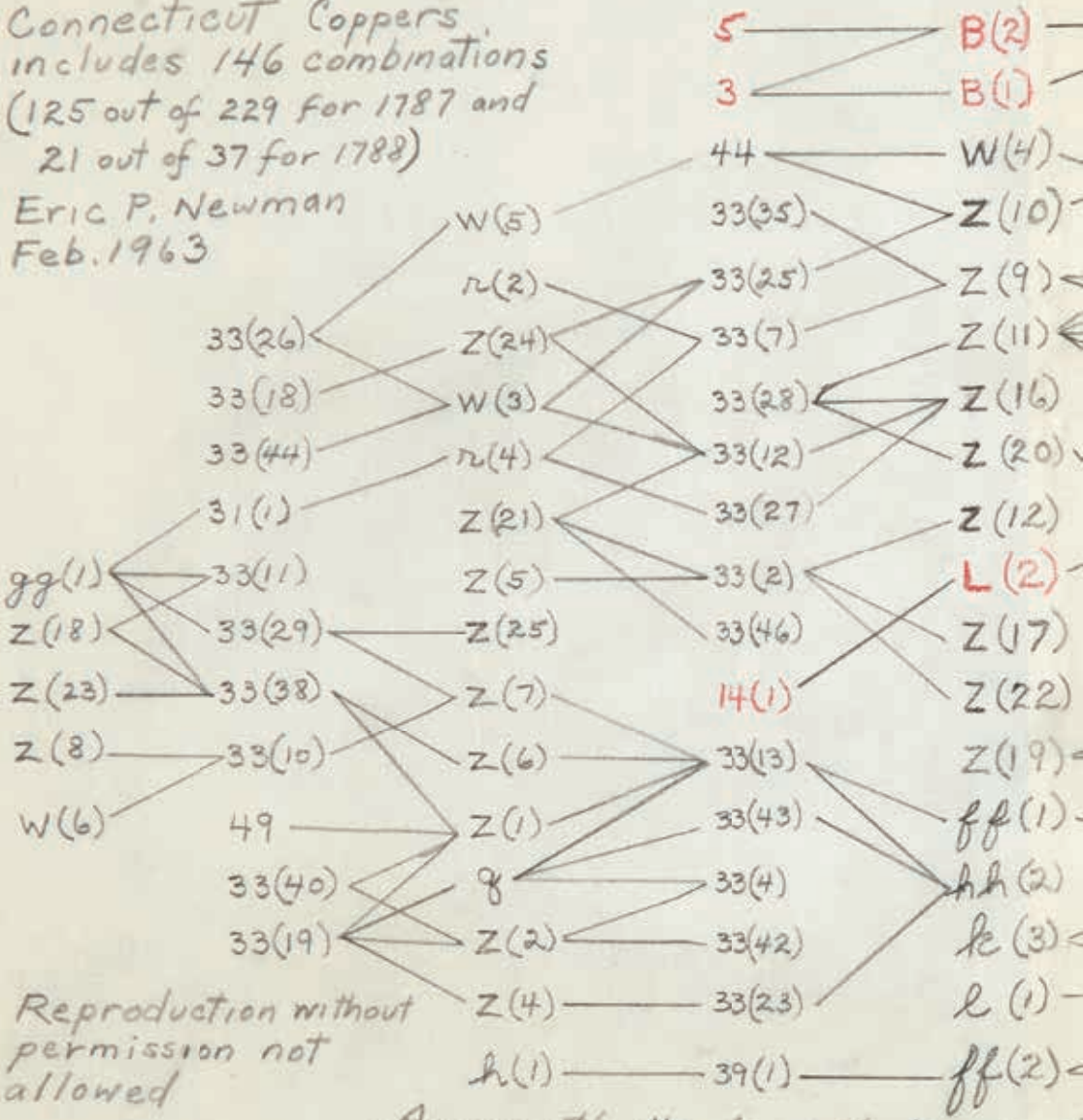
30079 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, INDE ET LIB VF30 NGC. M. 1.3-L, W-2735, R.6. 131.2 grains. The U in AUCTORI has a horseshoe shape, similar to the appearance of that letter on certain New Jersey coppers. Walter Breen attributed those New Jersey pieces to the Mint at Morristown, and by association, stated that this Connecticut variety was also coined in Morristown, New Jersey. Breen described a star at the base of the cuirass as a mintmark. That feature is boldly visible on this example.

The obverse appears nowhere else in the series, while the reverse also appears with obverse 4, the famed Horned Bust variety. The current rarity ratings of R.6 (18-24) and URS-6 (17-32) suggest to us that there are probably about 20 examples of this variety currently known. Robert Martin reports 23 examples of this marriage. The Newman coin is finer than any others we have seen; it is sharper than the Mills-Ford coin, and clearly finer than the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC piece, or the Taylor-Perkins example.

This piece has CONNEC tight against the right obverse border with full dentils to the left, outside of AUCTORI. The reverse shows dentil tips below the date, with the legends tight. The centering is typical of most observed examples of this variety. Dark chocolate surfaces have splashes of golden-tan on the high points, with traces of maroon patina. The surfaces are lightly granular, with a small planchet crack at 8 o'clock on the obverse.

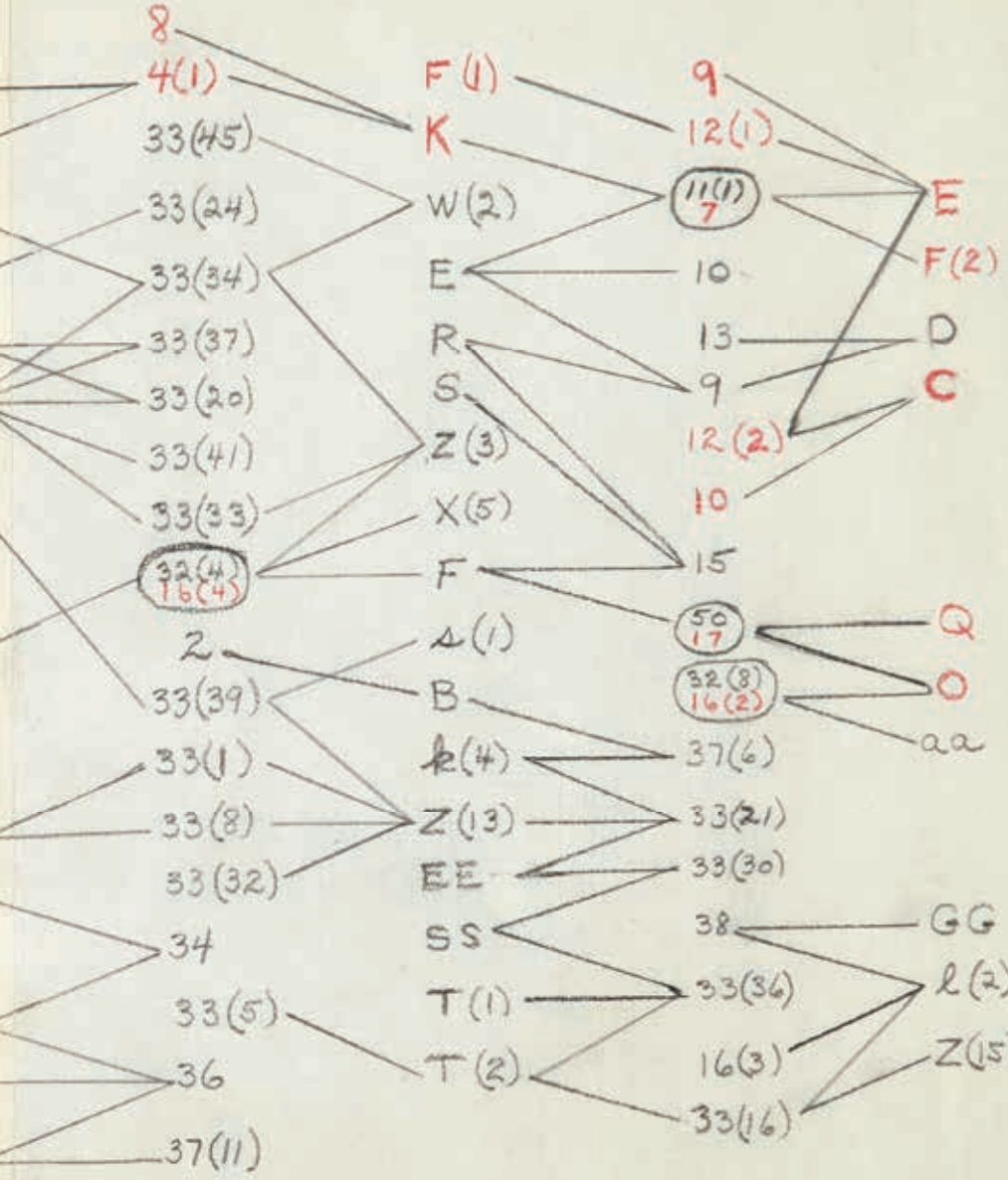
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (sold for $2.00 on May 17, 1935); B.G. Johnson (sold for $3.50); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 340

Main Die interlock for
Connecticut Coppers
includes 146 combinations
(125 out of 229 for 1787 and
21 out of 37 for 1788)
Eric P. Newman
Feb. 1963



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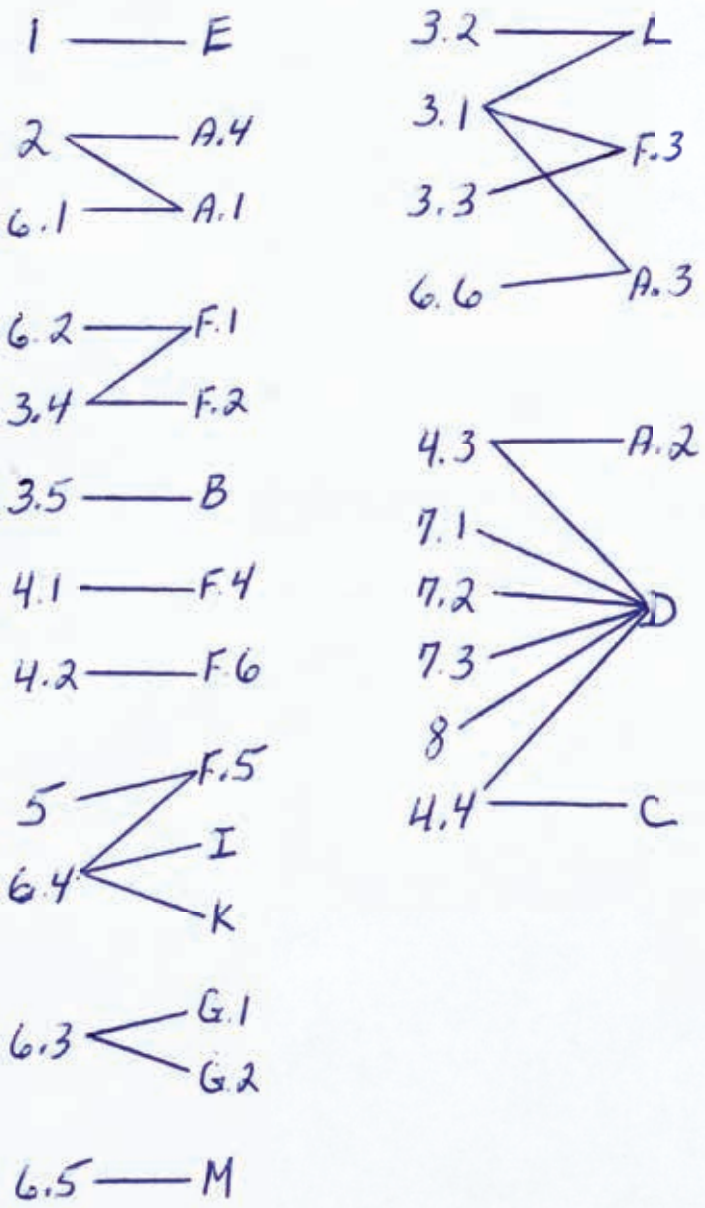
Apparently the largest known d
57 obverses of 1787, 13 obverses of 1788 of which 4 were
55 reverses of 1787; 10 reverses of 1788 (Total 65 reve



ie interlock in numismatics
identical to those included in 1787 group (Net total 66 obv, 65 rev)
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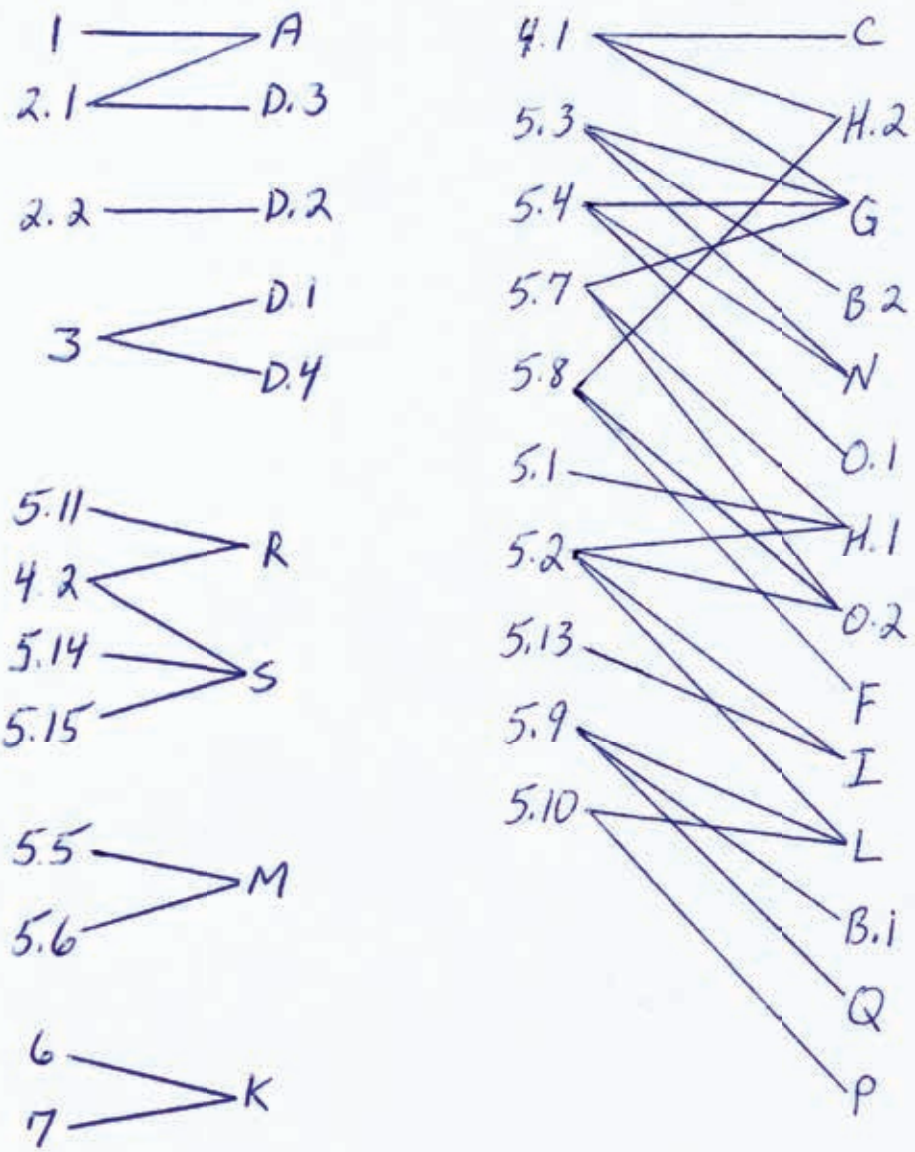
1785 Connecticut
Die Interlock
31 known Combinations

Mark Borckardt
April 2014



1786 Connecticut
Die Interlock

41 Known Combinations



30075 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, Small Head, ETLIB INDE VF35 NGC. M. 1.1-A, W-2700, R.3. 129.6 grains. The obverse die appears here and also with reverse VV in the next lot, and it reappeared as obverse 1 of 1788. The reverse die is unique to this die pair. Obverse 1.1 is known as the Small Head, and it has a distinctive appearance unlike any of the other four 1787 obverse dies with a right facing bust. The reverse has ETLIB to the left, and INDE to the right: the only such occurrence among 1787 Connecticut coppers. Shy of the Condition Census, the Eric P. Newman specimen is finer than most examples, with smooth olive-brown and golden-tan surfaces, showing deeper green patina on the reverse.
Ex: New York Coin & Stamp Co. (6/1903); Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate; B.G. Johnson (sold for $20.00); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 346

30076 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, Small Head Fine Details, Environmental Damage NGC. M. 1.1-VV, W-2710, High R.6. 118.8 grains. This is the only appearance of the reverse die, and only about a half dozen exist. The variety was discovered by Dr. Thomas Hall about 1897. Selected examples include the VF Ford coin, the Fine example in the Taylor Collection, a VG to Fine example in the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC sale, this piece, the VG Norweb discovery coin, and the Good ANS specimen. Robert Martin reports 14 known of the Miller 1.1-VV. Both sides of this dark olive and steel-brown example show lighter brown on the devices, with old scratches and corrosion.
Ex: Gift of Jerry Tralims, Hialea, Florida (1965); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

30077 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, Muttonhead VF25 NGC. M. 1.2-C, W-2720, R.3. 123.5 grains. The Muttonhead copper is one of the most famous and popular varieties in the Connecticut series, and it is also one of the most plentiful. The term Muttonhead expresses a low opinion of a person's intelligence. This example is the typical late die state with the U and the right half of the O in AUCTORI weak, and with most of CONNEC weak or absent. Both sides are attractive with a combination of golden-tan, steel-brown, and mahogany patina. A few ancient scratches and microscopic granularity do little to diminish the eye appeal.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 343

30078 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, Muttonhead VF30 NGC. M. 1.2-C, W-2720, R.3. 123.5 grains. An important early die state showing complete and bold obverse legends. A planchet flaw or later dent at 4:30 on the obverse identifies this example as the Miller plate coin. Earlier, it appeared on Dr. Edward Maris' October 1875 Woodburytype Plate that was published in the *American Journal of Numismatics* as a response to Crosby. The Muttonhead term was used as early as 1875 in the Crosby reference. This obverse has also been called the Bradford Head. Aside from the obverse flaw and scattered porosity on each side, this attractive olive-brown example has excellent surfaces. Centering is imperfect, with a bold obverse border from 2 to 7 o'clock. The tops of ORI are tight against the edge.
Ex: John G. Mills Collection (Chapman Brothers, 4/1904), lot 261; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; possibly earlier from the collection of Dr. Edward Maris. PCGS# 343

1787 Connecticut Copper, VF35
Small Head, Miller 1.1-A



1787 Connecticut Copper, Fine Details
Small Head, Miller 1.1-VV



1787 Connecticut Copper, VF25
Muttonhead, Miller 1.2-C



1787 Muttonhead Copper, VF30
The Miller 1.2-C Plate Coin





Lot 30080


VICTORIA COMES
1787



1787 Connecticut Miller 1.4-WW, Fine 12
Transposed Seated Figure
The Betts Plate Coin
Breen and Whitman *Encyclopedia* Plate Coin

30080 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, Liberty Seated facing Right Fine 12 NGC. M. 1.4-WW, W-2740, R.8.** 86.4 grains. There are only two examples known of the coveted Miller 1.4-WW copper, with the seated figure on the reverse facing to the right. There is no other reverse die of any date in the Connecticut series that has the figure facing to the right. In fact, the only other similar pieces are the Non Vi Virtute Vici coins, and certain varieties of Nova Eborac coppers. With only two examples known, and one of those in a long-term collection, this piece will likely set a price record for any Connecticut copper ever sold at public auction.

Prior to announcement of the present sale, collectors discounted the possibility of obtaining this variety. The other known example, slightly finer than this piece from the Eric P. Newman Collection, appeared in the March 1988 Norweb sale, and that piece is now part of a well-known New York collection. The Norweb coin was graded VF.

The Eric P. Newman coin has been known since the mid-1880s. Walter Breen reports that Lyman Low discovered this variety in 1884, and a line drawing of this coin appeared on the title page of *Counterfeit Halfpence Current in the American Colonies,* by C. Wyllys Betts, published in 1886 by the American Numismatic & Archaeological Society. It is a rare occurrence that a coin can be plate matched to a line drawing, but that is the case here.

This piece has rich steel-brown surfaces with olive-brown high points. The central details are weak on this piece, as they are on the Norweb coin. That central weakness undoubtedly contributed to the quick demise of both dies. A patch of roughness at the central obverse is distinctive, and was clearly illustrated in the Betts line drawing. This impressive piece has hard and glossy surfaces.

The Norweb specimen traded hands privately in 1957, and was sold 31 years later in 1988. It has been off the market since that time. The Newman specimen was sold at auction in 1898, and traded hands privately until B.G. Johnson acquired the coin from the Brand estate in 1935. Eric P. Newman acquired the coin from Johnson, and it has been held in his collection ever since. The present sale marks only the third auction appearance of this die marriage in 116 years, for an average of 39 years. Interested collectors are advised to bid liberally, or wait another 39 years for the next appearance.

Ex: Lyman Low; Col. Walter Cutting (Lyman Low, 5/1898), lot 141; S.H. & H. Chapman; Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (sold for $0.75 on May 17, 1935); B.G. Johnson (sold for $100.00); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 346



1787 Connecticut Copper, VF35 Mailed Bust Left, Miller 3-G.1 Condition Census

30081 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF35 NGC. M. 3-G.1, W-2805, Low R.6. 109.6 grains. There are only 17 dies in the 1787 Connecticut series, ranging from obverse 2 through obverse 15, that share the Mailed Bust Left design. On obverse 3, a period follows CONNEC with no other punctuation, and that is diagnostic. The obverse was only used with reverse G.1. The reverse rarely appears with the Roman Head obverse, number 52, also offered in this sale. Less than 30 examples of Miller 3-G.1 are thought to exist. Robert Martin reports 26 examples known to him. Those specimens include the AU Ford coin, the Fine to Very Fine example appearing in the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC sale, and the similar Taylor-Perkins example. This example, with pleasing tan, olive, and steel-brown surfaces, clearly ranks in the Condition Census. Planchet flaws and old scratches, mostly on the reverse, fail to detract from the eye appeal.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (sold for $0.75 on May 17, 1935); B.G. Johnson (sold for $3.50); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 349



1787 Connecticut Copper, MS65 Brown Laughing Head, Miller 6.1-M Possibly the Finest Known

30082 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, Laughing Head MS65 Brown NGC M. 6.1-M, W-2820, R.1. 125.0 grains. There are two obverse dies identified as the Laughing Head and both are mated to reverse M, which makes no other appearance in the Connecticut series. Miller 6.1-M is plentiful, while Miller 6.2-M is scarce. These varieties are important for their separate listings in the *Guide Book*. Although there is a substantial population of this variety, examples are typically worn. For example, the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC coin was called "almost Very Fine"; the Norweb piece was graded VF30 (but should have been called XF); the Taylor coin graded XF45; the Perkins example was AU; and the Ford coin was designated Choice AU. Garrett's Choice Uncirculated piece is the only comparable example.

This boldly detailed example exhibits a strong strike. The chestnut-brown surfaces show full mint frost with cartwheel luster. The reverse has distinctive mahogany toning below and left of center. This extraordinary piece will make a prized addition to the specialist's cabinet, and may serve as the centerpiece of an advanced collection.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 358



1787 Connecticut Copper, MS62 Brown Hercules Head, Miller 7-I Finest Known, Ex: Hall

30083 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, Hercules Head MS62 Brown NGC. M. 7-I, W-2830, R.6. 151.2 grains. The obverse is a reappearance of the 1786 Obverse 5.3 as it appears on Miller 5.3-G and 5.3-N, both offered above. In its rare 1787 reincarnation, both dies are used only for this one variety, and only about two dozen are known in all grades. The obverse shows several bulges and cracks, and was clearly serviceable for a limited time.

The 1975 Pine Tree-EAC example was described as "Many details fully Very Fine, others Fine." At the time, the cataloger wrote that it was the finest example auctioned in more than 50 years. The Eric P. Newman specimen is far finer than the Choice VF Ford coin that Michael Hodder called the second best he had seen behind the Oechsner coin, also graded VF. Oechsner's was the Crosby plate coin. Other examples include Taylor's Choice Fine and Perkins' Fine.

This example, from Dr. Hall and showing his famous edge paint, is typical of all others in showing considerable central weakness. However, the exceptional quality of this coin, showing faint cartwheel luster on its pleasing olive-brown surfaces, is anything but typical. While this variety poses grading difficulties, it is virtually as struck. The dies were of such high relief that, upon striking, the metal did not flow into their deeper recesses. There is no question that this example is far finer than any others that are known to us.

Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate; B.G. Johnson; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 361



1787 Connecticut Copper, AU50
Mailed Bust Left, Miller 8-O



1787 Connecticut Copper, VF25
Mailed Bust Left, Miller 9-D



1787 Connecticut Copper, VF25
Mailed Bust Left, Miller 9-E



1787 Connecticut Copper, VF30
Mailed Bust Left, Miller 9-R



30084 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left AU50 NGC. M. 8-O, W-2840, R.3.** 151.2 grains. Die alignment 260 degrees. Dr. Hall's white edge paint is clearly visible on this lovely olive-brown example. Delicate peripheral blue-steel toning appears on the obverse, with faint bluish overtones on the reverse. Obverse 8 appears with reverse dies N, O, and a.1, the latter unique. Reverse die O is found on Miller 8-O and nowhere else in the series. This copper is comparable to the AU Perkins coin, and finer than examples appearing in the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC sale, the Taylor sale, and the Ford Collection.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (sold for $2.00 on May 17, 1935); B.G. Johnson (sold for $5.00); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 349

30085 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF25 NGC. M. 9-D, W-2850, High R.5.** 137.3 grains. Die alignment 270 degrees. Obverse 9 is found in combination with reverse dies D, E, and R, while reverse D is also found with obverse 13. All four varieties appear in the present sale. The round Circle H tag that accompanies this lot and a few others in the present sale originated with William Wallace Hays (1821-1899). Struck on a defective planchet with a rim anomaly at 4 o'clock. This example has chocolate-brown surfaces with a small obverse planchet defect on the cheek. Imperfectly centered with AUCTORI bold and CONNEC nearly absent. The reverse has most of the legend bold. The date is almost entirely off the flan.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall (5/1890); William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 349

30086 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF25 NGC. M. 9-E, W-2855, High R.5.** 183.6 grains. Die alignment 45 degrees. The obverse die is discussed above, while reverse E appears with obverse dies 9, 10, and 11.1. This piece is annotated 'Hall Collection' on Eric P. Newman's envelope, based on the Circle H tag. However, current research suggests that William Wallace Hays was actually the Circle H collector. Both sides show pleasing olive-brown toning with a splash of bluish-maroon right of center on the obverse. Trivial surface granularity is evident. The obverse has CONNEC tight against the border, and the reverse has a bold INDE ET with LIB nearly absent. The date is strong. This example is similar to others appearing in major sales, falling in the Fine to XF grade range.
Ex: Charles Steigerwalt (9/1895); William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 349

30087 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, 1787 over 1788 VF30 NGC. M. 9-R, W-2860, High R.4.** 115.7 grains. The obverse is found on Miller 9-D, 9-E, and 9-R, while the reverse appears with obverse dies 9 and 15. A few minor rim bruises are evident on this golden-tan and olive-brown copper. The obverse legend is complete, although NNEC appears weaker than the other letters. The reverse has a bold overdate with most of the legend visible. Specimens appearing in the 1975 Pine-Tree EAC sale, and the Taylor, Perkins, and Ford Collections were all graded Very Fine.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 352

30088 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF20 NGC. M. 11.1-E, W-2870, R.2.** 128.1 grains. Obverse die 11.1 only appears on this variety, while reverse die E also appears with obverses 9 and 10. However, the obverse is renumbered and appears as obverse 7 in the 1788 series. This splendid olive-brown example has faint bluish overtones with smooth surfaces. The obverse is nicely centered with complete legends. The reverse also shows full legends that are tight against the left border. The flan is slightly out of round. The Newman coin is similar to several VF examples that have appeared in major collections, including Taylor, Perkins, and Ford.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 349

30089 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left XF45 NGC. M. 11.2-K, W-2875, R.3.** 149.7 grains. Dr. Hall's white edge paint is clearly visible on this piece. The obverse die appears only in this marriage, while the reverse die also appears with obverse 11.3. Only two examples of Miller 11.3-K are known. Myriad small planchet flaws are mostly evident on the obverse. This Choice XF copper has a blend of golden-brown, mahogany, and blue-steel. The reverse figure has a distinctive cornucopia-like hairdo. Like the Newman example, the Taylor, Perkins, and Ford coins were each graded XF.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (sold for $2.25 on May 17, 1935); B.G. Johnson (sold for $7.50); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 349

30090 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, 1787 over 1877 VF35 NGC. M. 12-Q, W-2885, R.3.** 132.7 grains. Dr. Hall's white edge paint is plainly seen on this piece. Both dies are unique to this frequently located variety, and the obverse carries over to the 1788 series where it is obverse 8. The obverse side shows die bulges through the tops of NNE. The distinctive reverse has the branch hand separating IN and DE, with ETLIB crowded toward the right. The tops of the date overlap the exergue line. The obverse exhibits chocolate and blue-steel toning, with olive and steel on the reverse. Both sides display microscopic granularity.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (sold for $2.50 on May 17, 1935); B.G. Johnson (sold for $5.00); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 355

30091 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left XF45 NGC. M. 13-D, W-2890, R.2.** 128.1 grains. Die alignment 225 degrees. Obverse die 13 is found only on this variety, and reverse die D also appears with obverse 9. An incomplete planchet (clip) appears at 7 o'clock on the obverse and 9 o'clock on the reverse. The dark steel-brown surfaces combine faint granularity with frosty luster. Although certified as Choice XF, we are unable to find more than a trace of wear on this distinctive piece. The Taylor, Perkins, and Ford coins each reside in the XF to AU grade range.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 349

1787 Connecticut Copper, VF20
Mailed Bust Left, Miller 11.1-E



1787 Connecticut Copper, XF45
Mailed Bust Left, Miller 11.2-K



1787 Connecticut Copper, VF35
Mailed Bust Left, Miller 12-Q



1787 Connecticut Copper, XF45
Mailed Bust Left, Miller 13-D





1787 Connecticut Overstrike, AU55 Mailed Bust Left, Miller 13-D Unpublished Overstrike

30092 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, Struck over 1785 Nova Constellatio 4-D AU55 NGC. M. 13-D, W-2890, R.2. 112.7 grains. This piece is struck over a 1785 Crosby 4-D Nova Constellatio copper. The 1785 date from the undertype is boldly visible on the obverse at 8 o'clock. Although a few trivial planchet flaws appear on the reverse, most of the apparent surface marks on this piece are actually remnants of the earlier Nova Constellatio design. Faint bluish toning appears on the high points of this lovely piece, with light brown surfaces and hints of mint red. A double struck 13-D appeared in the Oechsner sale, but this is the first overstrike we have seen or heard of. It is also finer than nearly every other example offered in recent memory. This piece was simply and conservatively described by the Chapman brothers in 1904: "1787 Fine. Struck over a Nova Constellatio. Probably C. 2-D."
Ex: John G. Mills (Chapman Brothers, 4/1904), lot 264; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 349



1787 Connecticut Copper, AU58 Mailed Bust Left, Miller 14-H Possibly the Finest Known

30093 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, Arrows at Date AU58 NGC. M. 14-H, W-2895, R.3. 142.0 grains. Dr. Hall's white edge paint is clearly visible on this example. Both dies appear only on this variety, and nowhere else in the Connecticut series. Reverse die bulges are seen at ET on this attractive near-Mint example. Both sides have lovely olive-brown surfaces with hints of faded mint red and traces of light blue. Minor planchet roughness is evident in the hair details on the obverse, while post-production blemishes are virtually non-existent. The Garrett Collection AU rivals this Eric P. Newman coin. The 1975 Pine Tree-EAC sale had a coin graded VF-XF. Taylor, Perkins, and Ford each had XF examples.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (sold for $10.50 on May 17, 1935); B.G. Johnson (sold for $15.00); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 349



1787 Connecticut Copper, AU58 Mailed Bust Left, Miller 15-F Condition Census

30094 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, CONNECT AU58 NGC. M. 15-F, W-2900, R.3. 103.4 grains. Most spelling variants in the Connecticut series are the result of broken punches, or result from the incorrect choice of punches. Obverse die 15 depicts the legend variant with Connecticut abbreviated CONNECT. This spelling is diagnostic for the obverse, and it appears with three reverse dies, each showing a different legend: F (INDE), R (IND), and S (INDL). The first and last have separate listings in the *Guide Book*. Miller 15-F, offered here, is plentiful. Miller 15-R, offered in the next lot, is extremely rare. Miller 15-S, offered in the following lot, is rare. Reverse F reappears with obverse 32.4 and obverse 50, and both of those varieties are rarely encountered.

A trace of rub appears on the high points of the obverse and reverse design motifs on this smooth chocolate-brown and blue-steel copper. Both sides display considerable satin luster. A bold and well-centered strike shows much obverse border detail, and a complete reverse border. The finest known is the Miller-Ford Gem, followed by this example that is a solid census level example. Robert Martin reports two others with Mint State claims, one from the Canfield Collection that is now in the ANS, and another that appeared in the New Netherlands 51st sale of June 1958. . The 1975 Pine Tree-EAC sale had one AU coin and another graded VF to XF; Taylor had examples grading XF and Fine, and Perkins had a VF.

Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $35.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.
PCGS# 367







1787 Connecticut Copper, VF35 Mailed Bust Left, Miller 15-R Among the Finest Known

30095 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, 1787 over 1788 VF35 NGC. M. 15-R, W-2910, R.7.** 100.3 grains. The obverse and reverse legends are diagnostic, with Connecticut abbreviated CONNECT, and the reverse lettered IND ET LIB. Furthermore, the reverse has a blundered date that was originally entered as 1788, and corrected to 1787. The underlying 8 is faint on this example. The blundered reverse appears with obverse dies 9 and 15, both included in this sale.

The upper obverse border is defective as produced on this dark olive and steel-brown example. Slight planchet roughness is evident on the obverse, and both sides exhibit microscopic post-production granularity. The strike is nicely centered with considerable border detail visible.

Miller 15-R is an extremely rare variety that is rated URS-4 in the Whitman *Colonial Encyclopedia,* indicating a total population of only five to eight coins. Michael Hodder estimates the variety as R.7 on the Sheldon scale, indicating a population of four to 12 coins. Robert Martin reports six verified examples and two other unverified pieces. Known examples include the present coin, the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC coin that was undergraded as Fine to Very Fine, the rough VF Ford specimen, and the Canfield-ANS example with Very Fine detail and similarly rough surfaces. This example from the Eric P. Newman Collection is among the finest known. Side-by-side comparison would be necessary to verify the census order.

Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (sold for $2.00 on May 17, 1935); B.G. Johnson (sold for $20.00); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 367

30096 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, CONNECT, Fatal Break Fine 12 NGC. M. 15-S, W-2915, High R.5. 126.5 grains. The Hall attribution number is painted on the obverse in white ink, in this case matching the Miller number. Reverse S appears nowhere else in the series, and is always found in this late die state, called the 'Fatal Break.' This example is considerably worn, with noticeable surface roughness. However, the two-tone presentation with steel-blue fields and olive-brown devices is delightful. Although AUCTORI is tight against the border and the date is faint, the strike is nicely centered with all lettering complete. Robert Martin knew of 30 examples in 2000 and 35 today.
Ex: 'Dr. Hall. Oct 95;' William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 367

30097 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left XF40 NGC. M. 16.2-NN.1, W-3005, High R.5. 143.5 grains. Die alignment 360 degrees. Obverse 16.2 is found with reverse dies NN.1 and NN.2, while NN.1 is unique to this marriage. The tan and olive surfaces of this example exhibit specks of light green corrosion, with a black streak on the reverse from 11 o'clock to 5 o'clock. A planchet flaw forms a slight crack in the obverse border at 11:30, and shows a prominent void at the upper reverse. The Newman copper is finer than most others we have seen, outshining the VG Taylor coin, and the VF examples in the 1975 EAC sale, Perkins, and Ford.
Ex: Chapman Brothers (12/1889); William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

30098 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VG10 NGC. M. 16.5-n, W-3025, R.6. 151.2 grains. The obverse was used with reverse dies n and p, and the reverse was used with obverse dies 16.4, 16.5, 28, and 29.1. The round Circle H tag that accompanies this piece has a notation that the attribution was changed from 49-N(1).2 to 16.5-N(1). Close examination of the obverse of this lovely olive-brown example shows traces of the former attribution that was removed before the new attribution was inked. A wonderful memento from the formative years in American numismatics.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

30099 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left AU50 NGC. M. 17-g.3, W-304, Low R.4. 151.2 grains. Dr. Hall's white edge paint is noted on this lovely example. The obverse die appears nowhere else in the Connecticut series, and the reverse die also appears with obverse 24. A small obverse planchet flaw is noted on the cheek, with others at the center of the reverse. Scattered post-production marks are inconsequential on this impressive olive-brown example that shows splashes of mahogany on the reverse. The 1975 Pine-Tree EAC sale had a VF example. The Taylor coin was nearly XF and the Norweb example graded Fine to Very Fine. Only the XF Perkins coin and the AU Ford example approach the quality of this piece.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate; B.G. Johnson (sold for $2.50); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

1787 Connecticut Copper, Fine 12 Painted Die Variety, Miller 15-S



1787 Connecticut Copper, XF40 Draped Bust Left, Miller 16.2-NN.1



1787 Miller 16.5-n Painted Die Connecticut A Painted Die Correction, VG10



1787 Connecticut Copper, AU50 Draped Bust Left, Miller 17-g.3



1787 Connecticut Copper, VF30 Draped Bust Left, Miller 21-DD



30100 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF30 NGC. M. 21-DD, W-3060, R.5. 137.3 grains. Here is another variety from unique dies that appear in no other combinations. Minimal ebony verdigris appears on the obverse of this splendid mahogany and chestnut-brown copper, showing hard, semi-glossy surfaces. The strike is nicely centered on the flan with complete legends and a full date. A rare variety, the Miller 21-DD is typically found in the Good to Very Fine grades. Five examples in the ANS collection all grade Good to Fine. The 1975 Pine Tree-EAC coin grades Fine to Very Fine, Taylor and Ford grade Very Fine, and Perkins grades Fine.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

1787 Connecticut Copper, AU53 Draped Bust Left, Miller 24-g.3 The Finest Seen



30101 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left AU53 NGC. M. 24-g.3, W-3070, R.6. 143.5 grains. Three varieties are identified for obverse 24, and two varieties are known for reverse g.3. The others are 24-g.5, 24-FF, and 17-g.3. As offered here, Miller 24-g.3 is rarer than any of the others. A few scattered planchet flaws are evident, with trivial handling marks. A nicely centered strike results in complete legends and a full date. The lower obverse and upper reverse are indistinct. We have seen other examples with a similar degree of weakness at different locations, suggesting a batch of tapered planchets. The Eric P. Newman copper is finer than any of the others we have seen, and far outshines the rough Fine example in the Ford Collection.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

1787 Connecticut Copper, VF20 Draped Bust Left, Miller 26-AA



30102 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF20 NGC. M. 26-AA, W-3120, R.5. 134.3 grains. Three varieties are known for obverse 26, and no other combinations are identified for reverse AA. All three varieties are scarce, but each is available with a little patience. Although noticeably worn, both sides have complete legends that are well-centered on the planchet, with the tops of the date visible. The surfaces show reddish-brown patina with blue-steel overtones. This die marriage is typically found in the Very good to Very Fine grades, but rarely finer.
Ex: Richard Picker; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

1787 Connecticut Copper, VF20 Draped Bust Left, Miller 29.1-p



30103 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF20 NGC. M. 29.1-p, W-3155, High R.5. 149.7 grains. The obverse is a reappearance of the 1786 obverse 7. In addition to Miller 29.1-p, the obverse die is found with reverse dies a.2 and n, and the reverse is also found with obverse 16.5. Although only about three dozen are known, this variety is the most plentiful of the various combinations. Slight rim bruises are noted, especially on the reverse of this middle-grade example. Both sides have olive-brown surfaces with minimal ebony verdigris, and light orange rims.
Ex: Henry C. Miller (Thomas Elder, 5/1920), lot 1914; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

30104 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF20 NGC. M. 29.2-o, W-3165, High R.5. 135.8 grains. The obverse die also appears with reverse N, and the reverse die is combined with obverses 28 and 42 as well. Smooth olive-brown and tan surfaces characterize this pleasing copper, surviving from the scarce Miller 29.2-o die pair. The tops of the date are visible, and all lettering is complete except for the E in CONNEC that is almost entirely absent. About 35 to 40 examples survive in all grades.
Ex: John G. Mills (Chapman Brothers, 4/1904), lot 289; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

30105 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, ETLIR XF45 NGC. M. 30-hh.1, W-3175, R.2. 163.6 grains. Obverse 30 is known with reverse dies X.1 and hh.1, and reverse hh.1 is unknown in any other combination. This die pair ranks among the most plentiful in the Connecticut series, although it was surprisingly absent from the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC sale. As expected, a number of higher grade examples are known. Both sides show insignificant planchet flaws on the smooth golden-tan and steel-brown surfaces, with traces of olive overtones on the reverse.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $1.25; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 391

30106 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left AU50 NGC. M. 31.2-r.3, W-3210, R.1. 138.9 grains. Both dies of this plentiful variety are unique to this die marriage, appearing nowhere else in the Connecticut series. This common variety is rated URS-12 in the Whitman *Colonial Encyclopedia,* and it is one of only 11 die combinations that have a similar rarity rating. A common variety in a higher grade makes this an excellent type candidate. Both sides exhibit splendid golden-tan surfaces with olive-brown and delicate blue toning. Trivial planchet flaws add character to this example. The attribution number 31 appears in dark ink in the left obverse field.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $1.25; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

30107 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, Double Struck AU55 NGC. M. 31.2-r.3, W-3210, R.1. 134.3 grains. A remarkable example, prominently double struck and also in splendid condition. The first strike was slightly off center to 6 o'clock, with the top half of the date visible. The second strike was a bit further off center to 12 o'clock with a complete date visible above the first exergual line. The branch from each strike is almost perfectly aligned, forming a tall, slender tree. Considerable luster is evident on the smooth chocolate-brown surfaces, with traces of faded mint red especially visible on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

1787 Connecticut Copper, VF20
Draped Bust Left, Miller 29.2-o



1787 Connecticut Copper, XF45
Draped Bust Left, Miller 30-hh.1



1787 Connecticut Copper, AU50
Draped Bust Left, Miller 31.2-r.3



1787 Connecticut Double Strike, AU55
Draped Bust Left, Miller 31.2-r.3



1787 Connecticut Copper, MS61 Brown Draped Bust Left, Miller 31.2-r.3



30108 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left MS61 Brown NGC M. 31.2-r.3, W-3210, R.1. 132.7 grains. Although we have already written about the plentiful nature of this variety, it is important to mention its rarity in Mint State grades. This piece is clearly finer than the flawed AU Ford specimen, and it is finer than AU examples that appeared in the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC sale, and in Perkins. An XF example is the finest of 11 pieces in the ANS Collection. The Eric P. Newman coin has some strike weakness, but exhibits lovely chocolate-brown surfaces with tinges of original mint red on a well-centered impression.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

1787 Connecticut Copper, XF40 Draped Bust Left, Miller 32.1-X.3



30109 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left XF40 NGC. M. 32.1-X.3, W-3215, R.3. 129.6 grains. Both dies are unique to this pairing. The obverse has a wedge-shaped die break in the dentils near 9 o'clock. Mahogany patina appears on the obverse with semi-glossy olive-brown on the reverse. Ebony verdigris appears on the obverse with planchet flaws on both sides. The obverse is imperfectly centered with a wide border to the left and CONNEC tight. The reverse shows better centering. This piece is finer than the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC coin, and it is also better than the Taylor and Norweb examples.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

1787 Connecticut Copper, VF30 Draped Bust Left, Miller 32.2-X.1



30110 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF30 NGC. M. 32.2-X.1, W-3220, R.3. 157.4 grains. The obverse is paired with three X series reverse dies, X.1, X.2, and X.4. Miller's X.1 reverse is known with obverse dies 30, 32.2, and 32.7. Variety 32.2-X.1, offered here, is more plentiful than any of the other four. CONNEC and ETLIB are each close to the border on this imperfectly centered example. Smooth olive-brown surfaces are essentially problem-free, with steel and mahogany toning accents on each side. This example is finer than the Taylor and Norweb coins. Although not as sharp as the Perkins piece, it has far finer surfaces.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

1787 Connecticut Copper, Fine 15 Draped Bust Left, Miller 32.5-aa



30111 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, FNDE Fine 15 NGC. M. 32.5-aa, W-3260, R.4. 169.8 grains. Dr. Hall's white edge paint is clearly visible on this piece. This is the only 1787 appearance of the obverse, which also appears as 1788 obverse 16.7; reverse aa is also married to obverse 32.8. The obverse is nicely centered, while the reverse is slightly off-center with border dentils below and left, and with ET LIB tight. Both sides combine golden-tan and bluish steel-brown patina. Faint scratches are noted, primarily on the obverse, and they are mostly blended with the surrounding surfaces. Aside from a lovely AU in the Perkins Collection, most examples fall in the VG to VF range.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (sold for $1.00 on May 17, 1935); B.G. Johnson (sold for $7.50); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 388

30112 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left Fine 12 NGC. M. 33.1-Z.13, W-3310, R.5. 129.6 grains. Obverse 33.1 is found here, and with reverse Z.19. The reverse appears with five different obverse dies, 33.1, 33.8, 33.21, 33.32, and 33.39. This example blends golden-tan and olive-brown, with maroon patina. The reverse is olive-brown with green-steel patina. Both sides show light to moderate granularity. The upper obverse is cracked with a small piece out of the die over the O in CONNEC.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

30113 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF30 NGC. M. 33.2-Z.5, W-3340, R.1. 143.5 grains. The Dr. Thomas Hall attribution, 33-12/Z-5, is painted on the obverse of this important piece, probably by William Wallace Hays. The strike is uneven with the upper obverse and lower reverse poorly defined, although the balance is sharper. Nicely centered obverse with the legends complete and well inside the border. The reverse is imperfectly centered with ET LIB tight, and the bottom of the date off the flan. Pleasing olive and deep bluish-brown surfaces show a few flaws at the central reverse.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

30114 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left AU53 NGC. M. 33.3-W.1, W-3400, High R.4. 132.7 grains. The obverse and reverse dies are unique to this combination. A small rectangular planchet defect appears at the lower obverse on this otherwise exceptional example. The pleasing olive-brown surfaces retain traces of bluish-steel luster with few surface marks, save for a small rim bruise left of the obverse planchet flaw. The central motifs retain original planchet marks, especially evident on the weakly impressed reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

30115 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left XF45 NGC. M. 33.6-KK, W-3425, R.2. 128.1 grains. Here is another plentiful variety struck from a unique combination of obverse and reverse, neither die appearing anywhere else in the Connecticut series. This attractive olive and steel-brown copper shows imperfect centering, with border detail visible at the lower left obverse. CONNEC is close to the edge, and the date is tight against the lower reverse. The lower exergue line has notches to accommodate the digits. Verdigris around some of the letters could probably be removed with careful conservation.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $1.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

1787 Connecticut Copper, Fine 12
Draped Bust Left, Miller 33.1-Z.13



1787 Connecticut Copper, VF30
Painted Die Variety, Miller 33.2-Z.5



1787 Connecticut Copper, AU53
Draped Bust Left, Miller 33.3-W.1



1787 Connecticut Copper, XF45
Draped Bust Left, Miller 33.6-KK





1787 Connecticut Copper, MS63 Brown Draped Bust Left, Miller 33.6-KK The Finest Example Known to Us

30116 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left MS63 Brown NGC. M. 33.6-KK, W-3425, R.2. 151.2 grains. A second example of the plentiful 33.6-KK die marriage, but in this appearance the quality is remarkable. The strike is above-average and nicely centered, with a nearly complete circle of narrow border detail on the obverse. Partial dentilation is also noted on the reverse. The central design motifs are a trifle weak, especially on the reverse: a common occurrence for the variety. Both sides exhibit frosty chocolate-brown surfaces with obvious original red mint color remaining on the obverse. This example is slightly finer than the Garrett AU, and far outshines the VF in the Ford Collection.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

1787 Connecticut Copper, XF45 Painted Die Variety, Miller 33.7-r.2



30117 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left XF45 NGC. M. 33.7-r.2, W-3440, R.1. 135.8 grains. The Dr. Hall attribution number, 33-7/R.1-2, is painted in the left obverse field of this exceptional Connecticut copper. This piece is probably from the W.W. Hays Collection, although there is no round collector tag present. Obverse 33.7 appears four times in the Connecticut series, with reverse dies Z.9, Z.10, r.2, and r.4. Only two examples are known for each of the first two reverse combinations. Reverse r.2 appears nowhere else among the Connecticut coppers. A trifle weakly defined at the centers, but well-centered, with smooth and highly attractive olive-brown surfaces. Although plentiful, this painted variety will appeal to specialists.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

1787 Connecticut Copper, VF30 Draped Bust Left, Miller 33.14-Z.14



30118 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF30 NGC. M. 33.14-Z.14, W-3600, R.5. 155.9 grains. Obverse die 33.14 appears here, and also with reverse Z.2, although only two are known in the other marriage. Reverse die Z.14 appears only on this rare die marriage, with perhaps 50 to 60 examples known. This example is typical of most survivors appearing in major collections, with strong details but granular surfaces. Both sides have a pleasing blend of golden-tan and steel-brown toning. Although the date is tight against the lower reverse border, the overall centering is excellent.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

1787 Connecticut Copper, XF40
Draped Bust Left, Miller 33.15-r.1



30119 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left XF40 NGC. M. 33.15-r.1, W-3605, R.2. 129.6 grains. The obverse appears only once and the reverse is also known with obverse 33.17, offered below. Several high grade examples have appeared in auctions over the last two decades, making this an excellent coin for a colonial type set. This lovely olive and light tan example shows some central design weakness as expected, with a wide border at the lower obverse. The legends and date are complete, although tight against the edge of the flan in spots.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

1787 Connecticut Copper, AU50
Painted Die Variety, Miller 33.17-r.1



30120 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left AU50 NGC. M. 33.17-r.1, W-3625, R.1. 128.1 grains. The ink notation in the left obverse field, in the hand of William Wallace Hays, identifies the Dr. Thomas Hall attribution number of 33-13/R.1-1. As in the previous lot, the reverse shows considerable weakness with stronger obverse details. This is one of only 11 Connecticut varieties assigned the URS-12 rating by David Bowers, indicating the most plentiful varieties in the series. However, here the painted notation is highly important to specialists, who would likely choose this tan, olive, and mahogany coin over a Mint State example of the same variety without the paint notation.
Ex: Chapman Brothers (6/1889); William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



1787 Connecticut Copper, XF45
Painted Die Variety, Miller 33.17-gg.2

30121 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, ETLIR XF45 NGC. M. 33.17-gg.2, W-3635, R.3. 134.3 grains. The obverse is paired with reverse dies r.1, r.5, and gg.2, while the reverse is also matched with obverse 33.31. Dr. Thomas Hall's attribution number, 33-13/G.2-2, is painted in the left obverse field in the hand of William Wallace Hays, with the distinctive letter 'G' matching his round collector card. A planchet flaw is noted over the head of the seated figure on the reverse of this tan, olive-brown, and steel example, with otherwise smooth and highly attractive surfaces.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; S.H. Chapman; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. The S.H. Chapman envelope has the notation 'No. 294' that purports to be an auction lot number, but there is no sale from that catalog where lot 294 is a Connecticut copper. PCGS# 391



1787 Connecticut Copper, AU50
Draped Bust Left, Miller 33.19-Z.2

30122 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left AU50 NGC. M. 33.19-Z.2, W-3650, R.3. 129.6 grains. Obverse 33.19 appears with reverse dies Z.1, Z.2, Z.4, and q, while reverse Z.2 is mated to obverse dies 33.4, 33.14, 33.19, 33.40, and 33.42. Only two of the eight varieties in this group are routinely available to collectors. This example is equivalent to the Ford coin, and finer than those appearing in the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC sale, Taylor, Norweb, and Perkins. Microscopic granularity appears on the olive-brown surfaces, with faint hairlines on the reverse. A few insignificant planchet flaws are evident, and blue-steel patina remains in some areas.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30123 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, ETLIR VF30 NGC. M. 33.29-gg.1, W-3945, R.5. 111.1 grains. Approximately 50 to 60 examples are known of this scarce variety. The obverse was used four times with reverse dies Z.7, Z.25, s.1, and gg.1, while this reverse was used with obverse dies 31.1, 33.11, 33.29, and 33.38. The Eric P. Newman piece has noticeable die bulges at the left side of the obverse, and at the upper reverse, accounting for the scarcity. Evidence of a past cleaning is noted on the devices, with tan and olive-brown surfaces hosting small areas of deep green verdigris. However, this example is clearly finer than the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC and Norweb coins, and it is comparable to the Taylor, Perkins, and Ford pieces.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 391



30124 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF30 NGC. M. 33.32-Z.13, W-3830, R.1. 140.4 grains. This plentiful variety features the only use of obverse 33.32. Alternatively, reverse Z.13 appears with obverse dies 33.1, 33.8, 33.21, 33.32, and 33.39. Bluish steel-brown patina appears in the lettering on this smooth golden-tan and olive-brown example. A few minor rim marks are evident. The right obverse and reverse borders are evident on this imperfectly centered strike, with a full date and dentils below.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (sold for $1.25 on May 17, 1935); B.G. Johnson (sold for $5.00); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



1787 Connecticut Copper, MS65 Brown Draped Bust Left, Miller 33.39-s.1 Likely the Finest Known

30125 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left MS65 Brown NGC. M. 33.39-s.1, W-3960, R.4. 134.3 grains. This is a stunning Gem, and likely the finest known example of the variety. Obverse 33.39 was used with reverse dies Z.13, Z.20, and s.1, and reverse s.1 was used with obverse dies 33.29 (five known) and 33.39. David Bowers rates Miller 33.39-s.1 as URS-9, meaning 125 to 249 examples survive, and Michael Hodder calls it R.4 on the traditional Sheldon scale, equating to a population of 76 to 200 coins. Based on the data, we submit that there are 150 to 200 examples of this variety surviving in all grades.

Strike weakness is evident on both sides of this piece, showing myriad original planchet marks on the devices. However, there is a complete absence of post-production blemishes on the lovely chocolate-brown surfaces, which are complemented by frosty mint luster. Traces of original red mint color are evident among the letters, especially on the obverse. This late die state example shows radial flowlines that draw the letters to the edge, die erosion that appears as surface stippling, and delicate die cracks with a heavier crack in front of the seated figure's profile on the reverse.

While Miller 33.39-s.1 is best considered moderately scarce, most survivors are in low to middle circulated grades. The finest of seven examples in the ANS holdings appears to grade nearly XF. The 1975 Pine Tree-EAC coin was called VF plus, with some characteristics of XF. The Norweb family had a VF example, while the Taylor and Perkins coins were called XF, or nearly so. We have seen only one other piece that rivals this example, appearing on the Miller plate. In the Ford catalog, Michael Hodder called that piece Choice Uncirculated and the finest he had seen. The color plate in that catalog suggests a similar coin, although the Newman example appears slightly finer to this cataloger.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



1787 Connecticut Copper, AU58 Draped Bust Left, Miller 37.3-i



30126 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left AU58 NGC. M. 37.3-i, W-4110, R.3. 157.4 grains. Both dies are unique to the Miller 37.3-i die combination, appearing nowhere else in the Connecticut series. This lovely chocolate and olive-brown example has glossy surfaces with traces of luster. Considerable strike weakness is noted at the upper obverse and lower reverse, similar to several others we have seen. The grade is based on the surface quality as opposed to existing detail. Of those known to us, only the Taylor and Perkins coins rival this example.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $1.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

1787 Connecticut Copper, VF30 Draped Bust Left, Miller 37.4-k.1



30127 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF30 NGC. M. 37.4-k.1, W-4115, R.3. 140.4 grains. Reverse dies k.1 and RR are known with this obverse, while reverse k.1 makes no other appearances in the Connecticut series. This steel-brown example has smooth and somewhat glossy surfaces with scattered handling marks on each side. The left and right obverse fields show bulges from die sinking. The modest grade of the Eric P. Newman piece and the significant population of the variety mean that this coin will provide an excellent opportunity for the type collector, or for the pedigree aficionado.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

1787 Connecticut Copper, AU50 Painted Die Variety, Miller 37.5-e



30128 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left AU50 NGC. M. 37.5-e, W-4125, R.3. 134.3 grains. William Wallace Hays painted the Hall attribution number, 37-7/E.1, in the left obverse field of this lovely copper. The obverse appears only in this marriage, while the reverse die is also seen with obverse 37.9. We have seen a few similar and finer examples, but no others have the antique variety paint on the obverse that enriches this offering. This olive-brown example has smooth surfaces with minor reverse planchet flaws, but few other blemishes on either side.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

1787 Connecticut Copper, VF35 Painted Die Variety, Miller 37.8-HH



30129 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF35 NGC. M. 37.8-HH, W-4145, R.6. 149.7 grains. The Hall attribution number, 37-5/HH, was painted by William Wallace Hays in the left obverse field of this example. The obverse is combined with reverse dies HH, LL, and k.2. Reverse HH appears with obverse dies 37.8 and 37.13. Myriad planchet marks are evident at the weakly defined locales on the obverse and reverse; microscopic granularity is seen. Both sides have a pleasing blend of steel-brown and tan with excellent eye appeal. This example is far finer than the VG to Fine Ford coin and most others we have seen, although shy of the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC coin and the Taylor example. The present coin is likely a Condition Census specimen.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

30130 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left XF40 NGC. M. 37.8-k.2, W-4155, R.5.** 157.4 grains. This obverse is identified with reverse dies HH, LL, and k.2, the last known only in this one die pairing. Several examples of the rare Miller 37.8-k.2 are similar to this piece, including XF examples in Taylor and Ford. This pleasing piece has essentially problem-free olive-brown surfaces with hints of mahogany and steel-brown toning at the borders. Although it probably just misses the Condition Census, this coin is finer than most examples that we have encountered. The ANS has six examples that grade from Good to VF.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

30131 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left XF40 NGC. M. 37.13-HH, W-4185, High R.5.** 138.9 grains. Obverse 37.13 makes no other appearance in the Connecticut series, while reverse HH is also known paired to obverse 37.8. Between 30 and 40 examples of this variety survive in all grades, and most of those we have seen grade Fine to VF. Although weakly defined in places, the surfaces are extraordinary. Olive-brown appears over underlying golden-tan color, with traces of mint frost showing. Even though it is less sharply detailed, this piece is visually finer than the rough XF example in the Ford Collection.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370

30132 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, AUCTOBI AU53 NGC. M. 39.1-ff.2, W-4215, R.5.** 145.1 grains. Dr. Hall's white edge paint is visible on this piece. Obverse 39.1 is known with reverse dies h.1 and ff.2. Reverse ff.2 makes appearances with obverse dies 36, 37.11, and 39.1. This is a scarce variety, and rarely found in grades approaching this example. The 1975 Pine Tree-EAC sale had a VF piece, as did Perkins and Ford. The Taylor and Norweb sales each had coins that graded Fine. The ANS has a single VG example from the Barnsley Collection. This light olive example from Dr. Hall's collection has traces of maroon patina with a few planchet flaws. It is undoubtedly a Condition Census example.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (sold for $7.50 on May 18, 1935); B.G. Johnson (sold for $10.00); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 379

30133 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, AUCTOBI VF25 NGC. M. 39.2-ee, W-4220, Low R.5.** 120.4 grains. This is the only appearance of both obverse and reverse dies. Although a borderline R.5 variety, which may be adjusted to High R.4, high grade examples are essentially non-existent. The Pine Tree-EAC, Taylor, Norweb, Perkins, and Ford Collections each had an example grading no better than VF. This piece shows an uneven strike with the lower obverse and left side of the reverse sharper than elsewhere. Light olive surfaces are visible beneath intermingled blue-steel and maroon patina on this important Connecticut copper.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 379

1787 Connecticut Copper, XF40
Draped Bust Left, Miller 37.8-k.2



1787 Connecticut Copper, XF40
Draped Bust Left, Miller 37.13-HH



1787 Connecticut Copper, AU53
Draped Bust Left, Miller 39.1-ff.2



1787 Connecticut Copper, VF25
Draped Bust Left, Miller 39.2-ee



1787 Connecticut Double Strike, VF30 Draped Bust Left, Miller 41-ii



30134 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, AUCTOPI VF30 NGC. M. 41-ii, W-4235, R.4. 135.8 grains. A single die marriage is known for both the obverse and the reverse. A splendid copper with tan and bluish steel-brown surfaces that show moderate granularity. This piece is dramatically double struck. The upper obverse shows an inverted partial obverse design, including the border and drapery. The reverse shows the arc of a planchet-cutter from the border at 4 o'clock to the center, with the details above that arc sharper than those below.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 376

1787 Connecticut Copper, AU50 Draped Bust Left, Miller 41-ii



30135 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, AUCTOPI AU50 NGC. M. 41-ii, W-4235, R.4. 138.9 grains. The obverse has the legend misspelling AUCTOPI, and the reverse has the misspelling ETIIB. Both die blunders are the result of using incorrect letter punches as opposed to broken punches. Dr. Hall's white edge paint is visible on this piece. The lovely golden-tan surfaces of this important piece exhibit a few splashes of maroon patina,on a planchet that is slightly out-of-round. This example is certainly with the Condition Census, and finer than most others we have seen.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (sold for $10.00 on May 18, 1935); B.G. Johnson (sold for $15.00); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 376

1787 Connecticut Copper, MS61 Brown Incomplete Planchet, Miller 43.1-Y



30136 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, CONNFC MS61 Brown NGC. M. 43.1-Y, W-4250, R.2. 129.6 grains. Obverse die 43.1 is known only in this marriage with reverse Y. Likewise, the reverse is not seen anywhere else in the Connecticut series. The incomplete (clipped) planchet is positioned at 6:30 on the obverse and 11:30 on the reverse. A plentiful variety, it is frequently found in higher grades, although rarely as fine as this example from the Eric P. Newman Collection. Both sides are lovely chocolate-brown with trivial splashes of deeper patina and traces of original mint red. The Garrett and Taylor collections included Mint State examples, and along with this piece are the three finest that have come to our attention.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 382

1787 Connecticut Copper, VF30 Draped Bust Left, Miller 44-W.4



30137 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF30 NGC. M. 44-W.4, W-4260, R.4. 143.5 grains. A second example of the Miller 44-W.4 copper, here with attractive light olive and tan surfaces, showing a few small splashes of maroon and steel toning. The surfaces are smooth and appealing, despite trivial marks, planchet flaws, and rim bruises. The centering is excellent, with the legends well in from the borders. The bottom of the date is merged with the edge of the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



1787 Connecticut Copper, AU55 Draped Bust Left, Miller 47-a.3 The Finest Known

30138 1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left AU55 NGC. M. 47-a.3, W-4310, High R.6. 145.1 grains. The obverse and reverse dies are both unique to Miller 47-a.3. There are probably only 15 or 16 examples of the Miller 47-a.3 known in all grades. This is the third example we have handled, and it is far finer than either of the others, both from the W. Philip Keller Collection. Others that we know of include the Fine to VF Pine Tree-EAC coin, the XF Garrett piece, Fine examples in Taylor and Ford, and the VF Perkins specimen. Pleasing semi-glossy golden-brown surfaces show rich chocolate-brown overtones. Nicely centered and problem-free.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



1787 Connecticut Copper, Fine 15 Mailed Bust Right, Miller 52-G.1

30139 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, Roman Head, INDE ET LIB Grade Fine 15 NGC. M. 52-G.1, W-2745, High R.6. 95.7 grains. Obverse 52 is known with reverse die G.1, and rarely with G.2. The total population of both varieties is less than 20 coins. Reverse G.1 is more frequently seen with obverse 3. Obverse 52 is known as the Roman Head, and it is one of only five obverse dies that have the bust facing to the right. Those five dies were responsible for eight varieties, and only two of those are seen with any frequency.

Miller 52-G.1 is typically found well-circulated. The finest known to us is the Taylor specimen, called F12/VF20. The Newman coin follows close behind, and it is certainly a Condition Census example. The 1975 Pine Tree-EAC coin and the piece in Perkins were each called VG to Fine, and Ford's was graded Good and called a "superior example." Although not perfectly smooth, it is far finer than the rough and granular Ford example. The surfaces of this piece combine olive and steel-brown with mahogany overtones, showing moderate marks that are consistent with the grade.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 340



1788 Connecticut Copper, Fine 12 Small Head, Miller 1-I Finest Seen by Far

30140 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, Small Head Right Fine 12 NGC. M. 1-I, W-4400, R.R.5. 106.5 grains. This variety is also identified as Vermont Ryder-39, Whitman 2265. The obverse die was previously used for 1787 Connecticut coppers, and identified in that series as Miller obverse 1.1. In the 1788 series, obverse 1 and reverse I are unique to this variety. Improperly centered as usual for the variety, with reverse details typically weaker than those on the obverse. Due to the uneven striking, certain aspects of this lovely olive-brown example suggest a higher grade, while others suggest a lower one. This variety appeared in the 1975 Pine-Tree EAC sale, and in Taylor, Perkins, and Ford. All four coins grade in the range of Good to Fine, and in each case the reverse is weaker than the obverse. The Eric P. Newman example has far finer surfaces and color than any others we have seen.
Ex: John Zug (10/28/1926); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 400



30141 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right XF40 NGC. M. 2-D, W-4405, R.1. 114.2 grains. The obverse is seen only on this one variety, while the reverse appears here, on Miller 16.1-D, and on Vlack 13-88CT, a counterfeit English halfpenny. The current offering from the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society includes five examples of the 1788 Connecticut Miller 2-D, each in a different die state. Crumbling appears along the right side of the I in LIB, with no trace of an obverse die break or reverse cracks. Planchet marks are noted at the central obverse on this pleasing olive and steel-brown example, with microscopic granularity on both sides.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 397



30142 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right XF40 NGC. M. 2-D, W-4405, R.1. 91.1 grains. A slight die crack is noted below the back of the mail on the obverse, with a delicate die crack from the lower curve of the B in LIB. Pleasing olive-brown and blue-steel surfaces are free of imperfections on either side. The obverse is nicely centered, while LIB on the reverse is partly off the flan. Attractive surfaces and pleasing color. Several higher grade pieces are known for this popular variety. The varieties and die states associated with 1788 reverse D would make a fascinating display, illustrating a complex emission sequence.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 397

30143 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right VF35 NGC M. 2-D, W-4405, R.1. 126.5 grains. Both sides are nicely centered, although the upper obverse legend is tight against the edge. A prominent die crack appears below the back of the bust, with advanced crumbling along the right side of the I and a delicate crack from the B in LIB. Golden-tan and dark mahogany-brown surfaces exhibit traces of old greenish corrosion. Both sides are minutely granular.
Ex: Henry Chapman; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 397

30144 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right VF30 NGC M. 2-D, W-4405, R.1. 118.8 grains. A heavy obverse rim break appears below the back of the bust. The reverse has die cracks from each letter in LIB, with crumbling on the right side of that I, as on all five examples offered here. Like the present offering, the Taylor Collection included five different examples. Two others appeared in Perkins, and single examples were offered in the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC sale and in Ford. This pleasing medium olive-brown example has smooth surfaces and excellent centering with the date and the tops of all letters complete.
Ex: B.A. Seaby, Ltd. (London); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 397

30145 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right AU55 NGC. M. 2-D, W-4405, R.1. 123.5 grains. The obverse rim break below the back of the bust is advanced, with a prominent die crack from the lower curve of the B in LIB, reaching the globe below the shield. The other reverse cracks are advanced, with a bulge below the L. Late die state examples of this plentiful variety are seen with frequency. A well-centered olive-brown example with maroon patina on the obverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 397

30146 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right GEORGIVS III VF25 NGC. M. 101-D, Vlack 13-88CT, R.5. 118.8 grains. Four examples of this variety from the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society represent different die states, and these coins were struck before, during, and after the production of the preceding five lots. Appearing later in this offering are two examples of Miller 16.1-D that were struck between early and late states of this variety and of Miller 2-D. The reverse of this example has no crumbling at the I in LIB, and no die crack from the lower curve of the B in that word. The granular surfaces combine dark maroon and blue-steel with golden-tan on the devices.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 472

1788 Connecticut Copper, VF35
Mailed Bust Right, Miller 2-D



1788 Connecticut Copper, VF30
Mailed Bust Right, Miller 2-D



1788 Connecticut Copper, AU55
Mailed Bust Right, Miller 2-D



1788 Connecticut Copper, VF25
Mailed Bust Right, Miller 101-D



1788 Connecticut Copper, VF25 Mailed Bust Right, Miller 101-D



30147 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right GEORGIVS III VF25 NGC. M. 101-D, Vlack 13-88CT, R.5. 135.8 grains. The obverse die is seen on three Machin's Mills varieties of varying dates, identified as Vlack 13-78B, 13-87CT, and 13-88CT as offered here. Crumbling is noted on the I in LIB, and a die crack from the lower curve of the B in that word extends down to the globe, and continues through that letter to the edge. This nicely detailed example has somewhat rough olive and steel-brown surfaces with generally bold design definition.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 472

1788 Connecticut Copper, VF35 Mailed Bust Right, Miller 101-D



30148 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, GEORGIVS III VF35 NGC. M. 101-D, Vlack 13-88CT, R.5. 115.7 grains. The die state of this example is slightly advanced from the previous lot, with a bulge at the upper right obverse. The reverse cracks and crumbling are similar on both coins. A nicely detailed piece showing lovely medium brown and steel surfaces with trivial blemishes and faint granularity. The Garrett Collection had an XF, and Taylor and Ford each had Fine examples. None appeared in the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC sale, or in Perkins.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 472

1788 Connecticut Copper, Fine 12 Mailed Bust Right, Miller 101-D



30149 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right GEORGIVS III Fine 12 NGC. M. 101-D, Vlack 13-88CT, R.5. 125.0 grains. Prominent obverse bulges and advanced reverse die failure are the hallmarks of this late die state Machin's Mills piece. Sharp details appear at the right reverse border, outside the crack and bulge that obliterates most of LIB. The smooth surfaces combine medium brown color with blue-steel patina. The planchet is cracked at the location of the lower obverse die bulge.
Ex: Richard Picker; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 472

1788 Connecticut Copper, Fine 12 Mailed Bust Right, Miller 3-B.1



30150 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right Fine 12 NGC. M. 3-B.1, W-4410, R.6. 125.0 grains. Die alignment 270 degrees. The obverse appears with reverse dies B.1 and B.2, and the reverse also appears with obverse 4.1. Both sides exhibit hardened old blue-steel corrosion with golden-tan on the obverse devices, and olive-brown on the reverse design. Although well worn, there are no significant blemishes. Clearly not in the Condition Census, this piece is only slightly below the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC coin or those in the Norweb and Perkins collections. Only a couple dozen examples are known in all grades.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 397

30151 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, Struck over 1785 Nova Constellatio 5-E XF45 NGC. M. 3-B.2, W-4415, High R.6.** 117.3 grains. The obverse appears with reverse dies B.1 and B.2, and the reverse also appears with obverse dies 4.1 and 5. Smooth chocolate and olive-brown surfaces host traces of delicate blue and mahogany overtones. Irregularities are noted at the lower obverse and upper reverse of this overstrike. The only finer piece we have seen is the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC coin, at the time said to be the finest known. Taylor had two that were each Very Good, and the Perkins and Ford coins each graded Very Fine. The Nova Constellatio undertype is visible along the right side of the obverse and at the lower right reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 397

30152 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right VF30 NGC. M. 4.1-K, W-4430, R.5.** 114.2 grains. Struck about 10% off-center to 6:30, just enough to be considered an error as opposed to a poorly centered strike. Obverse 4.1 is paired with reverse dies B.1, B.2, and K, and reverse K appears here, and with obverse dies 7 and 8. Microscopic granularity appears on the rich blue-steel surfaces of this example, with olive highlights. The design motifs on both sides show excellent details, with prominent clash marks in the right obverse field. Although a scarce variety, several higher grade pieces are known.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 397

30153 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, Struck over 1785 Nova Constellatio 4-D XF40 NGC. M. 5-B.2, W-4440, Low R.6.** 108.0 grains. Obverse 5 is unique to this marriage, while reverse B.2 also appears with obverse dies 3 and 4.1. Exceptional and obvious undertype is visible at the central obverse and reverse of this remarkable piece. It appears that most, or perhaps all, examples of Miller 5-B.2 are struck over Nova Constellatio coppers. This piece has finely granular surfaces displaying mahogany and olive-brown on the obverse, with golden-brown and steel-blue on the reverse. The Ford and Taylor collections each had a finer example, while most others we have seen are in lower grades.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 397

30154 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, Struck over 1785 Nova Constellatio 4-D AU55 NGC. M. 5-B.2, W-4440, Low R.6.** 109.6 grains. A second example of the Miller 5-B.2 struck over a 1785 Nova Constellatio copper. This impressive piece was part of the famous Dr. Hall Collection, although there is no evidence of his edge paint that indicates his front line coins. Although a trace of rub or friction appears on the high points, this is a remarkable example, and possibly the finest known with better surfaces than the "Uncirculated" Ford specimen. Traces of faded mint red appear within the letters on both sides of this olive-brown beauty.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (sold for $20.00 on May 18, 1935); B.G. Johnson (sold for $25.00); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 397

1788 Connecticut Overstrike, XF45
The Second Finest Miller 3-B.2



1788 Connecticut Copper, VF30
Mailed Bust Right, Miller 4.1-K



1788 Connecticut Overstrike, XF40
Mailed Bust Right, Miller 5-B.2



1788 Connecticut Overstrike, AU55
Mailed Bust Right, Miller 5-B.2



1788 Connecticut Copper, XF Details Mailed Bust Left, Miller 7-E



30155 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left XF Details, Environmental Damage NGC. M. 7-E, W-4480, Low R.6. 112.7 grains. In addition to this variety, the obverse appears with reverse dies F.2 and K, and the reverse is found with obverse dies 9, 12.1, and 12.2. This obverse die is a reappearance of the 1787 obverse 11.1. An attractive example of this rare variety, with old corrosion that now displays a slightly glossy appearance. Both sides are primarily blue-steel, with considerable golden-tan on the obverse devices, and similar traces on the reverse. At least three high grade examples of this important die marriage survive.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1788 Connecticut Copper, VF25 Mailed Bust Left, Miller 9-E



30156 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF25 NGC. M. 9-E, W-4500, High R.5. 121.9 grains. Obverse 9 is only known with reverse E, and that reverse is also found with obverse dies 7, 12.1, and 12.2. All four reverse E varieties are included in the present offering. Chestnut-brown surfaces show splashes of maroon and mahogany on both sides of this pleasing example. A small obverse rim bruise is visible at 11:30. This piece is above average among the 35 to 40 surviving examples of the die marriage. Two or three AU to Mint State pieces are known, along with a handful of VF to XF pieces.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403

1788 Connecticut Copper, XF45 Mailed Bust Left, Miller 11-G



30157 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left XF45 NGC. M. 11-G, W-4510, R.2. 115.7 grains. Die alignment 350 degrees. Clash marks and trivial die cracks are noted on the obverse. Both dies are unique to this marriage. Faint hairlines are nicely blended with the surrounding surfaces of this faintly granular dark chocolate and steel-brown example. The strike is imperfectly centered, especially on the reverse where the tops of ET LIB and the head overlap the edge of the flan.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403

1788 Connecticut Copper, AU55 Mailed Bust Left, Miller 11-G



30158 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left AU55 NGC. M. 11-G, W-4510, R.2. 112.7 grains. A second and even finer example of the plentiful Miller 11-G marriage. This golden-chestnut example has microscopic traces of greenish verdigris in the fine details of the devices. Better centered than the previous example, with the upper obverse legend tight, and the left reverse legend also close to the flan edge. The obverse is beveled and the reverse border is indented. A small flaw is noted at the lower obverse, and the weakly defined upper reverse shows myriad planchet marks. This example falls short of the Taylor and Eliasberg coins, but it is equal to the Perkins and Ford coins, and finer than the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC coin, as well as the Norweb example.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403



1788 Connecticut Copper, AU55 Mailed Bust Left, Miller 12.1-E The Finest Seen

30159 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left AU55 NGC. M. 12.1-E, W-4515, R.6. 129.6 grains. Obverse 12.1 appears with reverse dies E and F.1, and reverse E is found with obverse dies 7, 9, 12.1, and 12.2. An imperfectly centered impression with the upper obverse legend trapped against the edge of the planchet. Similarly, the lower reverse is off the flan, with only the tops of 788 visible in the date. Both sides have pleasing golden-olive surfaces with faded pinkish mint red visible at the center of the reverse. A few scattered spots are noted, with a wavy obverse surface. Myriad pre-production planchet marks are noted, along with trivial post-production marks on this Condition Census example. The only one we have seen that rivals this remarkable piece is the AU Ford coin, with two or three XF examples following that coin in the census.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403



30160 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF25 NGC. M. 12.1-F.1, W-4520, R.5. 128.1 grains. The obverse is paired with reverse dies E and F.1, and the reverse is found nowhere else in the series. A scarce variety, although several higher grade pieces are known, including a Mint State example in the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC sale. This piece has trivial obverse die bulges above and to the right. A few scattered planchet flaws are noted on the olive and golden-brown surfaces. The centering is pleasing although the upper obverse and lower reverse, including the date, are weakly defined.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403



30161 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left XF40 NGC. M. 12.2-E, W-4530, High R.6. 121.9 grains. Obverse 12.2 may be found with reverse dies C and E, and reverse E is known with obverse dies 7, 9, 12.1, and 12.2. The die variety is painted on the obverse in the hand of Frederick A. Canfield (1849-1926). Robert Martin has researched Canfield and his collections, and reports that the Dover, New Jersey resident was a mining engineer who collected minerals and colonial coins. This pleasing olive example has some splashes of deeper steel with delicate greenish overtones. The upper right obverse and lower left reverse legends are tight. Nicer examples include the XF-AU 1975 Pine Tree-EAC coin, and the XF Norweb example. Taylor's graded VF and Perkins had a VG piece. This variety was missing from the Ford offering.
Ex: Frederick A. Canfield; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403

1788 Connecticut Copper, Fine 15 Mailed Bust Left, Miller 13-A.1



30162 1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, CONNLC Fine 15 NGC. M. 13-A.1, W-4535, R.5. 108.0 grains. Both dies are unique to this marriage. Aside from the Garrett AU example, VG to VF appears typical for this scarce variety. This example has poor centering, and that also appears to be the rule for the variety. The surfaces of this mahogany and chestnut-brown example are lightly granular, with a few planchet flaws, and some post-production marks that include a few very old scratches on each side.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406

1788 Connecticut Copper, XF40 Draped Bust Left, Miller 14.1-L.2



30163 1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left XF40 NGC. M. 14.1-L.2, W-4570, R.6. 109.6 grains. The obverse is usually found with reverse L.2, but occasionally with reverse S. This reverse die is slightly more available with obverse 16.4. This piece has hard maroon patina with some green verdigris, showing traces of light tan on the high points. This piece appears to be a virtual twin to the Ford coin for detail, surfaces, and the remarkable die state, and ranks among the finest examples we have seen. The reverse has an extraordinary internal die break. That fatal reverse die break undoubtedly accounts for the rarity of this variety.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 409

1788 Connecticut Copper, VF30 Draped Bust Left, Miller 15.1-L.1



30164 1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF30 NGC. M. 15.1-L.1, W-4585, R.4. 125.0 grains. Both dies are found only in this die marriage. This moderately scarce variety is known in a wide range of grades from Uncirculated pieces in the Taylor and Ford collections, down to a Fine example in the 1975 Pine Tree-EAC sale. Both sides of this golden-tan and steel-brown example show clash marks and die cracks. A planchet flaw appears at the right obverse border, with old surface granularity that has changed to a semi-glossy appearance. Minor verdigris appears on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 409

1788 Connecticut Copper, VF35 Canfield PDV, Miller 16.1-D



30165 1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF35 NGC. M. 16.1-D, W-4595, R.3. 131.2 grains. The obverse appears with reverse dies D and H, and the reverse appears with obverse dies 2 and 16.1, as well as Vlack 13-88CT. According to Robert Martin, Mr. Canfield donated his collection of more than 8,500 minerals to the Smithsonian Institution, and bequeathed his frontline New Jersey and Connecticut coppers to the New Jersey Historical Society. His Connecticut coppers were transferred to the ANS in 1931. Duplicates were traded or sold before his bequest. This early die state example has crumbling at the I in LIB with a crack down from the adjacent B. Old corrosion appears on dark greenish steel-brown surfaces.
Ex: Frederick A. Canfield; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 409

30166 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF35 NGC. M. 16.1-D, W-4595, R.3.** 123.5 grains. This remarkable olive-brown example has a few splashes of maroon patina on each side. The surfaces are smooth with no planchet flaws or post-production blemishes, aside from typical handling marks. An exceptional late die state example with the crumbling and die crack at LIB, also showing a heavy break covering most of the E in ET, and an even larger break at the lower left reverse, appearing much like a cast on Liberty's broken left leg.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 40

30167 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, INDL ET LIB Fine 15 NGC. M. 16.2-O, W-4605, R.5.** 111.1 grains. The obverse die is known only with reverse O, and the reverse is also known on the unique Miller 17-O. This obverse is also cataloged as 1787 obverse 32.8. The obverse lacks any die defects while the reverse exhibits die cracks and bulges. Aside from Taylor's exceptional Mint State piece, Fine to Very Fine examples are the norm for this scarce variety. This example is dark steel-brown with old green patina that has developed an attractive glossy appearance, especially on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 415

30168 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left INDL ET LIB VF35 NGC. M. 16.2-O, W-4605, R.5.** 135.8 grains. An amazing Connecticut error that also exhibits the Canfield inked variety notation, along with "Dup" inked below, apparently indicating that he considered this remarkable piece as a duplicate in his collection. Advanced specialists will recognize the historical importance of those notations. This lovely golden-brown copper has smooth surfaces with a faint scratch hidden in the hair on the obverse. The bold double strike shows AUCTORI twice on the obverse, and INDL twice on the reverse. An indent at the lower obverse and associated tab at the upper reverse represents the third strike. The indent strike created some weakness at the upper reverse in the area around the tab.
Ex: Frederick A. Canfield; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 415

30169 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left AU58 NGC M. 16.3-N, W-4610, R.2.** 114.2 grains. This is the only appearance of the obverse and reverse dies. Both sides of this near-Mint Connecticut copper show myriad marks, and we believe that nearly every one of those marks remains from the planchet prior to striking. The glossy surfaces combine golden-tan and olive-brown with maroon patina along the left obverse and reverse border. Prominent clash marks appear in the left obverse field. Although a plentiful variety, typical survivors grade VF to XF. The 1975 Pine Tree-EAC coin, along with those in Taylor, Perkins, and Ford, graded XF, while the Norweb piece was called Fine 15.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 409

1788 Connecticut Copper, VF35
Late Die State Miller 16.1-D



1788 Connecticut Copper, Fine 15
Draped Bust Left, Miller 16.2-O



1788 Connecticut Triple Strike, VF35
Draped Bust Left, Miller 16.2-O



1788 Connecticut Copper, AU58
Draped Bust Left, Miller 16.3-N







1788 Connecticut Double Strike, MS62 Brown Draped Bust Left, Miller 16.4-L.2 Remarkable Double Strike With Brockage

30170 1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left MS62 Brown NGC M. 16.4-L.2, W-4620, High R.5. 92.6 grains. The cataloger's first response upon seeing this coin was to shake his head in amazement. The obverse shows two complete profiles, side-by-side. The right portion of the reverse design appears to the left, and right of that is an elliptical indented area that retains traces of incuse letters representing a brockage image. Eric P. Newman explains:

> "Two blanks were in the coining press. The top one received the obverse and had a blank reverse. The bottom one conversely had a blank obverse and a struck reverse. The operator tried to remove both coins but got the lower one out and the upper one partly out from the die area. When the dies came together the top coin was partly restruck and the impression of the blank top of the lower coin was pressed into the upper coin."

Both sides exhibit lovely olive-brown surfaces with wispy blue overtones that accompany considerable original orange mint color. The two V-shaped areas on each side remain untouched by the dies, and clearly show the original planchet marks, illustrative of the planchet appearance before the Connecticut coppers were struck. Careful study of those areas will help the student to understand the difference between original planchet marks and later, or post-production imperfections.

The present specimen, a remarkable double strike with a brockage indent, is also the finest survivor that we have seen from the 16.4-L.2 dies. It is finer than the granular AU 1975 Pine Tree-EAC coin. It is clearly better than the XF Perkins coin, and far finer than those in Taylor, Norweb, or Ford. We have no hesitation in stating that this is the finest existing 1788 Miller 16.4-L.2 copper.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 409



1788 Connecticut Copper, Fine 12 Draped Bust Left, Miller 16.5-H

30171 1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left Fine 12 NGC. M. 16.5-H, W-4625, Low R.5. 97.2 grains. The obverse makes no other appearances in the Connecticut series, while the reverse also appears with obverse dies 6 and 16.1. The surfaces of this scarce copper show old verdigris, especially on the steel-brown reverse. The obverse exhibits chocolate fields and olive-brown devices. The Eric P. Newman specimen is comparable to others that we have seen, including the Fine examples in the 1975 Pine-Tree EAC sale, and in Taylor and Norweb. Perkins had an XF coin, and Ford's was Mint State.
Ex: Richard Picker; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 409



1788 Connecticut Copper, XF40 Draped Bust Left, Miller 17-Q

30172 1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, CONNLC XF40 NGC. M. 17-Q, W-4640, R.6. 134.3 grains. Dr. Hall's edge paint is noted on this example, indicating one of his front line coins; this piece went to Virgil Brand. The obverse appears here and on the unique Miller 17-O, and the reverse die appears nowhere else in the Connecticut series. Obverse 17 in the 1788 series is the same die as obverse 50 in the 1787 series. Both sides of this attractive piece exhibit generally smooth surfaces with microscopic granularity. Steel and chocolate-brown surfaces have splashes of golden-tan on the obverse, and olive-brown highlighting the reverse devices. This important piece is the second finest we have seen behind the AU Ford specimen. The 1975 Pine Tree-EAC coin graded VF, Taylor's was Fine, and Perkins had a VG to Fine example. The Norweb coin graded Good.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (sold for $5.00 on May 18, 1935); B.G. Johnson (sold for $7.50); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 412





1787 New Jersey Copper, AU58
The Third Finest Maris 6-D

30173 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow AU58 NGC. M. 6-D, W-5050, R.2. 148.2 grains. Dated 1787, Obverse die 6 was used in combination with reverse dies C and D. Reverse C is called the 'Pattern Shield' and was used with a small group of distinctive obverse dies that are considered pattern issues. Reverse D is a regular issue New Jersey reverse that appears only in this combination. This very late die state piece has a die break left of the shield point, with cracks extending to the border left and right.

Last year the Colonial Coin Collectors Club and the American Numismatic Society co-published *New Jersey State Coppers,* by Roger S. Siboni, John L. Howes, and A. Buell Ish. This tome is the definitive reference on the series, and is available through the ANS website, Numismatics.org. The authors include a Condition Census for each variety, based on strict EAC grading standards.

The Eric P. Newman coin fits nicely in the Condition Census that includes two Mint State and five AU coins. Side-by-side comparison may or may not reveal the exact order of the coins, although this piece is clearly the third finest known. Myriad tiny handling marks and pre-production planchet marks appear on both sides of this dark olive-brown example. The 6-D is rarely found with the level of detail seen here. This exceptional copper will be a wonderful addition to an advanced collection.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506

1786 New Jersey Copper, VG10
No Coulter, Maris 11-H



30174 1786 New Jersey Copper, No Coulter VG10 NGC. M. 11-H, W-4775, Low R.6. 142.0 grains. The shield is wedge-shaped, leading Dr. Maris to use the term Cuneiform. The variety is known today as the Cuneiform Shield variety. The shield was engraved deeply in the reverse die, requiring considerable strike pressure to bring out the details. Most examples have a flat or nearly flat shield with little detail. For that reason, the 11-H is extremely difficult to grade. Smooth golden-olive surfaces exhibit myriad grade-consistent handling marks with a few planchet fissures that are mostly confined to the obverse.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $8.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 494

1786 New Jersey Copper, Fine 15
No Coulter, Maris 12-G



30175 1786 New Jersey Copper, No Coulter Fine 15 NGC. M. 12-G, W-4790, R.4. 137.3 grains. There are 14 different No Coulter varieties in the New Jersey series, from seven obverse dies and nine reverse dies. Most of those varieties are rare. Approximately 125 examples of the 12-G, and about 60 examples of Maris 12-I, are known. The other 12 No Coulter varieties have a total population of less than 100 examples, and four of those are unique. The obverse has a prominent splash of magenta patina with attractive golden-brown color. Minor marks and trivial planchet fissures are noted on each side of this example.
Ex: Thomas L. Elder (9/1916), lot 773; later, Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; possibly earlier from William Wallace Hays and Hillyer Ryder. PCGS# 494



1786 New Jersey Copper, XF40
High Condition Census Maris 12-I

30176 1786 New Jersey Copper, No Coulter XF40 NGC. M. 12-I, W-4795, R.5. 145.1 grains. This is the second most plentiful No Coulter variety. For Maris 12-I Condition Census includes two XF, one XF-, one VF+, and three VF coins. The Eric P. Newman example compares favorably with the finest known example in the Partrick Collection that is plated in the mentioned reference.

An 18th century plow as used in New Jersey and elsewhere in the colonies had two handles approximately waist-high for the average farmer, attached to a plowshare or cutting blade. The singletree extended forward and connected to one or more horses. A removable coulter was an additional blade in front of the plowshare that cut the soil in advance of the plowshare.

This lovely olive-brown example has splashes of mahogany toning in the protected areas, with minuscule planchet fissures and handling marks. A highly attractive example for the specialist.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; apparently earlier from Dr. Thomas Hall with a small collector disc bearing his handwriting; and from Hillyer Ryder with his square envelope. PCGS# 494





1786 New Jersey Copper, MS65 Brown High Condition Census Maris 14-J

30177 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam MS65 Brown NGC. M. 14-J, W-4810, R.1. 154.3 grains. The reverse die that Dr. Maris described as Reverse J is known as the Biennial reverse and was the subject of a detailed 1989 study by Michael Hodder. That single reverse was combined with 10 different obverse dies dated 1786 and 1787. The choice of the label Biennial is especially appropriate to the farm-oriented New Jersey coppers, as the word defines a plant that requires two growing seasons to complete its cycle. Slightly more than 2,000 New Jersey coppers survive from Reverse J, and more than half of those are 14-J coppers. A complete collection of the 10 Reverse J varieties is attainable, although Maris 36-J, rated as High R.6, may prove challenging. This offering of colonials from the Eric P. Newman collection includes six of the 10 J-reverse varieties.

The colonial type collector will find the Maris 14-J to be an excellent candidate for the 1786-dated New Jersey coppers. This variety is rated R.1, and it is one of the most plentiful varieties in the series, with examples known in all grades including at least half a dozen Mint State pieces. The Condition Census records the Newman specimen and two others as Gems, and they are the finest known examples. A side-by-side comparison of all three examples might allow determination of the exact Condition Census order, although such a comparison may prove inconclusive.

This mahogany-brown example has a sharp strike with bold details, and it is well-centered with the date and all inscriptions complete, showing partial border details. The surfaces are pristine with some waviness that remains from the planchet. Every detail of both dies, including central obverse die roughness, is illustrated on this coin.
Ex: Virgil Brand; B.G. Johnson; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 496

30178 **1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam VG10 NGC. M. 15-J, W-4815, R.4.** 143.5 grains. Although the J-reverse varieties are known with two dates, 1786 and 1787, extensive research suggests that those coins may have also been struck in 1788 and possibly 1789. The authors of *New Jersey State Coppers* suggest that the 10 obverse dies of the J-family had multiple engravers, from two to four different individuals. The obverse has a minor rim bruise at 3:30. This example displays light brown devices with steel-brown fields, providing an excellent two-tone appearance that many collectors enjoy.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; apparently earlier from Hillyer Ryder. PCGS# 496

30179 **1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam VF20 NGC. M. 15-L, W-4820, R.4.** 148.2 grains. Siboni, Howes, and Ish write that the obverse dies of the New Jersey coppers are easier to attribute than the reverse dies, and that "each horse seems to have its own personality." Obverse 15 has the horse leaning back to the left, with a short neck and arched nose, characteristics that Maris described in 1881. The Eric P. Newman specimen is a nicely detailed VF example with olive and tan surfaces, the obverse showing deep maroon and green patina, with microscopic roughness.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 496

30180 **1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam Fine Details, Scratches NGC. M. 16-J, W-4835, Low R.6.** 140.4 grains. The presence of an inked attribution on the obverse, and the round collector's disc strongly suggest that this piece was part of the William Wallace Hays collection, Both sides of this example have myriad old scratches that are blended into the granular chocolate-brown and steel surfaces.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; later, Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 45423

30181 **1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam VF25 NGC. M. 17-J, W-4860, R.4.** 115.7 grains. The Condition Census records three XF and six VF coins as the finest known examples. The Eric P. Newman coin is unrecorded in that list but clearly ranks favorably among the others. The majority of 17-J coppers are struck over other contemporary copper coins. However, there is no evidence of undertype on this attractive golden-brown copper. Both sides exhibit mostly trivial planchet fissures from faulty planchet stock.
Ex: Thomas L. Elder (11/1920), lot 1326; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; apparently earlier from William Wallace Hays and Hillyer Ryder. PCGS# 496

1786 New Jersey Copper, VG10
Straight Beam, Maris 15-J



1786 New Jersey Copper, VF20
Straight Beam, Maris 15-L



1786 New Jersey Copper, Fine Details
Painted Die Variety, Maris 16-J



1786 New Jersey Copper, VF25
Condition Census Maris 17-J



1786 New Jersey Copper, Fine 15
Straight Beam, Maris 17-K



1786 New Jersey Copper, Fine 15
Early State Maris 17-b



1786 New Jersey Copper, AU58
Condition Census Maris 18-M



1786 New Jersey Copper, AU53
Possibly the Finest Known Maris 18-N



30182 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam Fine 15 NGC. M. 17-K, W-4865, R.3. 140.4 grains. Maris 17-K is one of the difficult varieties to grade. Both sides typically show central weakness, the horse lacking its eye and the shield lacking its details. The 17-K is another variety that frequently exhibits undertype from other coppers. While no undertype is readily apparent, the oversized flan suggests this piece may have been struck over another coin. Mostly steel-brown fields frame the reddish-brown devices of this lovely two-tone copper piece.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; apparently earlier from Hillyer Ryder. PCGS# 496

30183 1786 New Jersey Copper Fine 15 NGC. M. 17-b, W-4870, R.3. 128.1 grains. This is an early die state Maris 17-b struck before the top of the R faded to resemble a K. The early die state pieces are generally found on larger planchets than the late state examples. Many of the early die state pieces are overstruck on other coppers. There is evidence of undertype on this example, showing traces of CONN and ET LIB. Both sides show dark steel patina with a few splashes of tan on the devices.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; apparently earlier from Hillyer Ryder. PCGS# 496

30184 1786 New Jersey Copper, Bridle Obverse AU58 NGC. M. 18-M, W-4890, R.3. 148.2 grains. Obverse 18 is the famous Bridle obverse, with a vertical die crack that connects the horse's head and chest. Typically, the 18-M is known as the Bridle variety, although the three other Obverse 18 varieties (18-J, 18-L, and 18-N) are also known with the vertical obverse crack. The present coin from the Eric P. Newman Collection is unlisted in the Condition Census but certainly ranks among the AU examples listed, which hold the sixth through ninth positions. This satiny example has smooth olive and chestnut-brown surfaces, with bold design details that impart a nearly medallic appearance. An exceptional example of this popular variety.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 501

30185 1786 New Jersey Copper, Bridle Obverse AU53 NGC. M. 18-N, W-4895, High R.5. 140.4 grains. Just over 30 examples of this variety are known, and the Condition Census records two XF and four VF+ coins as the finest known specimens. The lovely Eric P. Newman example is clearly a Condition Census piece, and possibly the new finest known. This copper has splendid mahogany and chestnut-brown surfaces with some planchet granularity at the upper obverse and central reverse. The strike is imperfectly centered with a wide upper left obverse border.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 501



1786 New Jersey Copper, VF20 Wide Shield, Maris 19-M

30186 **1786 New Jersey Copper, Wide Shield VF20 NGC. M. 19-M, W-4900, R.5.** 157.4 grains. The term 'Drunken Die Cutter' has been employed from time-to-time in various early series, including pre-federal and early federal issues. In the New Jersey series, the term is assigned to the Maris 19-M and 20-N varieties. On obverse 19, the head leans sharply to the left, as does the 1 in the date. Chestnut and steel-brown surfaces host a trace of obverse verdigris on this otherwise smooth and attractive example. Scattered marks are evident as expected for the grade. Although below the Condition Census, this piece is above average for the scarce variety. The typical 19-M is low grade with problematic surfaces. Here is a happy exception to that rule.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; apparently earlier from Hillyer Ryder. PCGS# 498



1786 New Jersey Copper, MS62 Brown High Condition Census Maris 21-N The Second Finest Known

30187 **1786 New Jersey Copper, Wide Shield MS62 Brown NGC. M. 21-N, W-4910, R.3.** 165.1 grains. The Maris 21-N copper ranks among the 10 most plentiful 1786 varieties. However, only two examples are recorded in Mint State grades. In fact, there are only 30 Mint State 1786 New Jersey coppers of all varieties combined. The two finest Maris 21-N coppers are a Gem example recently found in France, and the Garrett specimen, earlier from the Mills collection. The Eric P. Newman example is probably the second finest known, ranking between the other two examples mentioned here. Distinctive mahogany surfaces exhibit minor planchet flakes on each side, with a sharp and nicely centered strike showing full borders. Minor planchet roughness is noted on the obverse, and both sides show fine die finishing lines, with faint reverse clash marks.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 498

1786 New Jersey Copper, AU55
The Third Finest Maris 21-P



1786 New Jersey Copper, VF25
Curved Beam, Maris 23-P



1786 New Jersey Copper, AU55
Condition Census Maris 24-P



1786 New Jersey Copper, Maris 24-R
Curved Beam, Good 6



30188 **1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plow Beam AU55 NGC. M. 21-P, W-4920, R.5.** 146.6 grains. The P reverse was combined with four obverse dies (21, 22, 23, and 24) and appears here in its latest die state. The striking order was 22-P, 23-P, 24-P, and 21-P. Advanced die deterioration is noted at 7 o'clock on the reverse border. Approximately 60 to 70 examples of the 21-P are known in all grades, including two Mint State examples. The Eric P. Newman coin ranks in the Condition Census just below those two pieces. This example features smooth surfaces with intermingled olive, mahogany, and steel color. A few trivial flaws and microscopic granularity are noted.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 45424

30189 **1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plow Beam VF25 NGC. M. 23-P, W-4940, R.4.** 149.7 grains. Two examples of this rather plentiful variety are offered in the present sale. The other is included in the Internet-only session. Although obverse 23 is known perfect, that state is known only with reverse R. The present example falls just below the Condition Census. This coin represents the usual die state with two obverse rim breaks at 11:30 and 3:30, combined with a perfect reverse die. Smooth golden-brown and steel surfaces show a few faint, well-blended scratches with other grade-consistent handling marks.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 45424

30190 **1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plow Beam AU55 NGC. M. 24-P, W-4965, R.2.** 155.9 grains. Obverse 24 is used with five different reverse dies, and only Maris 24-P is easily located. Maris varieties 24-I, 24-M, and 24-Q are each High Rarity 7, and M. 24-R is High Rarity 5. This is the third of four appearances of reverse P, and it is the most easily located variety for that reverse. The Eric P. Newman specimen clearly belongs in the Condition Census that includes one Mint State piece, four AU examples, and one XF coin. Primarily mahogany-brown surfaces are smooth and pleasing, with a few scattered splashes of steel-brown. Traces of faded mint red are hidden among the devices and lettering. The strike shows excellent centering with full obverse and reverse borders.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 45424

30191 **1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plow Beam Good 6 NGC. M. 24-R, W-4975, High R.5.** 142.0 grains. Although no longer the celebrated rarity that is was a century ago, the Maris 24-R remains an important variety in the New Jersey series. While low grade, the Eric P. Newman piece is a pleasing example with intermingled olive and steel surfaces.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 45424

30192 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow MS62 Brown NGC. M. 28-L, W-5065, R.3. 152.8 grains. The Maris 28-L Condition Census records the Newman coin as AU with the statement that it is unverified, meaning the authors had not seen the coin. Now making its first public appearance, this example's rightful place as the finest known should be obvious. One other Mint State coin is recorded, and the next six examples grade just XF. Representing Die State 2, the knobs of the plow handle are still visible although faded. Both sides of this chestnut-brown example have satin surfaces with moderate planchet roughness. Traces of mint red remain in the protected areas of the lettering.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506

30193 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow VF20 NGC. M. 31-L, W-5095, R.3. 143.5 grains. The obverse die is found perfect, and with a progression of die cracks, most of which are seen on this example. This late state piece shows most of the cracks found in the terminal state, although lacks the final crack through the date. The lightly granular surfaces combine blue-steel fields with golden-tan devices, creating an attractive presentation.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506

30194 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow VF30 NGC. M. 32-T, W-5100, R.2. 137.3 grains. The Maris 32-T is a plentiful variety in the context of New Jersey coppers, and it is an ideal candidate for the non-specialist who only seeks two or three examples to represent the New Jersey coinage in a colonial type set. Collectors who are interested in a colonial coin carrying the Eric P. Newman provenance will also want to consider this lot. Both sides have pleasing olive-brown surfaces with grade-consistent handling marks, showing hints of steel and delicate blue overtones. The strike is nicely centered with about half the border details visible.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506

30195 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow MS61 Brown NGC. M. 32-T, W-5100, R.2. 142.0 grains. This example of Maris 32-T is clearly a member of the Condition Census that includes two Mint State, two AU, and three XF+ coins. The present piece is either the second or third finest known, depending on how it compares to the other two Mint State pieces, one called Gem and the other designated Uncirculated. Rich chocolate-brown surfaces show hints of olive, with weak central obverse details as the result of early stage die sinking in that area. That die sinking weakened the central reverse strike that retains evidence of pre-production planchet marks within the shield elements. Nearly complete borders are visible on both sides of this nicely centered impression.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506

1787 New Jersey Copper, MS62 Brown
The Finest Known Maris 28-L



1787 New Jersey Copper, Maris 31-L
Late Die State, VF20



1787 New Jersey Copper, VF30
No Sprig, Maris 32-T



1787 New Jersey Copper, MS61 Brown
High Condition Census Maris 32-T
Second or Third Finest Known



1787 New Jersey Copper, VF20
No Sprig, Maris 33-U



1787 New Jersey Copper, VF20
The Deer Head, Maris 34-J



Condition Census 1787 Maris 34-V, VF20
Struck over 1787 Connecticut Copper



1787 New Jersey Copper, VF25
Goiter, Maris 37-f



30196 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow VF20 NGC. M. 33-U, W-5110, R.4.** 143.5 grains. The Maris 33-U is known in several distinctive die states ranging from perfect to extensively cracked. The Eric P. Newman specimen is a middle die state piece, state 3 in the New Jersey reference, with obverse cracks from the mane to the plow handles, and between N and O of NOVA. A small reverse cud is seen in the vertical shield stripes. This example falls just below the Condition Census, but probably still ranks among the top dozen examples known. Both sides exhibit pleasing golden-brown surfaces with olive devices and a few splashes of maroon patina. This piece has better eye appeal than most.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506

30197 **1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig above Plow VF20 NGC. M. 34-J, W-5115, R.3.** 138.9 grains. The obverse is known as the Deer Head for its resemblance to that animal. This example is an early-to-middle die state with a thin die crack from the right obverse border to the singletree. Although the surfaces are somewhat porous and marked, the overall olive and steel color is pleasing. Maris 34-J is frequently found struck over other coppers, but there are no obvious signs of undertype on this example.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 521277

30198 **1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig above Plow — Struck over 1787 Connecticut — VF20 NGC. M. 34-V, W-5120, R.6.** 142.0 grains. This impressive New Jersey copper is struck over a 1787 Connecticut attributed by Eric P. Newman as Miller 39.1-h.1. The Maris 34-V Condition Census includes a single AU coin and five VF examples. The Newman coin fits comfortably in that census. Considerable shield detail is visible on the reverse, although somewhat obscured by the figure of Liberty from the Connecticut undertype. A few examples of this variety are known with double undertype, from a previous New Jersey copper that had been struck over an earlier colonial piece, although we see no evidence of New Jersey undertype on this example. The two-tone surfaces exhibit rich steel-brown fields with olive devices, showing minimal abrasions.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 521277

30199 **1787 New Jersey Copper, Goiter variety VF25 NGC. M. 37-f, W-5155, R.4.** 148.2 grains. Called the Goiter variety for the heavy die break at the horse's throat. The reverse die was used in combination with obverse dies 50, 49, 48, and 37, in that order. Since obverse dies 49 and 50 are both dated 1788, the Maris 37-f was backdated, and actually struck in 1788. The late die state reverse has a crack extending upward from the shield cud, reaching the first U in UNUM. This example falls at or slightly below the low end of the Condition Census, but it is still among the 10 finest known pieces. Myriad planchet flaws and post-production marks are intermingled on both sides of this olive-brown example that shows traces of steel and maroon patina.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 503

30200 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow XF Details, Reverse Planchet Flaw NGC. M. 38-Z, W-5175, R.5.** 142.0 grains. The details of this piece place it solidly in the Condition Census, although reverse planchet roughness diminishes its ranking. The Z reverse appears only in this single die marriage, and examples are elusive in all grades. New Jersey specialists will delight in this opportunity. Both sides have pleasing light olive surfaces with only a few imperfections aside from the upper reverse roughness.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

30201 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow Fine 12 NGC. M. 38-a, W-5180, R.5.** 142.0 grains. Maris 38-a is an elusive variety. Dr. Maris knew of just two or three examples in 1886, although he had incorrectly called the variety "common" in his 1881 reference. Today, the known population includes about 50 pieces in all grades, but few of those are finer than the Eric P. Newman coin. In fact, the 38-a is one of the most difficult New Jersey varieties to find in grades better than VG. This piece has tan devices with intermingled steel and maroon fields, showing faint granularity that results in matte-like surfaces, and renders the design elements indistinct.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506

30202 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow — Double Struck — AU50 NGC. M. 38-c, W-5190, R.3.** 154.3 grains. Reverse c is described as the Seven Pales Shield due to its seven vertical stripes. That feature only appears on one other reverse die, the extremely rare reverse ii. This example is double struck with the second strike about 50% off center at 11:30. It is apparently also recorded in the Siboni, et al., Condition Census as XF+ and the second finest known, although without mention of the double strike. Maroon, steel, and olive surfaces display tan devices, with minor reverse verdigris. The off-center second strike is instructive, clearly showing the exact triangular appearance of the border detail, with a thin outer margin.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; B.G. Johnson; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506

30203 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow XF40 NGC. M. 39-a, W-5195, R.2.** 148.2 grains. Only seven of the 144 known New Jersey varieties are rated Rarity 1, and seven more are called Rarity 2. Those 14 varieties are the only "common" New Jersey varieties, and any of those are excellent choices for the collector who aspires to own a single New Jersey copper for a colonial type set. This attractive tan and steel-brown example shows microscopic surface granularity on both sides, with a minor obverse rim bruise at 4:30. Two small die breaks in the vertical shield stripes are constant through the life of the reverse die.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506

1787 New Jersey Copper, XF Details
No Sprig, Maris 38-Z



1787 New Jersey Copper, Fine 12
No Sprig, Maris 38-a



1787 New Jersey Double Strike, AU50
High Condition Census Maris 38-c



1787 New Jersey Copper, XF40
No Sprig, Maris 39-a



1787 New Jersey Copper, VF25
No Sprig, Maris 42-c



1787 New Jersey Copper, AU53
Condition Census Maris 43-d



1787 New Jersey Copper, AU55
Condition Census Maris 43-d



1787 New Jersey Copper, AU58
Condition Census Maris 43-d



30204 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow VF25 NGC. M. 42-c, W-5210, High R.5.** 149.7 grains. The extended Siboni, et al., Condition Census records 10 examples of this rare variety, each grading VF, and representing about a quarter of the existing population, per the rarity rating. The Eric P. Newman coin does not appear on that list, and its exact placement can be determined only with side-by-side comparison. However, this example compares favorably with all the others. Both sides exhibit excellent detail on the intermingled steel and olive surfaces, with moderate granularity and an old, blended reverse scratch.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506

30205 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow AU53 NGC. M. 43-d, W-5225, R.1.** 148.2 grains. The Maris 43-d is one of the seven most plentiful varieties in the New Jersey series, and the present offering of coins from the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society includes four different examples, each deserving a placement in the Condition Census. The revised census, including the Newman coins, will read: Gem, Unc (2), AU+ (2), AU (4). This semi-glossy olive and chocolate-brown example has pleasing surfaces showing only trivial blemishes. Clash marks are noted on the reverse, including arcing clash marks through the shield.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506

30206 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow AU55 NGC. M. 43-d, W-5225, R.1.** 149.7 grains. Reverse d is a Biennial reverse d that appeared with 1786 and 1787-dated obverse dies, although the 1786 varieties (16-d and 26-d) are extremely rare. This early die state example likely ranks as the fourth or fifth finest known Maris 43-d. Myriad planchet marks and later blemishes appear on both sides of this attractive olive-brown copper, with splashes of steel and maroon. Despite the offering of four different high-grade examples in the present sale, Maris 43-d is typically found in lower grades.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506

30207 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow AU58 NGC. M. 43-d, W-5225, R.1.** 155.9 grains. An exceptional example of the plentiful Maris 43-d New Jersey copper, this piece will interest series specialists and type collectors alike. Unlisted in the current Condition Census, this Eric P. Newman coin is likely the fourth finest known example of the variety. The obverse exhibits clash marks that are unmentioned in the recent New Jersey reference, where the authors mention "apparent failure in the center of the die." This lovely example has light tan at the borders, with olive and chocolate-brown surfaces.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506



1787 New Jersey Copper, MS64 Brown High Condition Census Maris 43-d Second Finest Known

30208 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow MS64 Brown NGC. M. 43-d, W-5225, R.1.** 149.7 grains. This amazing Choice Mint State 1787 Maris 43-d New Jersey copper is the second finest known example of the variety behind the Garrett specimen, now in the Roger S. Siboni Collection, and plated in his 2013 reference on the series. Written with co-authors John L. Howes and A. Buell Ish, *New Jersey State Coppers* was jointly published by the American Numismatic Society and C4, and is available from the ANS at www.Numismatics.org . Their Condition Census shows one other Mint State coin, with three AU pieces, based on EAC grading.

Maris obverse 43 is described as a die with a comical appearance; the bulbous muzzle is easy to recognize at a glance. The obverse was married to reverse dies Y and d, and is rare in its other combination, with no examples known finer than VF. The present specimen will appeal to variety specialists and connoisseurs of the colonial series. Both dies show clash marks, along with die finishing lines that are visible only on top-grade pieces. This one has satiny chocolate-brown surfaces with microscopic pre-production planchet marks. Both sides exhibit faded mint red in the peripheral areas. The strike is nicely centered with nearly complete borders on both sides. An exceptional example and one of the stars in the current offering of New Jersey coppers.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506



1787 New Jersey Copper, XF40
Condition Census Maris 44-d



1787 New Jersey Copper, VF30
No Sprig, Maris 45-e



1787 New Jersey Copper, VF30
No Sprig, Maris 46-e



1787 New Jersey Copper, XF40
No Sprig, Maris 46-e



30209 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow XF40 NGC. M. 44-d, W-5235, R.4.** 143.5 grains. This late die state piece has an obverse die crack from the border over the S, down through the tops of ARE, and back to the border over the A. Clash marks appear on the reverse as arcs through the shield. The Condition Census includes seven pieces that are all graded XF, and the Newman specimen is comparable, although its exact rank is uncertain. Trivial handling marks appear on both sides of this olive and steel-brown example.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $3.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506

30210 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow VF30 NGC. M. 45-e, W-5245, Low R.5.** 142.0 grains. A scarce variety that will appeal to those seeking an example of the Eric P. Newman provenance, this piece exhibits lightly granular blue-steel and maroon surfaces. This early die state example has a complete and boldly outlined plow, struck before die sinking obliterated most of the plow handles. The reverse suggests a middle die state, with the I in PLURIBUS absent.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506

30211 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow VF30 NGC. M. 46-e, W-5250, R.1.** 149.7 grains. Although plentiful and of modest quality, this Green-Newman pedigreed piece will appeal to specialists for its dramatic late die state. The obverse exhibits heavy clash marks with die failure below the plow handles and through the date, equal to Die State 4 in the New Jersey reference, where only one later state is identified. Both sides exhibit tan and olive, with maroon oxidation on the reverse.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $1.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society PCGS# 506

30212 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow XF40 NGC. M. 46-e, W-5250, R.1.** 163.6 grains. This copper is a middle stage Die State 3 piece with obverse clash marks but no die failure under the plow handles. The strike is minutely off-center on this example, with the top and right obverse border complete within a blank outer margin. Both sides of this olive-brown example are moderately granular, with maroon oxidation and bright green corrosion spots on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506



1788 Head Left Copper, XF45 Condition Census Maris 50-f

30213 1788 New Jersey Copper, Horse's Head Left XF45 NGC. M. 50-f, W-5475, R.3. 166.7 grains. The three Head Left New Jersey coppers rank among the most distinctive varieties in the series. This lovely piece has dappled steel toning on its glossy chocolate-brown surfaces. Slight granularity is seen on both sides, and the reverse shows some old green corrosion. The strike is uneven and shows weakness at the lower left reverse. As the most plentiful of the three varieties with the head facing to the left, the Maris 50-f is an excellent candidate for an advanced colonial type set. This Condition Census shows a single Uncirculated example, an XF piece that ranks second finest, and several VF coins. This piece certainly ranks in the census with its position depending on how much each observer deducts for the imperfect surfaces.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 527



1788 New Jersey Copper, VF Details Head Left, Maris 51-g

30214 1788 New Jersey Copper, Horse's Head Left VF Details, Environmental Damage NGC. M. 51-g, W-5480, Low R.6. 132.7 grains. This die marriage is the rarest of the three head left varieties, and the key to a set of that type. A minute planchet clip is noted at 5:30, although it is insufficient to classify this piece as a mint error. The surfaces are imperfect with corrosion and red oxidation, showing some pitting on each side. The sharpness appears to exceed the NGC description of Very Fine, while the surface quality pulls this piece below the census.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1787 New Jersey Copper, VF30
Painted Die Variety, Maris 52-i



30215 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow VF30 NGC. M. 52-i, W-5280, R.3. 135.8 grains. As frequently seen in the Connecticut series, this New Jersey copper has the Maris attribution number painted in the right obverse field. While the surfaces of this golden-tan and chocolate-brown example are noticeably granular, the strike is bold and nicely centered. This is an attractive early die state piece that carries historical numismatic significance.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506

1787 New Jersey Copper, MS63 Brown
Highest Condition Census Maris 54-k
The Finest Known Serpent Head



30216 1787 New Jersey Copper, Serpent head MS63 Brown NGC. M. 54-k, W-5295, R.3. 134.3 grains. Several features contribute to the Serpent Head nickname for this variety, including the long, curved neck and the fin-like upper torso of the horse. The origin of the nickname is uncertain, although it has been listed in every edition of the *Guide Book* since the 1946 first edition. Based on middle-19th century research conducted by Charles Bushnell and reported to Sylvester S. Crosby, the variety is attributed to a man named Hatfield who supposedly struck these pieces below Elizabethtown. The location is now assumed to be the Rahway Mint.

This amazing piece from Eric P. Newman's collection is a late die state with the obverse cracked from the A of NOVA to the nearby C, where it jogs and continues to the AE. A second obverse crack from the final A extends down through plow beam and coulter, to the plowshare.

The Siboni, et al. Condition Census records two coins graded AU+ and four others graded AU. Clearly, this example is far finer than any of those coins, and deserves the title Finest Known, or perhaps King of the Serpent Heads. The strike is sharp with glossy chocolate-brown surfaces and full legends.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 518

1787 New Jersey Copper, VF25
PLURIRUS, Maris 55-l



30217 1787 New Jersey Copper, PLURIRUS VF25 NGC. M. 55-l, W-5300, R.5. 157.4 grains. The reverse die has the B of PLURIBUS broken at the bottom, and appearing as PLURIRUS. Traces of an old black-inked attribution appear in the right obverse field of this light brown copper, remaining visible despite light cleaning long ago. A round collector's tag accompanies this lot in the style of the Circle H collector of Connecticut fame, although likely in a different hand. A heavy die crack appears at the upper obverse of this late die state piece.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 45425

30218 1787 New Jersey Copper, Camel head VG10 NGC. M. 56-n, W-5310, R.1. 112.7 grains. Eric P. Newman studied this piece in detail, as his note accompanying this lot indicates:

> "Obv. S of GEORGIVS above ears, triangular ribbon bow & fillets at lower end of mane.
> "Rev. 88 of date under lower right side of shield. Shield, scroll, staff & lap line shows through shield."

Although well worn, this pleasing piece has smooth and problem-free light brown surfaces with nicely centered New Jersey design elements. The undertype is identified as Vlack 23-88A in the Machin's Mills series.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 515

30219 1787 New Jersey Copper, Camel Head VF25 NGC. M. 58-n, W-5315, Low R.5. 112.7 grains. A die crack curves through the lower left part of the obverse, identifying the die marriage. The obverse exhibits an outline of the head and MON AUCTORI from the Vermont undertype, with periods in the legend, clearly identified as the workhorse Vermont obverse that was paired with nine different reverse dies. The 1788 date appears left of the lower shield, and all of ETLIB appears right of the shield. The undertype on this example appears to be 1788 Ryder-23. Examples are rarely encountered with a Vermont undertype. The chocolate-brown and mahogany surfaces are slightly granular, with two linear flaws on the obverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 515

30220 1787 New Jersey Copper, PLURIBS Fine 12 NGC. M. 60-p, W-5340, R.4. 143.5 grains. The reverse features the distinctive PLURIBS engraving blunder on this large planchet piece. Only one reverse die has been identified with that error, and it appears here and less frequently with obverse 61. This example shows rather sharp detail for the assigned grade, although the steel-brown and olive surfaces are slightly granular, showing faint scratches on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 512

30221 1787 New Jersey Copper, Hidden WM in Sprig AU58 NGC. M. 62-q, W-5350, R.3. 151.2 grains. Specialists in the New Jersey series are familiar with the WM discovery, a New Jersey copper with those initials below the horse head, identifying the engraver as Walter Mould. The new discovery is known today as Maris 62.5-r. More recently, study has shown that the present die was also signed, with the leaf sprigs hiding the WM signature. Those letters are faintly visible on this large planchet piece. The surfaces are light brown with trivial planchet roughness. Close inspection reveals traces of faded mint red on this census-level example.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506

1787 Maris 56-n Camel Head, VG10
Struck over 1788 Machin's Mills Halfpence



1787 New Jersey Maris 58-n, VF25
Struck over 1788 Vermont Copper



1787 New Jersey Copper, Fine 12
PLURIBS, Maris 60-p



1787 New Jersey Copper, AU58
Condition Census Maris 62-q



1787 New Jersey Copper, XF40 With Sprig, Maris 63-s



30222 1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig above Plow XF40 NGC. M. 63-s, W-5375, R.2. 151.2 grains. The reverse of this piece shows the typical central weakness that is characteristic of most or all known examples. The 63-S is one of the plentiful New Jersey varieties, with examples known in grades through AU, although no true Mint State pieces are recorded in the New Jersey census. The smooth chocolate-brown and olive surfaces show a few splashes of steel patina, with trivial handling marks that are expected at the grade level.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 521277

1787 New Jersey Copper, XF45 Possible Condition Census Maris 64-t



30223 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow XF45 NGC. M. 64-t, W-5380, R.1. 131.2 grains. There is no obvious evidence of obverse failure on this early die state piece, and no visible cracks on either side. This slightly granular olive-brown and golden-tan example has traces of maroon patina on the reverse. Slight weakness is evident at the central reverse on this well-centered impression.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $4.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506



1788 New Jersey Double Strike, XF40 Condition Census Maris 65-u

30224 1788 New Jersey Copper, Horse's Head Right, Double Struck, XF40 NGC. M. 65-u, W-5495, R.4. 137.3 grains. The round collector's tag that accompanies this piece indicates it was most likely acquired from a Chapman sale of October 1888. It was in that month that the brothers conducted their sale of the Ferguson Haines collection. A mere glance will reveal that this piece is double struck. The New Jersey Condition Census includes an example of this variety that is called VF+ with the Brand-Johnson-Newman provenance, although it is uncertain if that refers to this piece or the next. This piece has olive and steel-brown surfaces with hints of maroon patina, showing trivial planchet flaws.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 521

1788 New Jersey Copper, XF45
Condition Census Maris 65-u



30225 1788 New Jersey Copper, Horse's Head Right XF45 NGC. M. 65-u, W-5495, R.4. 145.1 grains. This may be the Brand-Johnson-Newman piece that we discussed above. An incomplete flan shows a small planchet clip at 1 o'clock on this late die state piece. We believe that this example is tied for the fourth finest known Maris 65-u copper. The surfaces are pleasing light olive-brown with trivial corrosion and traces of maroon oxidation. This piece is atypical for the variety with its pleasing lightly colored surfaces, as most survivors are dark and rough appearing.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 521

1788 New Jersey Copper, AU55
Condition Census Maris 67-v



30226 1788 New Jersey Copper, Horse's Head Right AU55 NGC. M. 67-v, W-5510, R.1. 140.4 grains. The reverse shows a trace of die sinking that results in a bulge at RIB of PLURIBUS. The obverse legend is punctuated with stars on this die marriage, and it is known as the Brushed Mane variety for the distinctive treatment of that feature. This example is recorded in the census as fifth finest of the variety, carrying a grade of XF+, although the authors of the New Jersey reference note it is unverified. The lovely, semi-glossy surfaces show intermingled golden-olive and steel-brown toning with minimal planchet flaws or abrasions.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 521



1787 New Jersey Copper, VF20
Condition Census Maris 68-w

30227 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow VF20 NGC. M. 68-w, W-5400, R.5. 106.5 grains. A faint diagonal die bulge is evident on the reverse, up to the right across the shield on this piece. The obverse has a delicate horizontal bisecting line that looks like a crack, but is more likely an old scratch that has raised above the surfaces. This microscopically granular piece falls slightly below the Condition Census. The surfaces are smooth olive-brown with traces of tan on some devices and lettering.
Ex: Lyman Low (163rd Sale, 11/1911), lot 61; later, Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506

1787 New Jersey Copper, VF25
No Sprig, Maris 68-w



30228 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow VF25 NGC. M. 68-w, W-5400, R.5. 137.3 grains. Both dies show prominent sinking on this late die state piece. The surfaces are glossy steel-brown with hints of lighter chocolate-brown toning. This important copper has an old round collector's tag stating the coin was acquired at some point from W.C. Gilman. The planchet is incomplete with a raised elliptical area on the obverse, suggesting the necessity of advanced study by the prospective buyer.
Ex: W.C. Gilman; later, Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506

1787 New Jersey Overstrike, Fine 15
With Sprig, Maris 72-z
Low Condition Census



30229 1787 COPPER New Jersey Copper, Sprig above Plow, Struck over 1788 Connecticut Miller 14.1-L.2, Fine 15 NGC. M. 72-z, W-5420, R.5. 109.6 grains. Eric P. Newman identified the undertype variety that is rated R.6, while the New Jersey variety is R.5. Substantial undertype is visible on each side, including the 1788 date (upside down) at the top of the obverse. The reverse clearly shows AUC and CONNEC. The smooth surfaces show attractively intermingled olive, tan, and maroon colors. This piece appears finer than the NGC grade and is likely at the low end of the Condition Census.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 521277



1788 Running Fox Copper, XF45
Condition Census Maris 75-bb

30230 1788 New Jersey Copper, Running Fox before Legend XF45 NGC. M. 75-bb, W-5520, R.4. 149.7 grains. The obverse die was apparently damaged before being placed in the coining press for the first time. All known examples have various stages of die damage, including the arc-shaped die break at the lower left, and the crack through VA and the quatrefoil to the C. Both have formed retained cuds. The reverse has a narrow rim break over UNU. The smooth surfaces of this ebony and olive copper show trivial rim bruises but no other imperfections. The Condition Census extends to XF, although the exact rank of the Newman coin remains undetermined.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 524



1788 New Jersey Copper, VF25 Running Fox, Maris 77-dd

30231 1788 New Jersey Copper, Running Fox before Legend VF25 NGC. M. 77-dd, W-5535, R.2. 148.2 grains. An early die state of the Running Fox copper, showing no evidence of the middle state clash marks or the late state die damage. This lovely copper will make an excellent choice for the *Guide Book* collector who seeks the highly popular variety. The nickname is universal today, although that was not always the case. In the late 1800s, Sylvester S. Crosby and Dr. Edward Maris, who often disagreed on colonial coinage matters, actually agreed that the animal on the reverse is a small horse. Today, students of the New Jersey series such as Roger Siboni, John Howes, and Buell Ish, speculate that the Running Fox coppers were minted by James Bailey of New York City, under contract with one of the authorized New Jersey coiners. This pleasing piece has subdued or non-glossy light olive surfaces with hints of pale blue overtones.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 524



1788 New Jersey Copper, VF25 Running Fox, Maris 77-dd

30232 1788 New Jersey Copper, Running Fox before Legend VF25 NGC. M. 77-dd, W-5535, R.2. 146.6 grains. The late die state of Maris 77-dd, and for decades known as 78-dd. Both dies exhibit significant straight-line damage, and on the struck coin the orientation of that damage is perfectly aligned, suggesting that something was in the press when it cycled. Buell Ish, co-author of *New Jersey State Coppers,* suggests that a steel bar was the object. Likely as hard as the actual dies, that object created the straight-line damage that resembles die cracks. The pleasing light olive surfaces of this example show trivial blemishes with faint blue overtones on the obverse and considerable blue-green and lavender toning on the reverse.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 524





1788 New Jersey Maris 77-dd, MS65 Brown
The Finest Running Fox Copper
The Jackman-Green Specimen

30233 1788 New Jersey Copper, Running Fox before Legend MS65 Brown NGC. M. 77-dd, W-5535, R.2. 138.9 grains. Eric P. Newman's envelope notes that his piece is "From the Jackson [*sic*]-Green Collection." There are five different varieties of Running Fox coppers, and the last has three distinct die states, each with a separate census. For all the varieties combined, there are two Mint State coins and seven AU examples recorded. This and the other Mint State piece are each noted as "unverified" in the *New Jersey State Coppers* census. We are confident that this example from the Eric P. Newman Collection is the finest existing Running Fox copper.

The Newman coin appeared in the 1918 Henry Chapman sale of the Allison W. Jackman Collection:

> "1788 Cent. Small head to horse. R as last. Uncirculated. Even, sharp brilliant impression. Light olive with some of the original red still showing. Very slight dent on edge, hardly showing. A wonderful specimen and the finest. I believe unique in this condition, rare in any and when found at all it is usually of a very dark color but here is a gem that will delight the most fastidious collector and be a joy forever to him. Plate. M. 77-dd."

Although little border detail is evident, the strike is nicely centered and bold, with the brushed mane of the horse fully detailed. A short die crack or defect extends in from the border through the letter C. Minor clash marks are noted on both sides of this Gem. The surfaces are smooth and glossy olive-brown, showing faint bluish overtones. Considerable faded mint red remains visible on both sides, primarily through the letters. The only mark of note is a trivial obverse rim bruise at 9 o'clock, and that feature enabled plate matching with the Jackman coin. This is an extraordinary Running Fox copper that is destined for an advanced specialized collection.

Ex: Allison W. Jackman Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1918), lot 172; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $90.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 524



1787 Massachusetts Half Cent
Ryder 5-A, MS64 Brown

30234 **1787 Massachusetts Half Cent MS64 Brown NGC. R. 5-A, W-5960, R.3.** The 1787 Massachusetts half cent series combined six obverse dies and four reverse dies to create nine varieties. Those varieties can be classified as common (Ryder 4-C and 5-A), scarce (1-D, 2-A, and 4-B), rare (3-A, 6-A, and 6-D), and extremely rare (4-D). Of the two common varieties, the 5-A offered here is seen with about half the frequency of 4-C. We recently conducted a limited review of Massachusetts copper coinage, noting 61 examples of this die marriage from a total survey of 317 1787-dated half cents.

This example has satiny dark chocolate and olive-brown surfaces with traces of verdigris on the obverse, but no other imperfections of note on either side. The strike is typical of the variety and the series, with weak details at the center of the obverse, especially at the right half of the tunic. Traces of lighter gold appear at the upper reverse, faded from original mint red. Several Mint State examples of this variety are known, and the Newman coin is probably among the top 20.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $15.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.
PCGS# 296



1787 Massachusetts Half Cent
Ryder 6-D, MS64 Brown
High Condition Census

30235 **1787 Massachusetts Half Cent MS64 Brown NGC. R. 6-D, W-5980, R.6.** Obverse 6 has a die crack from the upper left serif of the E on all examples we have seen, including Ryder 6-A and 6-D. Reverse D has the arrow shafts forming a distinctive "V" shape between the eagle's leg and tail feathers. Less than 5% of 1787 Massachusetts half cents in our survey were examples of Ryder 6-D, and the Newman example is the finest in that survey, although Mike Packard has heard of a finer example.

This piece has exceptional olive-brown surfaces with satin luster, and traces of golden-tan that has faded from original mint red. Evidence of a weak strike appears on the tunic, and on the shield below CENT. The dies were improperly aligned in the press, with the right obverse border bold, and the left reverse border similarly bold. Those are opposing locations on this piece that was struck with 180 degree (coin turn) alignment.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $12.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.
PCGS# 296

1788 Massachusetts Half Cent Condition Census Ryder 1-A, AU58



1788 Massachusetts Half Cent Ryder 1-B, XF45



1788 Massachusetts Half Cent Ryder 1-B, MS64 Brown



1787 Massachusetts Cent Ryder 2b-C, XF40



30236 1788 Massachusetts Half Cent AU58 NGC. R. 1-A, W-6000, High R.4. Michael Hodder rated this variety High R.4 in the Ford catalog, and Q. David Bowers called it "URS-7 or 8" in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*. Our own experience suggests that it may deserve a full R.5 rating. Our brief survey includes just 13 examples of this variety, compared to 137 appearances of Ryder 1-B. However, at least three Mint State examples are known, and the Newman piece falls at the low end of the Condition Census. Both sides are glossy with intermingled steel-brown and light tan, showing excellent design definition and minimal handling marks.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.
PCGS# 308

30237 1788 Massachusetts Half Cent XF45 NGC. R. 1-B, W-6010, R.2. Despite the light granularity, this is a pleasing example of the plentiful 1788 Ryder 1-B half cent, with steel-brown surfaces and faint bluish overtones. A small mark is noted below the right foot on the obverse, with another in the upper obverse field. A few other trivial marks are consistent with the grade. This is an excellent type example for someone who seeks the Green-Newman provenance.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.
PCGS# 308

30238 1788 Massachusetts Half Cent MS64 Brown NGC. R. 1-B, W-6010, R.2. The 1788 Ryder 1-B half cent is plentiful in all grades, including several Choice and Gem Mint State pieces. We have handled over a dozen different Mint State examples in our auctions. The Choice Mint State Eric P. Newman coin has lovely intermingled olive and golden-brown surfaces with a patch of maroon oxide on the reverse. Traces of faded mint red cling to the protected areas. A few small surface marks are evident, primarily on the obverse.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.
PCGS# 308

30239 1787 Massachusetts Cent XF40 NGC. R. 2b-C, W-6050, R.4. There are eight known obverse dies, and 10 reverse dies for the 1787 Massachusetts cents, and those dies were combined to create 14 varieties that range from common to extremely rare. Obverse 2 was used for five different 1787 marriages, and one 1788 variety. Among those dated 1787 are the common Horned Eagle, and the extremely rare Transposed Arrows varieties. Ryder 2b-C falls in the middle rarity range. This example, despite trivial rim marks including one on the obverse at 7 o'clock that is hidden by a tab, has smooth olive-brown surfaces with excellent eye appeal.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.
PCGS# 302

1787 Massachusetts Cent
Ryder 3-G, VF30



30240 1787 Massachusetts Cent VF30 NGC. R. 3-G, W-6090, R.3. The Ryder 2b-A Horned Eagle, and this 3-G combination are the only two 1787 Massachusetts cent varieties that are common. The Eric P. Newman Collection includes three examples of Ryder 3-G in the present sale. These three coins are each ideal examples for colonial type collections. This piece has moderate wear with lightly granular golden-brown and blue-steel surfaces with traces of maroon patina on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 302

1787 Massachusetts Cent
Ryder 3-G, XF45



30241 1787 Massachusetts Cent XF45 NGC. R. 3-G, W-6090, R.3. Our Massachusetts copper survey includes 222 1787 cents. More than half of those are examples of the two common varieties, 2b-A (58) and 3-G (63). Trivial handling marks on each side of this piece are only visible with magnification. The olive surfaces exhibit subliminal bluish overtones, creating excellent eye appeal.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 302



1787 Massachusetts Cent
Ryder 3-G, XF45

30242 1787 Massachusetts Cent XF45 NGC. R. 3-G, W-6090, R.3. A splendid example of this plentiful variety with smooth bluish-green surfaces that show advanced spalling (die rust) in the lower obverse field. This is another opportunity for the colonial type collector to acquire a representative Massachusetts copper coin, or for the provenance collector to acquire the Green-Newman ownership record.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 302



1787 Massachusetts Cent
Ryder 4-C, MS64 Brown
Second Finest Known

30243 1787 Massachusetts Cent MS64 Brown NGC. R. 4-C, W-6100, R.4. The finest examples of Ryder 4-C that we have seen are the Norweb coin, graded MS60 but visually finer, and this example from the Newcomer and Green collections. The finest of three in the October 2004 Ford sale was called AU and Condition Census for the variety. Mike Packard calls the Norweb coin the finest he has seen (he is careful to note he has not seen every existing coin) and ranks the present piece as either the second or third finest known for the variety. That is consistent with our own observations, although judging from the Norweb plate, the two coins are virtually tied for overall quality.

This glossy olive and chocolate-brown example has a few scattered marks of no consequence on the lustrous fields, with lighter golden-brown in places on each side. The strike is bold, except where the dies show evidence of lapping. An exceptional, highly appealing example of this scarce variety.

Ex: Waldo Newcomer; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $20.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 302



1788 Massachusetts Cent
Ryder 1-D, MS65 Brown

30244 1788 Massachusetts Cent, Period MS65 Brown NGC. R. 1-D, W-6190, R.3. The typical 1788 Ryder 1-D cent has rough surfaces, apparently struck on poorly produced planchets. This piece is similar to the Norweb coin, graded MS60-63, and the finest Ford specimen that was called Uncirculated. Each of the three coins has peripheral roughness combined with clear central areas. The Eric P. Newman piece has exceptional golden-brown and olive surfaces with traces of mint red. Trivial light green verdigris is noted in places, with a retained planchet lamination on the reverse over the U. The exact census rank of this coin is uncertain, but it is doubtless quite high. The 1-D is a common variety that is seldom encountered in grades above XF.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Mary Cruzan; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 311

30245 1788 Massachusetts Cent, Period VF30 NGC. R.-3-A, W-6210, R.4. Ryder 3-A is a scarce variety, and the finest known to us are a few AU examples. The present piece is below the Condition Census, but is a suitable representative of the variety. The obverse has myriad lamination defects and other planchet flaws, while the reverse has a few rim bruises and a small patch of corrosion at the branch and MA. The surfaces combine chocolate-brown and golden-tan.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $1.25; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 311

30246 1788 Massachusetts Cent, Period AU50 NGC. R. 3-E, W-6220, R.4. A scarce variety that is usually only found in grades lower than XF. The October 2004 Ford sale had a lovely Mint State piece, with another similar piece in the American Numismatic Society holdings. Only about a dozen examples grade XF or AU, including this lovely piece from the Eric P. Newman Collection. The pleasing chestnut-brown surfaces exhibit light granularity, with several planchet flaws and retained laminations. However, this is still a charming example with good overall eye appeal.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 311

30247 1788 Massachusetts Cent, Period VF25 NGC. R. 8-C, W-6260, R.3. A plentiful variety that is available in all circulated grades, although Mint State pieces are rare. Alternating bands of golden-brown, olive, and steel appear on each side of this smooth example. Both obverse and reverse exhibit trivial, grade-consistent handling marks.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $1.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 311

30248 1788 Massachusetts Cent, Period AU Details, Improperly Cleaned NGC. R. 8-C, W-6260, R.3. A net grade of XF is appropriate for this piece, in our opinion. While outside the census, it is a lovely example that will make a nice addition to a variety collection of Massachusetts copper coins. Lightly granular surfaces exhibit a small green corrosion spot in the left obverse field. The surfaces combine olive, golden-brown, and reddish-orange, the latter remaining from cleaning long ago. Over the years, this nicely detailed example has acquired a pleasing appearance.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1788 Massachusetts Cent
Ryder 3-A, VF30



1788 Massachusetts Cent
Ryder 3-E, AU50



1788 Massachusetts Cent
Ryder 8-C, VF25



1788 Massachusetts Cent
Ryder 8-C, AU Details







1788 Massachusetts Cent
Ryder 9-M, MS64 Brown
The Sensational Finest Known

30249 1788 Massachusetts Cent, Period MS64 Brown NGC. R. 9-M, W-6270, R.6. Michael Hodder rated the 9-M as R.6 in the Ford Collection, and called the Uncirculated Ford coin the finest seen. Unfortunately, the coin described was actually an example of the much more plentiful Ryder 7-M. Q. David Bowers rates Ryder 9-M as URS-6 in the Whitman *Colonial Encyclopedia,* suggesting that 17 to 32 are known. The present offering is the first example of this variety that we have offered in our auctions over the last two decades.

This amazing copper is far finer than any others known. The Norweb Collection had an AU example acquired from Richard Picker. The Taylor Collection piece graded VF. The American Numismatic Society holds a coin that we grade Fine, and the Ted Craige Collection had a dented VG. Only one other example graded Fine appears in our brief survey of Massachusetts copper coinage, while Mike Packard notes that he is aware of only one example that grades XF. This is an extraordinarily important offering of a Massachusetts cent that Packard calls "a monster coin."

Both sides exhibit intermingled olive-brown and golden-tan, with considerable mint red remaining in the margins. Trivial lamination is noted at 11:30 on the obverse. The reverse has a few stable corrosion spots scattered about the central devices. Otherwise, both sides have smooth and lustrous surfaces.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 311

30250 **1788 Massachusetts Cent, Period XF45 NGC. R. 10-L, W-6280, R.2.** This die pairing is clearly the most plentiful 1788 Massachusetts cent variety. A delightful olive-brown example with a few splashes of steel overtones, this pleasing piece exhibits trivial marks that include a few small reverse rim bruises. Traces of granularity appear on the otherwise smooth surfaces of this pleasing copper.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $4.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 311

30251 **1788 Massachusetts Cent, Period AU53 NGC. R. 11-E, W-6300, R.4.** A scarce variety with a low overall census, and virtually unknown in Mint State. The Eric P. Newman example is a census level piece, perhaps fifth or sixth finest, in our opinion. Glossy olive and steel-brown surfaces exhibit old, microscopic granularity, along with a trivial obverse rim bruise at 5 o'clock. Otherwise, both sides are quite attractive for the grade.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $3.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 311

30252 **1788 Massachusetts Cent, Period MS62 Brown NGC. R. 11-F, W-6310, R.5.** An elusive variety that is rare in high grades. There are likely only 45 to 50 of these known in all grades. Finer examples include the ANS and Taylor Collection coins, and one or two others, according to Mike Packard. Other examples include the VF Norweb coin, and the damaged Fine piece in the Ford Collection. The olive and steel surfaces of this example are pleasing, despite some minor roughness and flaws, such as the obverse flaw at 2 o'clock. Both sides retain considerable cartwheel luster.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Mary Cruzan; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 311

30253 **1788 Massachusetts Cent, Period MS62 Brown NGC. R. 16-M, W-6410, R.5.** This rare variety was missing from the Norweb and Ford sales. The Taylor Collection had a VF coin and the American Numismatic Society has one graded XF. Only a few others are known, and the present piece is one of the three finest examples, although a side-by-side comparison will be necessary to determine the exact rank. A few traces of raised verdigris appear on the chestnut-brown surfaces of this lovely Massachusetts cent, showing dappled steel toning on both sides. Splashes of maroon patina are noted on the reverse of this lustrous piece.
Ex: B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Mary Cruzan; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 311

1788 Massachusetts Cent
Ryder 10-L, XF45



1788 Massachusetts Cent
Condition Census Ryder 11-E, AU53



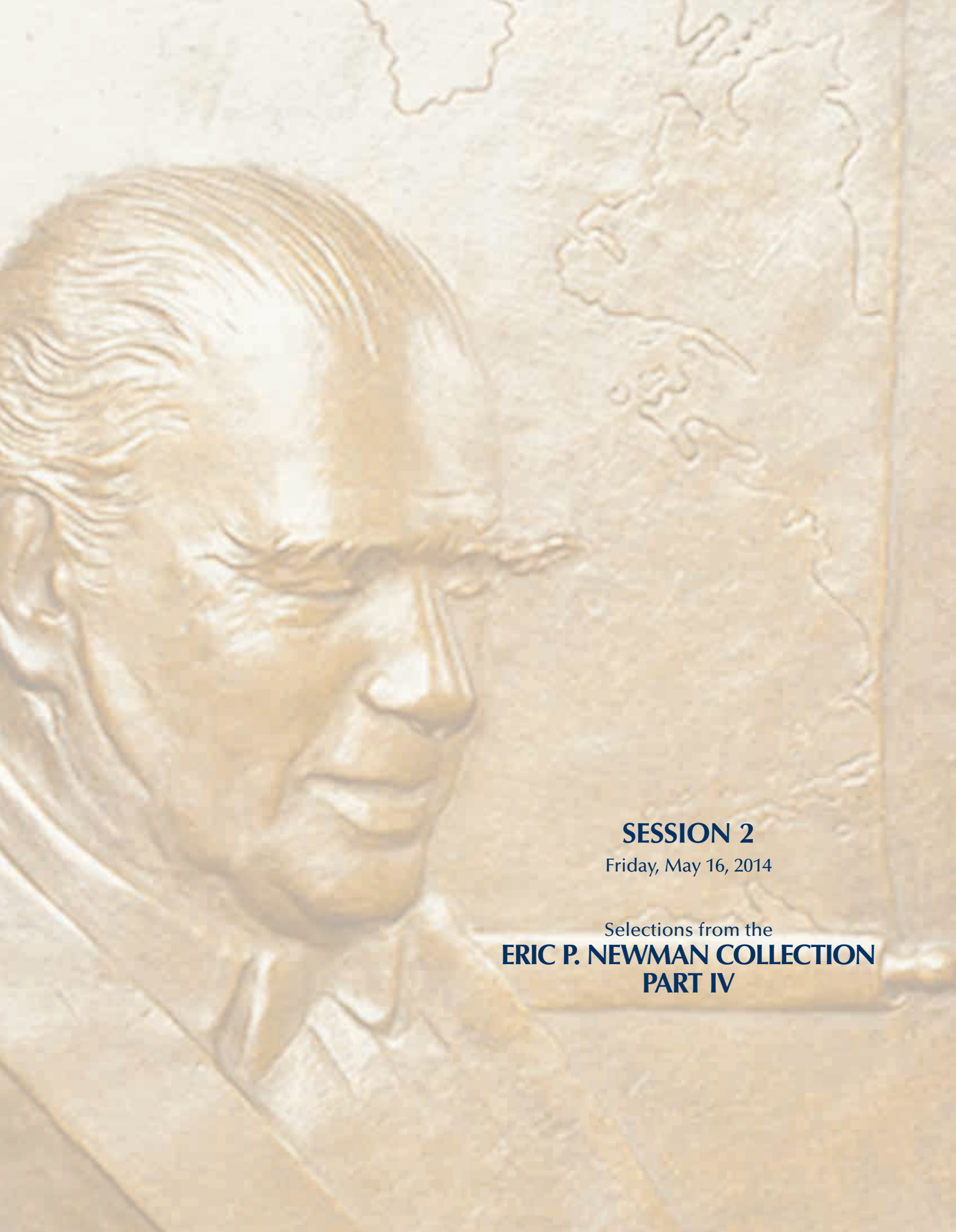
1788 Massachusetts Cent
Ryder 11-F, MS62 Brown



1788 Massachusetts Cent, Ryder 16-M
High Condition Census, MS62 Brown







SESSION 2

Friday, May 16, 2014

Selections from the

ERIC P. NEWMAN COLLECTION PART IV

NUMISMATIC NOTES AND MONOGRAPHS
No. 142

THE SECRET OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN SHILLING

Supplemented
with Notes on Other Genuine and Counterfeit
Massachusetts Silver Coins

By ERIC P. NEWMAN



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THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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PURPOSES: The Society was founded for the collection and preservation of coins and medals and for the investigation of their history and other subjects connected therewith.

MEMBERSHIP: Applications for membership are welcomed from all interested in numismatics. Inquiries regarding membership should be addressed to the Secretary of the Society.

DUES: The annual dues for an Associate Membership are $7.50. Issues of the *Notes and Monographs*, *Museum Notes*, *Hispanic Numismatic Series*, and *Numismatic Literature* are distributed to all members.

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The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling

Supplemented
with Notes on Other Genuine and Counterfeit
Massachusetts Silver Coins

BY ERIC P. NEWMAN

THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
NEW YORK
1959

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TO THE MEMORY
OF MY FRIEND
F. C. C. BOYD (1886—1958)

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FOREWORD

The evidence provided by coins themselves sometimes escapes notice and evaluation for long periods. Occasionally deductions from such evidence are completely mistaken and demonstrably opposed to the evidence as is shown by the early conclusions regarding the Good Samaritan shilling. The presentation which follows is due to a patient and careful gathering and sifting of all of the evidence obtainable and the result is a convincing demonstration which is its own commendation. I am happy to have the opportunity to welcome this solution to some of the long-standing problems which have vexed the students of American numismatics.

SYDNEY P. NOE

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THE GOOD SAMARITAN SHILLING

The Good Samaritan shilling has been a subject of mystery and active controversy for over two hundred years. The two varieties of this major rarity are attributed by some to the first mint in the American colonies and by others rejected as spurious fabrications, leaving a numismatic issue of primary importance unresolved. The facts from which a proper conclusion may be drawn have never been known, so that unsupported opinions and theories have predominated in all prior writing on the subject. Numismatic literature, including modern catalogues, have left the matter open for further research by admitting the existing uncertainty.

As to the economic and political history of the coinage of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay the *Early Coins of America* by Sylvester S. Crosby[1] still stands as accurate and comprehensive. As to the varieties of the silver coinage, their chronology and the operation of the mint, Sydney P. Noe's three monographs covering the New England, Willow, Oak and Pine Tree silver coinage are recognized as the authoritative work,[2] superseding the sections on them in Crosby.

Crosby unqualifiedly accepts one variety of the Good Samaritan shilling as genuine and although illustrating the other variety quotes the opinion of another and does not personally comment upon it. Noe on the other hand does not comment upon either of the controversial Good Samaritan shillings, having technically excluded them in the titles of

[1] Sylvester S. Crosby, *Early Coins of America* (Boston, 1873), pp. 25–114.
[2] Sydney P. Noe, *The New England and Willow Tree Coinages of Massachusetts* (New York, 1943), *NNM* No. 102; *The Oak Tree Coinage of Massachusetts* (New York, 1947), *NNM* No. 110; *The Pine Tree Coinage of Massachusetts* (New York, 1952), *NNM* No. 125.

his work. Noe only mentions Thomas Wyatt's reproduction of the Good Samaritan shilling and the illustrations from which it was copied.[3] Noe has therefore left an opening in his studies which this monograph is intended to fill.

As will be subsequently explained in detail, each of the two distinct varieties of the Good Samaritan shilling is unique. The first known piece was in the collection of Thomas Herbert, eighth Earl of Pembroke, and is illustrated at the top of PLATE I. It has the legend FAC SIMILE within the circle surrounding the scene of the Good Samaritan and will be referred to herein as the Pembroke shilling. The second specimen was in the collection of Charles I. Bushnell of New York City and is illustrated on PLATE II. It does not contain any legend within the circle surrounding the scene of the Good Samaritan and will be referred to herein as the Bushnell shilling. The reproduction of the Good Samaritan shilling distributed by Thomas Wyatt will be referred to as the Wyatt copy and is illustrated on PLATE IV.

It is fundamental to point out that there is no information whatsoever in the records of the Massachusetts Bay Colony concerning the Good Samaritan shilling. This was verified in 1857 when the diary of John Hull, mintmaster of the Boston mint, was published after a thorough search for all collateral material.[4]

[3] *The New England and Willow Tree Coinages of Massachusetts*, pp. 50, 51, 54.

[4] *Diary of John Hull*, American Antiquarian Society Transactions, Vol. III (1857), p. 306.

THE PEMBROKE COLLECTION

Thomas Herbert (1656–1733), eighth earl of Pembroke, was an avid collector of Greek and Roman as well as English coins. The coins of the English colonies in America were included in the English part of his famous collection. During his lifetime, illustrations of each coin in this large collection were engraved on 308 copper plates by Niccolo Francisco Haym (1670–1730), a numismatist and bibliographer from Rome. Haym had previously prepared *Del Tesoro Britannico* (London, 1719–20) in which he stated that the Earl of Pembroke's collection "in the country" has not been engraved. This statement, no doubt, had its effect in encouraging the Earl thereafter to employ Haym to undertake the project. When the Earl died in 1733 the plates had not been published and his son, having no interest in numismatics, presented all of the plates to the Earl's valet. In 1746, prints from the plates were offered for sale for the benefit of the valet at 4 guineas per set.[5] There was no accompanying text. The publication had one title covering the Ancient coins[6] and another title covering English, Scottish and other coins.[7] There is some-

[5] Jacob Henry Burn, *London Tradesmen's Tokens* (London, 1855), p. xii note.

[6] *Numismata Antiqua in tres partes divisa collegit olim et aeri incidi vivens curavit Thomas Pembrochiae et Montis Gomerici Comes Prelo demum mandabantur A.D. MDCCXLVI.* (Ancient Coins divided into three parts which Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery collected in the past and preserved during his lifetime by copper engravings and which were previously ordered to the press, 1746).

[7] *Nummi Anglici et Scotici cum aliquot Numismatibus recentioribus collegit Thomas Pembrochiae et Montis Gomerici Comes.* (English and Scottish Coins with other numismatic material collected by Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery).

times found at the end of the combined publication an index of the general content of the plates which index was prepared for private distribution by Joseph Ames, a celebrated antiquary.[8] This publication is generally known as the "Pembroke Plates" and has the distinction of being the first numismatic publication illustrating American coins.

The Pembroke collection was left with his bankers[9] and remained in safekeeping for over a century until it was sold at auction by Sotheby & Co. in London, from July 31 to August 12, 1848. The sale catalogue was prepared by Thomas Burgon, who was at that time recognized as an authority on Greek and Roman coins.

The following American colonial coins were in the collection, having been illustrated in the Pembroke collection plates and sold in the auction:

	1746 Catalogue Part 4, Plate No.	*1848 Sale Lot No.*
Good Samaritan shilling	14	229
New England shilling	11	231
Pine Tree shilling	14	230
Oak Tree sixpence	14	230
Pine Tree threepence	14	230
Oak Tree twopence	14	230
Lord Baltimore sixpence	14	229
Lord Baltimore groat (holed)	14	229
Carolina Elephant Token (holed)	14	231
James II $^1/_{24}$ real for the Plantations	21	231
St. Patrick farthing	20	210

The Pembroke Good Samaritan shilling along with the two Lord Baltimore pieces were bought for 38 shillings by Cureton, a London coin dealer representing the British Museum where the coin now remains. For price comparison

[8] *Gentlemen's Magazine*, Vol. 184 (Nov., 1848), p. 520.
[9] Edward Hawkins, *The Silver Coins of England* (London, 1841), p. 4.

it can be noted that the New England shilling and the Carolina Elephant token together brought 32 shillings.

The illustration of the Good Samaritan shilling in the 1746 Pembroke plates is shown on PLATE I herein.

The unusual features of the drawing are:

1. Only MAS of the circular legend on the obverse border and ENGLAND·AN of the circular legend on the reverse border are shown, the balance of the lettering being represented by large dots.
2. There is no circle outside the circular legend on either obverse or reverse.
3. The inner circle on the obverse is a solid line while the inner circle on the reverse is dotted.
4. There is a large O below the denomination on the reverse.
5. The words, FAC SIMILE, are above the scene of the Samaritan.

Each of these features is very important in light of subsequent considerations and can be explained by a comparison with the Pembroke shilling itself.

An examination of the Pembroke shilling (PLATE I) in the British Museum collection shows that the coin is clearly a counterstamped genuine Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling. The die variety of the basic shilling (PLATE I) is Noe 25 (Crosby 16–0), which is easily recognizable by a die break on the reverse from the top of the right upright of N in AN through the dot to the lower part of the upright of the D in DO. The basic coin shows extensive wear and smoothing so that only the letters shown in the Pembroke illustration are readable. The basic coin was filed or clipped while in circulation so that the circles of dots outside the circular legends are not visible. The smoothing of the surface was probably undertaken to make the overstriking clearer. The counterstamp being smaller than the coin left a circular line on the coin corresponding to the perimeter of the counterstamp.

Outside this line the surface is higher than on the inside. This accounts for the drawing showing a linear inner circle inside the circular legend on the obverse and a dotted circle inside the circular legend on the reverse. When the shilling was counterstamped on the obverse it was laid on a flat hard surface resulting in the reverse being crushed. The die depression on the reverse of Noe 25 appearing as a dot below the right side of the X of XII was spread to such a large size that it was shown as an O in the drawing. The words FAC SIMILE are clearly a part of the counterstamp and were not separately added to the counterstamped coin.

THE MEANINGS OF FAC SIMILE

It has never been pointed out that the legend, FAC SIMILE, could be a modification of the expression, FAC SIMILITER, as used at the conclusion of the Good Samaritan story in the Bible. In that familiar story as written in Chapter X of the Gospel of St. Luke, Jesus relates that a traveller was robbed, stripped and wounded on a journey. Two others ignored the traveller as they passed him, but a Samaritan, who was riding by on a donkey did not pass, but dressed the traveller's wounds, put him on the donkey and took him to an inn where the Samaritan arranged to pay the expenses. Jesus then tells his listener, *Go, and do thou likewise.* The Latin (Vulgate) version of this advice is *Vade et tu fac similiter.* The words, *fac similiter,* translated into their simplest form mean *Do likewise.* If the word *similiter* were changed to *simile,* the expression would be translated literally as *Do a similar thing* or more liberally as *Do a similar deed.* The words, *Fac Simile,* therefore are equally applicable to the lesson to be learned from the Good Samaritan story. If therefore a reason could be found to justify a change in the motto from *Fac similiter* to *Fac Simile* the true meaning of *Fac Simile* would be evident. If a small die were being cut and only a small amount of lettering space was available then a reduction in the length of the motto without changing its meaning would have been logical and practical.

The derivation of the modern English word, facsimile, meaning an exact reproduction or copy, also came from the Latin words, *Fac Simile,* (Do a Similar thing or Make a Similar thing). *Fac Simile* was used in classical times as an expression meaning a reproduction or exact copy and by 1661

had become an English expression with the same meaning.[10] It was written as two words in the same manner as on the Pembroke specimen. In due course it became hyphenated and by the beginning of the nineteenth century began to be used as one word.[11]

It is readily understandable how easily some numismatists could conclude that the words, FAC SIMILE, on the Pembroke shilling meant that it was a copy of a genuine coin and that the diemaker of the Pembroke shilling deliberately added FAC SIMILE to make certain that no one would confuse the reproduction with any genuine piece.

[10] *Etymological Dictionary of the English Language*, edited by Walter W. Skeat (Oxford, 1910).
[11] *A New Dictionary on Historical Principles* (Oxford, 1901).

THE SOURCE OF THE COUNTERSTAMP

Since a punch or die was used to produce the Good Samaritan scene on the Pembroke shilling, it is clear that no coinage die would have been cut to a size only sufficient to cover the area within the inner circle of a Pine Tree shilling. It would have been the full size of the coin for which it was intended, and would have had a further legend as to either the issuer, the date or the denomination. Thus the conclusion that the die was used for counterstamping rather than for coining is logical. The probability that such a counterstamp might have been prepared for some other use is justified, since no other coin is known to be so counterstamped. That use must have been prior to the death of Haym in 1730. Could that other use have had a connection with Massachusetts or with coinage? What was that use?

The first inquiry was to determine if the artist's conception of the scene of the Good Samaritan was similar to the style of any other artist. Rembrandt's painting and etching of the Good Samaritan, dated 1633, depicted the transfer of the wounded man from the donkey into the inn. William Hogarth's painting of the Good Samaritan, done in 1736 for St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, has the Good Samaritan and a dog on the left and in the background the two people who passed the injured traveller without helping him. The central portion of this picture was copied by John Johnson in 1797 for a signboard for the Boston Dispensary.[12] While this signboard has the injured traveller, the Good Samaritan, a donkey and a tree, as does the Pembroke shilling, their positions are completely at variance.

[12] Nina Fletcher Little, "The Good Samaritan," *Antiques*, Vol. LXX, No. 4 (Oct., 1956), p. 360 and Vol. LXXI, No. 2 (Feb., 1957), p. 149.

A seal for the Pennsylvania Hospital which was founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1751 and is the oldest hospital in America, was cut by Christian Gobrecht (1787–1844) showing the injured traveller being removed from the donkey by the Good Samaritan and the innkeeper. It contains the biblical quotation "Take Care of Him and I will Repay Thee."[13]

No painted prototype of the counterstamp has been found as yet.

In the index to *Notes and Queries* under "Mottoes" Miss Elizabeth Tindall, Research Librarian, at the Mercantile Library in St. Louis, found the words, *Fac Similiter*. While this differed from *Fac Simile* it was the first and only clue. The text to which it referred was an article entitled, "The Royal Society's 250th Anniversary," written by John Collins Francis in 1912. It indicated that the motto *Fac Similiter* and the Good Samaritan were adopted as the Seal of the Royal Society of London in 1664. A request to The Royal Society for a copy or impression of the seal brought an answer indicating that the only seal of the Royal Society was a coat of arms with the motto NULLIUS IN VERBA which was adopted in 1663 and up to the present has never been changed; that any seal containing the Good Samaritan and *Fac Similiter* had no connection with the Royal Society. The reference given by John Collins Francis was therefore checked and was found to be an excerpt from the *Diary of John Evelyn* for November and December, 1664 which, omitting irrelevant text, was as follows:[14]

15: To Lond. We chose our Treasurer, Clearks, Messengers, appointed our seale, which I ordered should be the good Samaritan, with this motto, fac similiter: 16: I went to our Society at Gr: Colledge. 17: We sate on Commission againe these two daies: * * * 22. To London: Painters hall in Lond: lent us to meete in: * * *

[13] A. R. Frey, "Christian Gobrecht," *The Numismatist*, Vol. 24 (December, 1911), p. 418.

[14] *Diary of John Evelyn* edited by Austin Dobson (London, 1906), p. 219.

23: Our Statutes (now finished) were read before a full assembly of the R: Society: * * *

24. I dined with the Commissioners for Sick & Wounded, & sate at Painters hall: * * * 29: To Lond: about our Commission, which I received sign'd by all the Lords of the Council, together with our Instructions:

30: We met at the Ro. Society, and chose Officers according to our new establish'd Statu(t)es: * * *

December 2. Sir William D'Oylie & myselfe delivered the Pr: Councils letters to the Governors of St. Thomas Hospital in Southwark, that a mo(ie)tie of the house should be reserved for such sick & wounded as should from time to time be sent from the Fleete, during the War: This being dellivr(e)d at their Court, the President & severall Alderman Governors of that Hospital invited us to a greate feast in Fishmong(e)rs hall: I return'd hom that Evening:

John Evelyn (1620–1706), art patron, politician, traveller, horticulturalist, arboriculturalist, commissioner of the Royal Mint, devotee of the English Church and advocate of increased availability of hospital care is best known, as is his contemporary, Samuel Pepys, as a diarist. Evelyn was involved in so many activities that it is not clear from the text quoted above what organization adopted the seal of the Good Samaritan. A modern restudy of Evelyn's diary[15] shows that The Commission of Sick and Wounded and Prisoners was being referred to, since that commission held meetings at Painter's Hall in London where the Royal Society also met. The choosing of officers and employees, the adoption of the seal and the reading of the statutes are now interpreted to refer to the activities of that Commission.

The Commission of Sick and Wounded and Prisoners was an outgrowth of the fighting between the English and the Dutch. During the last half of the seventeenth century England was in competition with Holland for the commerce and control of the East Indies, the West Indies, the West

[15] *Diary of John Evelyn*, edited by E. S. DeBeer (Oxford, 1956), p. 390.

African coast and the American continent. England was also in a struggle with France and Spain for commercial power in the Western hemisphere. The first war with Holland from 1652 to 1654 consisted primarily of naval engagements and left the issues unresolved. In the course of that war a commission was set up in England to look after the sick and wounded sailors, but it could do little work because of lack of appropriated funds. Following a war with Spain (1656 to 1659) and the settlement in 1662 of a conflict with the Barbary Pirates, the English resumed the taking of Dutch prizes. On September 8, 1664, when the British navy forced a surrender of New Amsterdam they provoked the Second war with Holland. On October 28, 1664, when this war was imminent the Privy Council created The Commission of Sick and Wounded and Prisoners. Four commissioners including John Evelyn were informally appointed on October 30, 1664, and officially appointed on November 11, 1664.[16]

The enthusiasm and ability of Evelyn to provide permanent medical facilities for the English navy resulted in the commission's continuing long after the discharge of the men who were engaged in the Second War with Holland. The Third War with Holland (1672–4) which resulted in the final transfer of New Amsterdam to the English and the war with France (1689–97), known as King William's War in America, provided new patients to be cared for and the activities of the Commission continued into the eighteenth century.

Many hospitals and infirmaries throughout the world have been named for the Good Samaritan. The selection of a seal for the commission consisting of the Good Samaritan and the motto FAC SIMILITER, as stated in the diary of John Evelyn for November 15, 1664, was therefore fitting and proper.

[16] J. J. Shaw, "The Commission of Sick and Wounded and Prisoners, 1664–1667," *Mariner's Mirror*, Vol. 25 (1939), p. 306.

The seal of an official public organization would ordinarily be easy to locate, assuming that such a seal was made. The detailed accounts retained by the British Public Records office contain the following entry in the Audit Office Account of the Commissioners of the Sick and Wounded and Prisoners for the period from November 11, 1664 to March 25, 1668:[17]

"Martin Johnson for graveing of seals—X li"

(Martin Johnson for engraving of seals—£10)

It is therefore established that one or more seals were actually made for the Commission close to the time when Evelyn's diary indicates authorization was given. To locate a seal from the identical die used to counterstamp the Pembroke shilling would be conclusive. If, however, a similar seal could be found which contained the scene of the Good Samaritan and the motto reworded as FAC SIMILE instead of what John Evelyn's diary stated, then the source of the counterstamp on the Pembroke shilling would nevertheless be solved, because more than one seal was made. Obviously the scene of the Good Samaritan would have to be generally similar.

The bulk of the documents relating to the Commission's activities during and following the Second Anglo-Dutch War have not been preserved. The few remaining were sought out in the Public Records Office, the British Museum, the Naval Museum at Greenwich, the Bodelian Library and various English hospitals. With one exception there were no seals impressed upon, printed on, or attached to any document which was located.

The one exception which was located by the British Public Records Office is dated July 19, 1698, and contained the printed emblem or seal of the Commission adjacent to the following text:[18]

[17] British Public Records Office, Audit Office: Declared Account Navy: Sick and Hurt: 11 November 1664–25 March 1668 (A.O. 1/1820/485).

[18] British Public Records Office, ADM. 106/3540: Mariner's Folder.

These are to certify, That the Bearer John Adams belonging to His Majesty's Ship Third rate was sent to this place upon the twenty second day of June, 1698 and not being cured by his own request was discharg'd hence this nineteenth day of July 1698 to go forthwith to his Ship. He has received in cloaths to the Value — and in Conduct-money —.

Witness my hand the 19th day of July, 1698

By Sam[ll] Evans

Appointed to take care of Sick and Hurt Seaman at Defford.

This document is illustrated on PLATE III. Its seal or emblem consisted of the scene of the Good Samaritan and the motto FAC SIMILE: (See enlargement on PLATE IV).

Not only is the motto FAC SIMILE used instead of FAC SIMILITER, but the juxtaposition of all elements in the scene corresponds with those on the Pembroke shilling. The forepart of the donkey is on the right side facing right; the tree is on the left side; the Good Samaritan is bandaging the left arm of the injured traveller who is sitting on the ground with his legs extended to the right. Of importance also is the fact that in the motto the two words are so close together as to appear as one word, FACSIMILE, indicating that the maker of the cut for the seal or emblem felt crowded in inserting the lettering and apparently shortened the last word of the motto from SIMILITER to SIMILE for that reason.

The differences between the printed seal and the Pembroke shilling counterstamp are minor. The printed seal is $^{13}/_{16}$ inches in diameter whereas the counterstamp is about $^{3}/_{4}$ inches in diameter. The tree is larger and more elaborate in the counterstamp. The ground line is higher in the counterstamp. These differences are, however, variations which an engraver would normally make if he were cutting more than one of the same design.

The printed seal or emblem is on a printed form on which the final two figures of the date are filled in by hand. Whether this form was printed long before 1698 or whether the cut

for the seal or emblem was in use on other forms prior thereto is not essential. Whether the cut for the emblem was one of the seals cut by Martin Johnson between 1664 and 1668 is also not of primary importance. The fact that the counterstamp is produced from an intaglio die and that the printed emblem was made from a positive die or line cut might indicate why payment to Martin Johnson covered more than one seal.

The inescapable conclusion is that the emblem and the counterstamp are those adopted by the Commission of the Sick and Wounded and Prisoners. The Pembroke shilling was therefore produced by counterstamping the Commission's seal on the obverse of a smoothed and worn Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling (Noe 25). This establishes the fact that FAC SIMILE on the Pembroke shilling is the motto of the Good Samaritan story and cannot be interpreted as meaning it was a reproduction.

When was this counterstamping done? The seal of the commission was adopted in 1664 and was probably made shortly thereafter. The small Pine Tree shilling on which the seal was counterstamped was coined toward the end of the Massachusetts mint operations, certainly after 1675. The coin was substantially worn during several years of circulation before being counterstamped. It was in the Pembroke collection before the death in 1730 of Haym, the engraver of the Pembroke illustrations. The counterstamping apparently took place between 1680 and 1725.

The counterstamping probably was done to produce something unusual for the Earl of Pembroke. If the person who fraudulently or jestingly used the Commission's seal had known of the problems he would create he might have restrained his impulse.

The Pembroke shilling is not the only American coin in the Pembroke collection which was artificial in part. The Pembroke specimen of the $^{1}/_{24}$th real James II tin farthing

for the Plantations was tampered with by having a small copper cross artificially imbedded in the center of the reverse. The cross is shown in its illustration by Haym and so described in the 1848 sale. This insertion was apparently made to simulate the copper plug in the center of the tin coinage of England under James II and others, as no other Plantation $^1/_{24}$th real has a copper plug.[19]

These were not the only instances where chicanery was practiced as forgeries of ancient coins were very numerous in the Pembroke collection.

[19] Eric P. Newman, "First Documentary Evidence on the American Colonial Pewter 1/24th Real," *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68 (July, 1955), p. 713.

EARLY BIBLIOGRAPHICAL BACKGROUND

The earliest numismatic publications mentioning Massachusetts coinage are Ralph Thorsby's *Ducatus Leodiensis*, published in London in 1715, followed by Stephen Martin-Leake's *An Historical Account of English Money* published in 1726. Although the former suggested that the NE on the New England coinage might be an abbreviation for Newark under seige, the latter states that the Earl of Pembroke has classified them in his collection as New England coins. Pine Tree pieces are included in each book, but the Good Samaritan shilling is not mentioned by either writer.

The first bibliographical information on the Good Samaritan shilling is the illustration in the Pembroke plates as previously described.

The next publication to include the Good Samaritan shilling was prepared by Martin Folkes. Folkes, whose reputation as an antiquary was acknowledged by his presidency of the Royal Society from 1741 to 1752, published in 1745 under the auspices of the Society of Antiquaries, *A Table of English Silver Coins*. This table described Massachusetts and Maryland silver coinage, but did not include the Good Samaritan shilling.[20] It does introduce the non-existent 1652 twopence and Pine Tree penny which will be subsequently referred to.

Engraved plates illustrating the coins so described and some other pieces which came to his attention were then

[20] P. 98. The New England shilling and sixpence; the Lord Baltimore shilling, sixpence and groat; and Massachusetts shilling, sixpence, threepence, twopence and penny of 1652 are mentioned. The twopence dated 1652 was an error as his subsequently prepared plates show the date as 1662. The penny was an erroneous assumption.

undertaken by Folkes, but were not entirely completed prior to his death in 1754. The Society of Antiquaries arranged for the completion of the first 42 plates which they acquired from his heirs and prepared an additional 26 plates along with an explanation of all the plates. The combined *Tables*, illustrations and explanation of the illustrations was published in 1763.[21] On Plate XXX which had been prepared by Folkes only the obverse of the Good Samaritan shilling appeared. Both sides of the other American and British coins were shown on Plate XXX. Since the text he wrote did not mention the Good Samaritan shilling and the reverse was omitted in the illustration it seems reasonable to assume that Folkes did not see the Pembroke shilling (the Pembroke collection being in safekeeping since 1733) and took his information from the Pembroke illustrations on their publication in 1746. The Folkes drawing of the obverse of the Pembroke shilling is shown on PLATE II herein and differs from the Pembroke illustration by the complete legend MASATHVSETS · IN · being shown instead of the unreadable part of the legend being represented by large dots. There was no change in the motto, FAC SIMILE, over the scene of the Good Samaritan.

Thomas Snelling, a coin dealer, in 1769 published information on and illustrations of the coins of the American colonies.[22] He copied Folkes' drawing of the obverse of the Good Samaritan shilling and Haym's drawing of its reverse (PLATE II) and said that the piece was in the Pembroke col-

[21] *Tables of English Silver and Gold Coins: First published by Martin Folkes, Esq.; And now Reprinted, with Plates and Explanations, By the Society of Antiquaries* (London, 1763).

[22] "Miscellaneous Views of the Coins Struck by the English Princes in France, Counterfeit Sterlings, Coins struck by the East India Company, Those in the West India Colonies And in the Isle of Man ***," (London, 1769), p. 36 and Plate 4; republished as part of *Snelling on the Coins of Great Britain, France and Ireland* (London, 1823).

lection. In showing a non-existent Massachusetts twopence dated 1652, he followed the incorrect text of Folkes instead of the properly dated plate. He continued Folkes' representation of the non-existent 1652 Massachusetts penny. Fortunately, Snelling stated that he had never seen any of these three coins, therefore his misinformation on these items does not affect this study.

Rev. Rogers Ruding in 1817 borrowed the plates prepared by Folkes from The Society of Antiquaries and used them as part of his writing on English numismatics. In explaining his plates Ruding merely refers to prior publications as the source of his information on the Good Samaritan shilling.[23]

Joseph B. Felt, in 1839, in writing the first American publication on Massachusetts numismatics included a plate of Massachusetts coins. The top part of the plate is entitled "Fac Similes of Pine Tree Money as described in Massachusetts Records" and under it he copied off the identical drawings of the Massachusetts shilling, sixpence, threepence and twopence as shown on the Folkes plate. Felt, in the lower part of the plate, under the heading, "Fac Similes of Massachusetts Money as contained in Folkes Tables of Coins," includes both the Good Samaritan shilling, the non-existent 1652 penny and the New England shilling and sixpence. Again the Folkes plate detail is copied with one major exception. For the first time the Good Samaritan shilling was illustrated without the words FAC SIMILE on the coin (PLATE II). Since Felt used the words, *Fac Simile*, as meaning reproduction in two instances on the plate in his book as above indicated and in one instance in the text it is clear that Felt thought the words, FAC SIMILE, on the Folkes plate meant reproduction and therefore eliminated the motto

[23] *Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain* (London, 1817) and subsequent editions, p. vii.

in copying the Folkes picture.[24] This blunder misled many numismatists and was compounded when Thomas Wyatt made forgeries of the Good Samaritan shilling based upon Felt's drawings, as will hereafter be noted.

When the auction of the Pembroke collection took place in 1848 the Pembroke shilling was described in the sale catalogue as part of lot 229 as follows:

> Massachusets Shilling, much rubbed, but shewing on both sides the remains of the types and legends. By the dexterous use of a punch, some artist has contrived to produce on this rubbed coin, a worn representation of the group of the good Samaritan, and the words FAC. SIMILE., which has given rise to much discussion. See Rud. xxx, 10 and note m. page 368, vol. iii, Pemb. p. 4 t. 14. unique. wt. $69\,^{8}/_{10}$ grs.

This description was in no way questioned at the time of the sale, but the curiosity as to the source and status of the coin were natural topics for numismatic argument.

John Hickcox, the first writer on Massachusetts coinage after the Pembroke sale, corroborates Burgon's statement that the coin was counterstamped when he stated:[25]

> In Earl Pembroke's celebrated collection was a coin having on the obverse, MASSACHVSETS IN., group of the Good Samaritan; above, FAC SIMILE; reverse, the same as on the shilling. It was ascertained after the death of the earl that the coin was spurious, having been altered from a pine tree shilling, by smoothing one side and stamping thereon the group above described.

The text of Hickcox with respect to the Pembroke shilling is sound, even though the spelling of the obverse legend is slightly inaccurate and the determination of spuriousness was over a century after the death of the earl.

Montroville W. Dickeson endeavored to describe the Pembroke shilling and in preparing his illustration followed the

[24] Joseph B. Felt, *An Historical Account of Massachusetts Currency* (Boston, 1839), Plate opposite p. 38; text p. 249.

[25] *An Historical Account of American Coinage* (Albany, 1858), p. 11 note.

Snelling drawing.[26] Dickeson was so confused by the variation between the Ruding and Snelling drawings that he concluded that there were two specimens of the Good Samaritan shilling, one with a smooth reverse and one with the reverse shown in Snelling. Dickeson does however indicate the intense interest in the subject when he stated:

"We have given a description of this coin in all its details, because it has been the subject of so much attraction, and, also, because it occupies a place in a very celebrated collection."

The various early numismatic publications stimulated a search by English collectors for the Good Samaritan shilling and other rare Massachusetts silver coins which were described or illustrated. Thomas Hollis (1720–1774), an English numismatist and antiquarian, was active in acquiring American Colonial coins and obtained for his collection Somers Island, Lord Baltimore and Massachusetts pieces.[27] He was a benefactor of Harvard University and was in constant correspondence with Reverend Andrew Eliot of Boston who was a member of the Harvard corporation. In 1767, Hollis apparently wrote Eliot for a Good Samaritan shilling, a New England sixpence, a Pine Tree penny and other items he had seen illustrated. Although this letter has not been located it is confirmed by subsequent correspondence.[28] On December 18, 1767 Hollis followed up his request by writing:

Pray forgive the Liberty & Trouble of the Commission concerning the *New England* coins, we Antiquaries are a quiet odd sort of People, * * *

[26] *The American Numismatic Manual* (Philadelphia, 1859), p. 63 and Plate VI, Fig. 12.

[27] Archdeacon Francis Blackburn, *Memoirs of Thomas Hollis* (London, 1780), pp. 397, 829, 830.

[28] Manuscripts in the Massachusetts Historical Society; *Massachusetts Historical Society Collections*, Series 4, Vol. 4 (Boston, 1858) p. 423; See comments of Mathew A. Stickney in *Historical Collections of Essex Institute* (Salem, 1860), Vol. II, p. 100.

To which Eliot replied on April 18, 1768:

I received your commission concerning the New England coin, with the greatest pleasure, but am greatly disappointed in the execution of it. I can find no one who hath ever heard of Massachusetts in pourtraiture of the good Samaritan. I believe it must have been a medal struck on some particular occasion. The sixpence and the penny, some tell me they have seen; but I cannot at present procure them. If they are in New England, I shall have them.

* * *

I have also all other New England coin; they are all scarce except the pine-tree shillings and sixpences, which are plenty. I have several two-pence and three-pence, very well preserved. I have no use for any of these; if they will be agreeable to you, or your friends, they are entirely at your service.

On June 12, 1771, Eliot sent Hollis a New England sixpence and remarked that it was the only one he ever saw.

It can be seen from the foregoing that in 1768 the Good Samaritan shilling was unheard of by a member of the Massachusetts clergy who would have been very interested in its religious significance and by an educator who asked without success those most likely to have known about it.

APPEARANCE OF THE BUSHNELL SHILLING

Charles I. Bushnell, of New York, in assembling his enormous collection of American coins purchased his Good Samaritan shilling early in 1859 from Charles Richard Taylor, a London coin dealer, for £8/8. The Bushnell shilling (PLATE II) was previously unknown to the numismatic world. Taylor's original letters in connection with its sale to Bushnell, although not published until 1883 are as follows:[29]

2 Montague St., Russell Square, W.C.
London, July 9th, 1858.

CHARLES I. BUSHNELL, ESQ.

DEAR SIR:

I wrote to you on the 27th May last, to inform you that I had a shilling and sixpence of Lord Baltimore, being desirous, according to my promise, of giving you the first offer of anything likely to suit you, and, awaiting your reply, I have retained them accordingly: with the same view, I have now to offer you what I conceive will interest you far more; it is nothing less than a unique variety of the Good Samaritan Massachusetts shilling. It differs materially from the one formerly in the Pembroke collection and from the other engraved in Ruding, Pl. 30, No. 10, the existence of which is now very doubtful. Ruding incorporated the plates, so far as they would go, which were engraved for the previous works of Martin Folkes, and he expressly says that he knows not on what authority it has been given. Snelling, describing the piece, says: "It is said to be in the Pembroke collection" (which was a truth); he had evidently not seen it, but, curiously enough, he copied the obverse from Folkes' plate (Ruding's) and the reverse from the Pembroke plate, thus giving a representation

[29] S. H. and H. Chapman, *Supplement to the Bushnell Catalogue* (Philadelphia), second page, numbered p. 138.

of a coin for which there was certainly no authority whatever, the obverse differing from the only known (Pembroke) specimen in reading "In Masachusets" in full, instead of Mas with dots in place of the remainder, and from the doubtfully existing coin of Ruding by having, instead of a blank, the reverse of that in the Pembroke.

My coin is not only unique but the most perfect. It has a well-executed representation of the Good Samaritan, and reading in full "In Masachusets"; but the subject is allowed to speak for itself, as the direction *Fac-simile* is omitted; the reverse also has an important difference, reading "In New England Ano" round the edge, and in the centre 1652—XII, without the O beneath. It is 5 grains heavier than the Pembroke one and is a perfectly genuine struck coin, the reverse die evidently in the act of breaking from a flaw which, though in this instance it obscures no part of the coin, has an appearance which renders it probable that no others be afterwards struck from it. The style of the work and lettering corresponds exactly with the pine tree shilling of the same date. I am inclined to think, from the fact of the Pembroke specimen being so imperfect in the inscription, and from mine being more complete in that respect, as well as their extreme rarity, that they were pattern or trial pieces, and for some reason not adopted by the authorities.

I notice that, in a former letter, you gave as a reason for doubting the authenticity of the Pembroke specimen that no such piece was mentioned in the records of the State; but is it not questionable whether the records of a thinly peopled State were so perfectly and accurately kept? For you state likewise there is no mention of the two-pence and three-penny pieces, pine tree coinage, but the number now known, quality and weight of silver, style of work, and relative degrees of wear, all tend to prove them to have been as authentic, and in circulation, as were the sixpences and shillings.

The catalogue describes the Pembroke specimen to have been much rubbed; mine is not so, but has been somewhat unevenly struck, the five last letters in "Masachusets" not having come up so prominently as the others.

I purchased this piece with some rare English coins, which has occasioned my incurring an unexpected outlay which I am anxious to realize with as little delay as possible, and I offer you this rarity at £8.8.0. There is no doubt but that, at the present time, I could get

much more for it, without any great difficulty, but I could not part with it until I had made you the first offer and at as reasonable a rate as I could afford. I have some intention of sending a notice of it to the "Numismatic Chronicle"; but this I would not do without consulting you in the event of your becoming its owner. I beg to assure you that you are the first person to whom I have yet intimated the existence of this piece, and as I shall preserve silence until you have had an opportunity of replying, I hope to be favored with your decision *per return*.

CHARLES RICH. TAYLOR.

2 Montagne St., Russell Square, W.C.
London, 28th December, 1858.

CHARLES I. BUSHNELL

MY DEAR SIR:

In reply to yours of the 30th ulto. I do myself the pleasure to send for your inspection the "Good Samaritan Shilling."

I can certainly vouch for its being none of Mr. Wyatt's production; for not only is it very different, on the one side, to the rubbing you sent me of his Pine Tree Shilling, with which I have compared it, but I was told of its existence when your earliest letters first put me on enquiring for all pieces relating to America, but as it seemed hopeless to procure it, I paid little attention to the circumstance.

I am not going to recapitulate the contents of my last, but I must trouble you to say that I am by no means satisfied that the unique specimen in the Pembroke collection either was or could be in any way spurious, neither can I attach the least importance to the note to the lot describing it in the sale catalogue of that collection of 1848. That catalogue was drawn up by the late Mr. Burgon expressly on account of his being most justly considered the most competent authority on Greek and Roman Coins, to which he had exclusively directed his studies, thinking those classes alone worthy attention or appreciation.

It is also necessary to bear in mind some particulars relating to the Pembroke collection to which the newspaper extracts you sent me make no allusion. The Earl Thomas, by whom that celebrated collection was formed, succeeded to the title so early as 1683, and died

in 1733. The fourth volume of Plates issued in his name was not completed and published until 1746, by his son and successor. The collection, however, remained intact until its dispersion by the present Earl in 1848, under the superintendence of his half brother, Mr. Sydney Herbert, the Earl being a constant resident abroad, which may probably account for the collection being wholly unknown, except through the volume of 1746; indeed, it seems seldom, if ever, to have been exhibited since the decease of the original collector, for Snelling when publishing his work, had no access to it, but obtained all his information from the Plates; and, in fact, when he speaks of coins said to be existing in the Pembroke collection, acknowledges that he had no opportunity of judging for himself in the matter. I cannot, at this moment, discover the date of the birth of the Earl Thomas, but as he succeeded to his brother in 1683, and his father had died so early as 1669, the last, at the least, must have been living at the date of this coin or pattern.

I am, to a considerable extent, justified in regarding it as genuine, in the absence of anything like proofs to the contrary, as there could be no motive or interest to be gratified by fabricating a spurious piece relative to a distant possession of so very recent date as was 1652, at the time when the collection was formed.

Ruding's plate 30, first published by Folkes in 1763, is not copied from the Pembroke plate; it is altogether different, and although the specimen it purports to represent may not be now known, I cannot think that any one will venture the supposition that so eminent a gentleman and antiquary as was Sir Martin Folkes could have published such without having sufficient authority for so doing. Snelling's engraving goes for nothing, as he had seen no specimen, but finding such good authority for the existence of the piece, he could not but notice it without damage to the completeness of his work, and therefore copied the obverse from Folkes, and the reverse from Pembroke. Now comes the specimen sent herewith, differing from the Pembroke, and five grains heavier, from Folkes and also from Wyatt's even. I am quite at a loss to conceive what the inducement could be for fabricating a piece of such little interest and value; for certainly until very recently it could possess neither; yet before the least attention could be attracted to its existence, here are evidently two pieces struck from dies altogether different,—the Pembroke and mine, to

say nothing of Folkes. It could never answer to coin spurious specimens in such small quantities, as that, after the lapse of two centuries only two specimens alone should be known, and both of these unique varieties.

I am still in the belief that they were pattern pieces, struck and submitted when the issue of a coinage was first contemplated in the Colony, and this supposition will alone account for the unfinished character and rarity of these pieces, and, since they were not adopted, for the absence of any mention of them in the records. (It will be seen that the date side of the Pine Tree Shillings is different and more complete than in the corresponding side of either of the pieces in question.)

The die from which mine is struck was evidently soon broken; probably no other could have been struck from it, hence the necessity for a new one being made, even for the limited service of a pattern piece. It must be remembered that it was particularly the custom to strike pattern pieces,—witness those for the entire sets of silver for the Commonwealth coinage by Ramage and by Blondeau, the former the most beautiful, and while the design of the latter was adopted, he could hardly have been employed, as those struck for circulation were not milled, and are of much coarser workmanship. Now all these patterns were struck in 1651, and now are much in request, and always produce very high prices.

I respectfully submit these observations for your consideration, and you will take them for what they may seem to you to be worth. I am satisfied this piece is of no recent make, and what I offer in defense of its genuineness is not with any view for you to retain the piece against your judgment. I am anxious only that you should be convinced that I submit it to you in perfect good faith according to my own convictions, and that I should not trouble you at this length, or indeed had anything to do with it at all unless I felt myself free from any reasonable doubt in regard to it. * * *

CHARLES RICH. TAYLOR.

It is interesting to note from the foregoing letters that Taylor unequivocably contradicts Burgon's assertion in the Pembroke Sale Catalogue that the scene of the Good Samaritan was counterstamped on the Pembroke shilling. The fact that Burgon was an authority on Greek and Roman coins was not a basis to disqualify him from recognizing a counterstamped coin. Taylor's statement carries little weight because his home at 2 Montague St., Russell Square, from which the letters to Bushnell were written, was across the street from the British Museum which, as was well known, had owned the Pembroke shilling since 1848. In addition Bushnell had expressed doubt as to the authenticity of the Pembroke shilling as Taylor's July 9, 1858, letter indicates. To have failed to examine the Pembroke shilling under these circumstances is indicative of the unreliability of Charles Richard Taylor.

Bushnell's copy of the Pembroke Sale Catalogue of 1848 in the library of the American Numismatic Society contains on the front flyleaf Bushnell's handwritten comment on Burgon's opinion of the Pembroke specimen, as follows:

> He knew nothing whatever of American coins. His remarks on the Good Samaritan piece I consider of no account whatever.

Bushnell showed his collection to very few and was secretive about his acquisitions. It is therefore understandable that there is no numismatic literature on the Bushnell shilling for over a decade following his purchase of it, except Dickeson's confused comment.

In 1873, Crosby, in his chapter on Massachusetts silver coinage, was the first writer to try to throw light upon the Bushnell shilling.[30]

> It remains for us to mention one other piece belonging to this series, the genuineness of which has been doubted. We refer to the Good Samaritan shilling, whose claim to a place among the issues

[30] *Early Coins of America*, p. 67.

of this mint we consider as being fully established by the specimen in the collection of Charles I. Bushnell, Esq., of New York.

Crosby then quotes Bushnell's interesting and extensive argument in favor of the genuineness of both the Bushnell and Pembroke shillings. This was the identical reasoning used by Taylor in his letters to Bushnell and indicated that Bushnell accepted its correctness. Crosby reconfirms his confidence in the Bushnell shilling by adding after the Bushnell's argument:

> We can only add to the foregoing statement that, having examined the Good Samaritan shilling, we can with confidence say that the piece is of a character agreeing with other coins of that period and bears no evidence of having been tampered with, but, on the contrary, was evidently struck from dies. A certain proof that it could have been no alteration from the common issues of that date is found in the legend upon the reverse, it being IN NEW ENGLAND • ANO :, which is found upon none of the Oak or Pine Tree Shillings.

Crosby illustrates both the Bushnell shilling and the Pembroke shilling, the latter having been copied from Snelling's illustration. It is important to note that Crosby does not comment personally on the Pembroke shilling, and does not list *FAC SIMILE* in his index of mottoes. Apparently Crosby, too, did not realize that this legend might be the motto of the scene of the Good Samaritan.

When Bushnell died in 1880 many dealers attempted to buy his collection. At that time Samuel Hudson Chapman and Henry Chapman, Jr. were respectively 23 and 21 years old and had some limited experience in the coin business with John W. Haseltine in Philadelphia. These brothers secured the right to catalogue and auction the entire Bushnell collection.[31] The catalogue for the sale in New York beginning June 20, 1882, contains the following description of the Bushnell shilling (Lot 145):

[31] John J. Ford, Jr., "Numismatica Americana, The Bushnell Sale," *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 18, No. 2 (March–April, 1951), p. 35.

THE CELEBRATED GOOD SAMARITAN SHILLING

1652. Shilling. A very good representation of the Good Samaritan attending a man by the roadside, his horse and a tree in the background. MASACHVSETS .... IN : Rev. 1652 XII. within a circle of dots, IN NEW ENGLAND . ANO : The die very much cracked on reverse, rendering it impossible to strike any more after this one, and it is very likely that only one impression was struck. A genuine struck coin. This celebrated piece has been known to be unique for over two hundred years, and is one of the greatest gems of this collection. It was highly prized by Mr. Bushnell, who considered it, the N.Y. doubloon and Lord Baltimore penny his most important pieces, valuing it at more than $1,000, and we consider it worth any amount that can be paid for it. Extremely fine. See plate. Unique. There was in the Pembroke collection (formed about 1683, and sold at auction in London in 1848) a Good Samaritan shilling, differing from this in many respects, and had the word "FAC SIMILE" in the field. Our opinion is that this piece was a fabrication, engraved as a copy from probably the genuine, and very likely the present piece, and to prevent it ever passing as genuine the maker placed the word FAC-SIMILE in the field. The piece figured in Pembroke, Snelling, and Ruding is the same fabrication.

Mr. Bushnell told us that he imported this piece himself direct from England, and that there was not any doubt of its genuineness, a fact borne out in every way by the coin.

Mr. Bushnell would not permit Mr. Crosby to have this piece to place on his plates, but had an engraving made of it, which is represented on page 68, fig. 22, of Mr. Crosby's work.

The avalanche of criticism of the sale catalogue by jealous and disappointed competitors was led by Edouard Frossard who immediately pointed out that the Bushnell collection was inferior to the Mickley collection and that the sale catalogue failed to cite authorities or use good English. He points out that the pretension of the compilers that the catalogue would be a sequel to Crosby was "ridiculous." The description of the Good Samaritan shilling is cited as an ex-

ample of one of the "inextricable tangles" of the English language and quite "original in construction."[32]

Scott's *Coin Collector's Journal* of August, 1882, criticized "bunched lots and unfortunate mistakes" and then stated that the Bushnell shilling was "in our opinion and that of a large majority of experts an undoubted fabrication, and worth $10.00 at the outside."

Frossard listed all of his criticisms of each lot in the sale in detail and commented as to the Good Samaritan piece with more emotion than thought:

> 145. Bogus and modern; why did not Bushnell say whence he obtained the piece? If from England some one must have sold it to him; but the piece is known to be a fraud from the fact that the man who bought hub No. 2844 said that he bought the hub because he had the piece.

Frossard's comment is readily shown to be wrong. In the sale catalogue there was another item relating to the Good Samaritan. It was Lot 2844, described as "Hub. Scene of the Good Samaritan 30" and sold for $1.40 indicating it was of no relationship to the Good Samaritan shilling (Lot 145) or to Wyatt's copies of the Good Samaritan shilling and other Massachusetts silver (Lot 1140). The sale catalogue pointed out in the introduction that all hubs were steel unless otherwise described and that the sizes of hubs and dies were given in sixteenths of an inch. This would make Bushnell's Good Samaritan hub $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches in diameter. A tin impression from this hub struck on a size 34 ($2\frac{1}{8}$") planchet had appeared as Lot 1012 in the Mercer sale on December 8, 1880, and was listed under medals.

Frossard contends that "the man who bought No. 2844 said 'that he bought the hub because he had the piece.'" From this remark Frossard concludes that the Bushnell Good Samaritan "piece is known to be a fraud." This allega-

[32] Edouard Frossard, "The Bushnell Sale," *Numisma*, Vol. 6, No. 3 (May, 1882).

tion is completely erroneous because the size of the Bushnell hub was many times larger than the size of the Bushnell shilling on which the device is $^5/_8$ inches in diameter and the coin itself only $^{15}/_{16}$ in diameter. Perhaps the purchaser of the hub was referring to a Wyatt copy of the Good Samaritan shilling which he owned? In any event Frossard's conclusion is erroneous on the basis of the argument presented because of the wide divergency in size between the hub and the Bushnell shilling.

Jeremiah Colburn writing before the sale took place commented:[33]

> As to the 'Good Samaritan' piece (145) which we suppose will probably bring a very 'fancy' price, we have always had grave doubts about its genuineness.

The Bushnell shilling was the most notorious piece in the sale, being sold to Lorin G. Parmelee for $650.00, the highest price brought by any of the many rarities. While Parmelee's acquisition of it was indicative of his good opinion of the coin, it was inferred by Frossard that Parmelee had bought the entire collection before the auction and had an arrangement with the Chapmans so that instead of Parmelee withdrawing what he wanted before the sale he could bid on his own property at the auction without concern as to its sale price.

The attacks on the Bushnell shilling and upon the Chapman catalogue continued. W. Elliot Woodward in the catalogue of his 49th sale on July 11, 1882, stated:

> For instance, the Good Samaritan Shilling (see Bushnell Catalogue, No. 145.) is sadly in want of a respectable pedigree: the unsupported assertion that this piece is known to be unique for over two hundred years does not fill the bill. In Crosby's work, Mr. Bushnell was allowed to meander through several pages, talking of the Pembroke Collection; of what Folkes, Ruding and Snelling said and did; and he finally begs the question, by declaring that no motive at the remote

[33] *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. XVII, No. 1 (July, 1882), p. 20.

period which he assigns to the coin could have existed for its manufacture. Mr. Bushnell had it in his power to state at least where he obtained the piece and its history so far as known; of all this he says not one word, and the piece stands to-day without a single fact in support of its authenticity. Instead of its having been known to be unique for two hundred years, I challenge any person and every person who has any interest in it to prove that it has been in existence for even forty years, and I have no doubt if its secret history could be given, that the fact would appear that it was made within that period, and probably made in New York.

Even the claim set up for it, that it resembles the work of the period is not fair, for there is no evidence that at that time any person in America was able to execute such a group as appears on the coin. The claim of authenticity in behalf of this piece is of much less weight than the argument that can be made in favor of the genuineness of the 1650 shillings. * * *

There are many other pieces in this celebrated collection around which a veil of mystery has long been thrown, which, if they could be illuminated by the light of truth, would have their lofty pretensions sadly lowered—notwithstanding "*Our opinion,*" which throughout the catalogue is apparently regarded by the young gentlemen who compiled it, as amply sufficient to settle any mooted question in American numismatics.

At the time of the Bushnell sale, many must have agreed with the Chapmans' statement in the catalogue that the Bushnell shilling was genuine and that the Pembroke shilling was a copy of it. It was stated in the *Magazine of American History*:[34]

A Good Samaritan shilling was sold in the English Lord Pembroke collection, formed about two hundred years ago, differing from this in some respects, and having the words FAC-SIMILE stamped upon it, and it is supposed that Mr. Bushnell's was the original after which the latter was copied.

Many wanted further information as indicated from the following, but continued their sarcastic attack on the Chapmans:

[34] *The Magazine of American History*, Vol. VIII, No. 9 (Sept., 1882), p. 635.

The celebrated Good Samaritan Shilling sold for $650; we have only to say further concerning it, that one of our editors saw it at the sale, and has no doubt that it was a ficticious piece, and was not struck in New England in the Seventeenth Century. If the Shilling was really imported from Europe, and not made in New York, its history should be easy to trace; this not even Mr. Bushnell ever pretended to do.[35]

Another good idea will be the publication by our learned contemporaries, the Chapmans, of correspondence to prove, beyond the shadow of doubt, the genuineness of that singular nondescript the 'Good Samaritan Shilling' of the Bushnell sale. By all means, let it be done, but in intelligible English, if possible.[36]

In March, 1883, the Chapmans promised to publish the correspondence between Bushnell and the gentleman from whom the coin was purchased,[37] and accordingly the "Supplement to the Bushnell Catalogue" was published. The Chapmans published the text of the Taylor letters heretofore quoted and reiterated their confidence in the Bushnell shilling. They realized Taylor's error in authenticating the Pembroke shilling and obtained the opinion of William Webster, a coin dealer of London, who stated, "I know well the piece that was in the Pembroke sale, Lot 229, as I was present at the sale, and the general opinion (including my own) was then as now, that it was a forgery and undoubtedly a 'made up' coin."

They then introduced in confused English their understanding of what FAC SIMILE means by concluding that they do not see how the Pembroke shilling "can be considered as anything but what is stated on its face by the maker,—a fac-simile; that the word fac-simile was intended to merely convey the idea of its being a copy of the scene of the Good Samaritan seems to us to be a misconception; for the word fac-simile is not used with this meaning." The use

[35] *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. XVII, No. 2 (Oct., 1882), p. 44.
[36] *Numisma*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (March, 1883).
[37] *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. XVIII, No. 1 (July, 1883), p. 20.

of the expression FAC SIMILE meant to them that the Pembroke shilling was a copy of a coin (i.e., the Bushnell shilling) rather than meaning that it was a copy of some other portrayal of the Good Samaritan Story.

It was emphasized that Taylor wrote that he was told of the existence of the coin when Bushnell's first letters encouraged Taylor to seek pieces relating to America. When Bushnell first wrote is not stated but since he began to collect coins about 1850 his inquiry must have been after that date. The first knowledge of the Bushnell shilling was therefore advanced at best only a few years prior to 1858.

The final argument was that Bushnell, Crosby and Parmalee all agreed as to the genuineness of the Bushnell shilling.

The information in the Supplement did not change anyone's opinion,[38] but merely showed that the coin had no known pedigree.

The most important factor in assessing the value of the many challenges of the validity of the Bushnell shilling is that no attempt was made to show facts. Admittedly it is difficult to prove that an existing coin is a forgery of a nonexisting coin. The proof of such a negative theory requires much more evidence than proving a positive theory. No one mentioned the possible use of FAC SIMILE as a motto; no one pointed out any of the peculiarities of the Bushnell shilling. Because of the apparent lack of pedigree of the coin and the fact that Bushnell had no supporting historical evidence other than Taylor's letters the burden of proof to show validity was assumed to be on the Chapmans. The attempted degradation of the Chapmans as new competitors was stimulating much of the attack. The lack of pedigree *per se* is no proof of spuriousness nor is the lack of historical background a condemnation.

[38] See: *Numisma* (Nov., 1883) Vol. 7, No. 6; *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. XVIII, No. 2 (Oct., 1883), p. 48; No. 3 (Jan., 1884), p. 72; W. E. Woodward, Sale of the Heman Ely Collection, Jan. 8, 1884, p. 50.

Subsequent literature has made no attempt to clarify the issues concerning the Good Samaritan Shilling. *The Illustrated History of the United States Mint* published in 1885 stated that there are two unique varieties of the Good Samaritan Shilling and that they are supposed to be pattern pieces struck at the origin of the Massachusetts mint. Instead of illustrating one of the varieties mentioned, a picture of the muling of the Wyatt counterfeit of the Good Samaritan Shilling and of the Oak Tree shilling is shown.[39]

Edgar H. Adams, writing for *The Elder Monthly* of April, 1907, places the Good Samaritan shilling as the tenth rarest American coin.

The *Standard Catalogue of United States Coins*, since its inception in 1935, has included the Bushnell Shilling but now describes the coin as the "authentic" shilling. *A Guidebook of United States Coins*, since its beginning in 1946, has listed and illustrated the Bushnell shilling indicating that it is supposed to be a pattern.

Carl Wurtzbach, who contributed much research to the subject of Massachusetts silver, wrote in 1943 concerning the Good Samaritan Shilling,[40] "It is by some thought a pattern, for patterns were common in England in the 17th Century. This is not the place and time however, for a thorough discussion of the problems (including that of authenticity) raised by these extremely rare pieces."

In a series of articles published in 1944, entitled "Coins of Colonial America" it is stated that the history of the Good Samaritan Shilling is obscure and that while some consider

[39] George Evans, *The Illustrated History of the United States Mint* (Philadelphia, 1885), p. 72 and Plate II.

[40] Carl Wurtzbach, "On the Massachusetts Silver Colonial Coinage," *Numismatic Review*, Vol. I, No. 1 (June, 1943), p. 12. See also: Vol. I, No. 2, p. 44.

it a genuine pattern others consider it a mutilation of a Pine Tree shilling.[41] Again the issue was avoided.

In the meanwhile the Bushnell shilling has continued along on its exciting career. When the famous Lorin G. Parmalee collection was sold at auction on June 25, 1890, David Proskey as cataloguer of the collection described the Bushnell Shilling (Lot 326) as genuine and illustrated it. Hillyer Ryder was the successful bidder at $210 indicating his confidence in the coin.

In 1914, the American Numismatic Society held an Exhibition at which virtually all American Colonial rarities were assembled and Hillyer Ryder loaned the Bushnell Shilling for that purpose.[42] After Ryder's death in 1918, Thomas L. Elder in writing about the coin accepted it as genuine and noted that it was still in the Ryder family's possession in 1941.[43] Shortly thereafter the Bushnell Shilling was acquired by F. C. C. Boyd, who, by adding the Wurtzbach-Clarke collection to his other pieces, formed the most nearly complete cabinet of Massachusetts silver ever assembled.

[41] Phares O. Sigler, *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 5 (Sept.–Oct., 1944), p. 119.

[42] *American Numismatic Society Exhibition of United States and Colonial Coins* (New York, 1914), p. 12 and Plate 7.

[43] Thomas L. Elder, "Recollections of an Old Collector," *Hobbies Magazine*, Vol. 46 (March, 1941), p. 94; (Aug., 1941), p. 86.

UNUSUAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BUSHNELL SHILLING

The Bushnell shilling (PLATE II) weighs 74.1 grains which conforms to the normal weight of other Massachusetts shillings. Neither of the dies are found on any other coin. The reverse die breaks on the coin are so extensive as to indicate that the reverse die shattered during that striking and was no longer usable.

While the die cutting of the Bushnell shilling may be slightly superior to the cruder cutting of dies from which other Massachusetts silver are struck, one would expect such superiority in a pattern or in dies prepared by a more skillful diecutter.

The Bushnell shilling has however a few very unusual characteristics which in the course of their explanation furnish the basis of determining its status. They are as follows:

1. The scene of the Good Samaritan on the obverse is surrounded by a linear circle instead of the dotted circle. On the reverse the denomination and date are surrounded by a dotted circle. There would be no reason for a pair of dies to have two dissimilar types of circle construction. All Willow, Oak and Pine Tree coinage have dotted circles on both sides. As has been shown the Pembroke shilling had a linear circle around the scene of the Good Samaritan caused by the impression of the outer edge of the counterstamp and not as part of the design. The reverse of the Pembroke shilling being the normal Pine Tree type had a dotted circle. Since the Pembroke plates properly show a linear circle on the obverse and a dotted circle on the reverse, the inference can be drawn that because of this nonconformity the Bushnell shilling appears to be copied from the Pembroke drawing.

2. There are four large dots spread over about 90 degrees to fill the enormous gap between the words MASATHVSETS and IN in the obverse legend. These dots are midway between the inner circle and the edge. They are depressed and each contains one tiny crescent-shaped raised element. Although inexperienced diemakers can make errors in spacing legends, this gap is so unusual that a reason for the discrepancy should be sought. The illustration of the obverse of the Pembroke shilling in the Pembroke Plates (PLATE I herein) shows the legend to be MAS followed by 16 equally spaced dots midway between the inner circle and the edge. These dots indicate unreadable portions of the legend on the Pembroke shilling and the coin itself bears out that fact. If a diemaker were copying this illustration and assumed that each of the 16 dots represented a missing letter or a punctuation mark then the legend of the Bushnell shilling could result. It was obvious from other Massachusetts coinage illustrated on the same plate that part of the missing legend was the completion of the word MASATHVSETS and the addition of the word IN, and its adjacent punctuation but there was no hint as to what the other four dots stood for. Therefore ATHVSETS . . . . : IN : apparently was added in place of the 16 dots to produce the Bushnell shilling obverse die. The colon before the word IN may be only a period as this area is weak and difficult to interpret due to obverse slippage which occurred when the reverse die broke and collapsed. No other reason can be assigned to the four large depressed dots on the Bushnell shilling except that they represented part of the missing legend which the diemaker thought was indicated by the Pembroke drawing.

3. The Pembroke drawing of the reverse (PLATE I) has seven dots to indicate the unreadable portions. If the illustration were being copied and the diemaker assumed that each dot represented a letter or punctuation mark then a guess at the missing portions would have to be made. The

legend on the adjacent Oak Tree sixpence on the Pembroke plates (See PLATE V) would indicate that O: IN NEW could be properly substituted for the seven dots. If the legend on the drawing of the reverse of the adjacent Pine Tree shilling were being used to supply the unreadable portions, : DOM ✿ NEW consisting of eight elements instead of seven would have to be used. The seven element insertion seems to have been selected, making the reverse read IN NEWENGLAND·ANO: instead of NEWENGLAND·AN:DOM ✿ which would be the proper legend. This produced the only shilling of any variety where the word IN was repeated by being in both the obverse legend and the reverse legend. There could be no purpose in so doing when the word DOM should have been used instead of IN on the reverse. The entire legend, reading MASATHVSETS IN IN NEW ENGLAND ANO 1652 XII is therefore meaningless. There is only one other known Massachusetts coin, the Oak Tree sixpence known as Noe 19 (Crosby 3–E) which has the word IN found in the legends on each side and this variety will be subsequently shown to be a spurious coin. (See Page 46 and PLATE V).

4. There is no separate outer circle on either obverse or reverse. The General Court of Massachusetts on October 19, 1652, in order to prevent its coins from being clipped ordered all coinage to have "a double Ring on either side." This Bushnell shilling is therefore in violation of that order as it has only the one inner circle on each side. It is interesting to note that the drawing of the Pembroke shilling on the Pembroke Plates also has no separate outer circle on either side, but merely a line outlining the edge of the coin. Thus if a diecutter were copying the Pembroke drawing the separate outer circles would be omitted because the illustration omitted them. Every other Willow, Oak or Pine Tree coin has separate outer circles on each side except the Oak Tree sixpence known as Noe 19 (Crosby 3–E) which also lacks

both separate outer circles and as stated in the previous paragraph will be subsequently shown to be a spurious coin. (See PLATE V).

5. The Bushnell shilling does not contain FAC SIMILE as the motto of the Good Samaritan. If the cutter of the dies of the Bushnell shilling was copying the Pembroke drawing and felt that FAC SIMILE meant reproduction, he would have eliminated this motto in order to produce the "original" and "genuine" shilling. This omission proves that the Pembroke drawing was copied in order to produce the Bushnell shilling, since we have shown that the motto in the counterstamp on the Pembroke shilling had an independent source related to the story of the Good Samaritan.

6. The Bushnell shilling has the scene of the Good Samaritan on the obverse in spite of the fact that the General Court Order of October 19, 1652, provides that the inscription be "Massachusetts and a tree in the Center on one side and New England and the yeere of our lord on the other side." This non-compliance might be possible if the Bushnell shilling were a pattern made prior to that order but it is unlikely that the legends and inner circles would be in compliance with the order and the device would not be. The determining factor, however, is that small shilling planchets and dies of the size used to make the Bushnell shilling were not used until about 1675.[44] Prior to that date the New England shillings and the Willow, Oak and Pine Tree shillings were on larger planchets and any pattern dies made prior to October 19, 1652, would have been made larger in diameter in order to strike larger planchets.

From the foregoing points one can readily conclude that the Bushnell shilling was artificially prepared by a diemaker who copied the Pembroke illustration and filled in detail from adjacent coins. That diemaker was obviously unfamiliar with actual specimens of Massachusetts silver

[44] *The Pine Tree Coinage of Massachusetts*, p. 7.

coinage. Above all he had no idea that FAC SIMILE was the motto of the Good Samaritan and thought that it was an indication that the Pembroke shilling was a reproduction of a genuine coin. The unusual features found on the Bushnell shilling could not have happened by coincidence if the Bushnell shilling was made without knowledge of the Pembroke shilling or a drawing of it. It is amusing to realize that the motive to coin the deceiving Bushnell shilling would never have arisen if the motto, FAC SIMILE, had been properly translated and understood.

The author would like to be a Good Samaritan in order to heal the hurt feelings caused in the course of the controversy on this subject. The souls of the Bushnell shilling and the Pembroke shilling will live forever. They may take their place as the most notorious and intriguing fabrications in American numismatics.

THOMAS WYATT'S REPRODUCTION

Thomas Wyatt of New York was a lecturer as well as an editor and compiler of books on such varied subjects as conchology, French history, religion, natural history, poetry, geology and American military data. He enjoyed being called "Professor," a title self-conferred. His one numismatic volume, published in 1854 on the subject of American military medals, had plates engraved by William L. Ormsby, the famous banknote engraver.[45] In 1856, Wyatt distributed reproductions of the Good Samaritan shilling along with seven other Massachusetts reproductions.[46] These coins may not have been intended to deceive collectors, but they were used for that purpose according to newspaper reports in Boston and New York. Wyatt even wrote on July 11, 1856, to Jeremiah Colburn, a coin dealer of Boston, that "I shall have in my possession, shortly, a fine specimen of the Good Samaritan."[47]

The Wyatt reproductions are struck in silver (PLATE IV). Apparently the diemaker, who was apparently not Wyatt himself, was unfamiliar with most of the coins as evidenced by the many errors made in the reproductions. It has been pointed out that the horizontal lines in the New England shilling and sixpence were copied by Wyatt's diemaker from illustrations in Felt who in turn had copied Folkes' erroneous drawing of them. The Pine Tree penny erroneously included by Folkes was copied by Felt and recopied for Wyatt. The

[45] Thomas Wyatt, *A Description of the National Medals of America, presented to the officers of the Wars of the Revolution and 1812.* (New York, 1854).
[46] Richard D. Kenney, "Struck Copies of Early American Coins," *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Jan.–Feb., 1952), p. 1.
[47] *Boston Transcript*, Aug. 25, 1856; *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. VII, No. 1 (July, 1872), p. 4, Noe, *The New England and Willow Tree Coinage of Massachusetts*, p. 54; Noe, *The Pine Tree Coinage of Massachusetts*, p. 26.

Oak Tree twopence dated 1652 was an erroneous correction of either Felt or Folkes to correspond with the Folkes text. However, the Wyatt Oak Tree shilling and the Pine Tree sixpence were copied from actual coins as no drawings of these coins had been published.

The obverse of Felt's drawing of the Good Samaritan had deliberately omitted the motto, FAC SIMILE, and thus there was a similar omission on Wyatt's reproduction. The major deviation of the Wyatt obverse die from either the Pembroke or Bushnell shillings or drawings of them is that a linear outer circle was added touching many of the letters. Felt showed no reverse for the Good Samaritan shilling and Wyatt did not have a separate reverse made. Instead the reverse of Wyatt's Oak Tree shilling was used for the reverse of the Good Samaritan shilling.

Wyatt, by virtue of the copies he had made, was not aware of the existence of the Bushnell shilling. By 1858, however, Taylor, who located the Bushnell shilling, was familiar with Wyatt's copy of the Good Samaritan shilling since Taylor mentioned it in a letter to Bushnell.

Edwin Bishop of New York later succeeded to Wyatt's dies and restruck a few sets of reproductions in copper as well as silver. Either for amusement or because the Oak Tree shilling reverse die broke Bishop combined the Good Samaritan shilling obverse with the Oak Tree shilling obverse to make coins with two obverses (PLATE IV). Finally, Bishop used these two obverse dies to overstrike an English guinea to produce the "fakest" coin in history. This gold overstrike has the distinction of being a unique muled restrike of a coined reproduction (Wyatt) of an erroneous drawing (Felt) copied from a partially conjured illustration (Folkes) of a genuine coin (Noe 25) spuriously counterstamped (Pembroke Shilling). It first appeared as Lot 1118 in the sale of Bishop's collection on December 15, 1863, and reappeared in many subsequent sales.

THE OAK TREE SIXPENCE NOE 19

One variety of the Oak Tree Sixpence, known as Noe 19[48] and Crosby 3–E, is first described by Crosby and is illustrated on PLATE V herein. Neither the obverse or reverse dies from which Noe 19 was struck are found on any other known coin, making them a completely independent pair of dies.

A photograph of this variety of sixpence has never been heretofore published. Crosby used a drawing and both Noe and the *Standard Catalogue of United States Coins* copied that drawing. Noe after an extensive search through many collections of Massachusetts silver was not able to find this variety to photograph. In 1956, the author located a specimen in England which coin is now in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. Since that time two other specimens have been located, so that there are now only three known. These examples of Noe 19 substantially exceed in weight the authorized weight of the Massachusetts sixpence. They weigh 46.5 grains, 52 grains and 39 grains. Since the official weight of the sixpence was designated at 36 grains by virtue of the Massachusetts General Court Order of June 11, 1652, that "every shilling shall be of due weight, viz. three penny troy weight and all other peeces proportionately" it is clear that these coins are far beyond the range of tolerance. No specimen of any variety of New England, Willow Tree, Oak Tree or Pine Tree sixpence has been located which weighs as much as 36 grains, except a unique Oak Tree sixpence pattern (Noe 15) struck over a shilling. No shilling of any variety has been located which weighs as much as 80 grains, as virtually all of them are less than 73 grains. The

[48] *The Oak Tree Coinage of Massachusetts*, pp. 9, 10, 19 and Plate IV.

weights of these normal coins indicate that John Hull and his co-workers did not make substantial errors of weight against their own interests. Suspicion is therefore cast upon the genuineness of the specimens of Noe 19.

A study of the details of Noe 19 reveals the following major deviations from the normal series of Massachusetts silver:

1. Although there is adequate space outside the legend, no outer ring of dots is found on either the obverse or the reverse. Such circles of dots were required by the General Court Order, dated October 19, 1652, and are found on every other Willow Tree, Oak Tree and Pine Tree variety of each denomination except the Bushnell Good Samaritan shilling which has heretofore been shown to be artificial. An Oak Tree sixpence without outer circles is such a clear violation of the court order that it cannot be excused as a diemaker's error or a pattern. Adding outer circles would have been very easy to correct if a mistake were made on the dies.

2. The obverse and the reverse legends do not correlate. The obverse reads MASATHVSETS IN and the reverse reads IN NEWENGLAND:ANO:, the word IN being unnecessarily repeated. The fact that IN is found on both sides of the coin seems unusual, particularly because the obverse and reverse dies have matching characteristics such as the style of lettering and the small dots. This repetition of the word IN is found on the Bushnell Good Samaritan shilling also. The word IN is on the obverse of every other Massachusetts piece where the word IN is used at all except on one other variety of the Oak Tree sixpence known as Noe 16 (Crosby 6–F). This exception has the IN on the reverse only and is described hereafter.

3. The base of the tree is shown encircled by a line resembling a coiled serpent, an artistic treatment of the roots differing from the crude root designation found on all other known varieties of Massachusetts silver with the tree design.

In the Pembroke illustrations published in 1746 and heretofore described on page 3 herein there is a drawing of an Oak Tree sixpence in pars 4 tabula 14 which is virtually similar to Noe 19 and is illustrated on PLATE V hereof. It is the only Massachusetts sixpence illustrated in the Pembroke plates. Folkes illustrated only a Pine Tree sixpence, and the Oak Tree sixpence shown in the Pembroke plates is not found in the illustrations of Snelling, Ruding or Felt who copied their predecessors drawings to a great extent with respect to Massachusetts silver coinage. Since no identical specimen to the coin illustrated in the Pembroke plates seems to exist its characteristics should be compared with the varieties most closely resembling it, namely, Noe 19 and Noe 16.

Noe 19 is only different from the Pembroke drawing in a minor degree. It can be noticed that the serpentine coil around the tree base is evident in each of them. The branches on the tree are the same and an independent branch arises from the ground and bends abruptly to the right. There is no outer circle of dots on either side of either of them. The diagonal of the last N in NEWENGLAND is reversed on the Pembroke illustration but not on Noe 19. The IN is repeated on the obverse and reverse of the Pembroke drawing as well as Noe 19, but the position of IN on the obverse of the Pembroke illustration is between 7 and 8 o'clock while on Noe 19 the IN is between 5 and 6 o'clock. The position of MASATHVSETS on the Pembroke drawing begins at 9 o'clock and ends at 6 o'clock while the same word on Noe 19 begins at 8 o'clock and ends at 4 o'clock. The differences appear inconsequential.

The Oak Tree sixpence known as Noe 16 (PLATE V) also has many similarities to the Pembroke drawing. The obverse of Noe 16 contains the legend MASATHVSETS ⁘ and does not have the word IN. The first S is small and tilts right exactly as the same letter does in the Pembroke drawing.

The M in MASATHVSETS is at 9 o'clock both on Noe 16 and the Pembroke drawing and the final S is at 6 o'clock on both. Each S in MASATHVSETS has different characteristics, Noe 16 and the Pembroke drawing being alike in these respects. The first S is narrower than it should be in comparison with each adjacent A and at the base it is narrower than any other S. The second S is distant from V and the final S tilts to the right. The E is distant from the adjacent T in both Noe 16 and the Pembroke drawing. The coincidence of these characteristics is not accidental.

The reverse of Noe 16 and the drawing have identical lettering in the same position. The Pembroke drawing, however, has two colons as punctuation whereas the reverse of Noe 16 has a period and a rosette of seven dots. The last N in NEWENGLAND in the Pembroke drawing has its diagonal stroke reversed whereas the same N in Noe 16 has its diagonal in proper position.

In the best specimen of Noe 16 which could be found by Noe for illustration, the obverse was poorly struck because of a die flaw or break, the reverse being clear and strong. On the Noe plates, as well as on the Wurtzbach plates,[49] the roots cannot be discerned on this variety. If, therefore, there was in the Pembroke collection, a specimen of Noe 16 which was not struck clearly on the obverse in the area around the rosette and around the roots, it is entirely possible that Haym, the engraver of the Pembroke plates, had to guess the balance of the legend and the device. The space between the M and the last S of MASATHVSETS is sufficient for the word IN and the illustrator could readily notice the IN in the Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling he was also drawing. It was therefore logical for him to use IN to fill the space if the rosette could not be seen. Likewise, the illustrator would be obliged to draw imaginative roots if they were not discern-

[49] Photographs of Massachusetts Colonial Silver Collection of Carl Wurtzbach (Pittsfield, Massachusetts, 1937).

able. In that way the serpentine line coiled around the base of the tree might have been created. It is remarkable that Haym in trying to be reliable left evidence that the sixpence he was drawing was not fully legible. A careful examination of the Haym's illustration of the Pembroke sixpence shows that the IN on the obverse is dotted in and not cut in with continuous lines as is the case in all other lettering in the other varieties of Massachusetts silver. Haym unequivocally indicated by the use of dotting that he was doubtful as to what was in the 7 to 8 o'clock position on the obverse.

The outer rings of dots are barely discernable on either side of any Noe 16 variety. Likewise on most specimens the roots and the area where the rosette was struck are generally not discernable. Since there is proof by the dotted IN that the rosette area was not clear we can conclude that the differences between Noe 16 and the Pembroke drawing are entirely justifiable because they could not have been seen and had to be assumed. The balance of Noe 16 conforms so closely to the Pembroke illustration in all major particulars that the obvious conclusion is that the Pembroke drawing was copied from a very mediocre specimen of Noe 16.

The next problem is to try to eliminate the possibility that the drawing was copied from a specimen of Noe 19. At the Pembroke sale in 1848 the Massachusetts sixpence was not separately described, but its weight was given as 35.7 grains. Since the known specimens of Noe 19 are far heavier than the weight of the Pembroke sixpence which is normal, there would have to be another Noe 19. This other Noe 19 would also have to have an unreadable portion where the assumed IN was dotted in and this portion of the known pieces of that variety is strong. The chance that an unknown Noe 19 had a weakness in the identical place where Noe 16 has a weakness is negligible. The drawing therefore could not have been made from a specimen of Noe 19.

If the Pembroke drawing of the Oak Tree sixpence were

being subsequently copied by a diemaker knowing little about Massachusetts coins all the innocent mistakes made by Haym would be copied also. The reversed diagonal of the last N in ENGLAND however was assumed by the diecutter of Noe 19 to be a common error which anyone engraving a plate might readily make. His assumption was correct as no Oak Tree sixpence or any other sixpence has an N with a reversed diagonal. Therefore the diecutter of Noe 19 corrected the mistake.

The conclusion therefore is inescapable that a mediocre specimen of a Noe 16 Oak Tree sixpence in the Pembroke collection was the basis of Haym's drawing and that the Noe 19 Oak Tree sixpence was a subsequent artificial coin copied from that drawing.

The Oak Tree sixpence known as Noe 19 must therefore be transferred from a classification as genuine to that of a fabrication and is redesignated as Noe OC.

A PINE TREE SHILLING OF SIMILAR ORIGIN

Since the Pembroke illustrations stimulated the production of the Bushnell Good Samaritan Shilling and Oak Tree sixpence Noe 19, there is a possibility that other coins on the Pembroke plate were copied.

A Pine Tree shilling recently located in England has an obverse and a reverse different from all published or known varieties and is illustrated on PLATE VI hereof. It weighs 97.7 grams which is far heavier than the official weight of 72 grains. As has been stated heretofore the Massachusetts Mint was very careful as to the weight of issues. That the one known example is so far overweight creates suspicion.

An examination of this new Pine Tree shilling brings out one unusual variation from other Massachusetts coinage. The top of the first number in the date is bifurcated so that it somewhat resembles a Y instead of an I. A glance at both the Pembroke and Folkes illustrations of the Pine Tree Shilling (PLATE VI) shows the identical bifurcation. There is no other variety of any denomination of Massachusetts coin which has any bifurcated I in the date. Again the problem arises as to whether the coin was copied from the drawings or the drawings from the coin.

The legend, punctuation and general layout of the Pembroke and Folkes drawings resemble the Pine Tree shilling variety Noe 1 (Crosby 12–I) which is illustrated on PLATE VI herein. On the obverse of Noe 1 the second and third lower limbs on the left are joined on one branch. On the reverse there are colons before and after AN. These distinctive features are found only on Noe 1 and are also present on both the Pembroke and Folkes drawings. The Folkes drawing resembles Noe 1 so closely as to the shape of the tree and its

roots and saplings that it is clearly copied from a specimen of Noe 1. The earlier Pembroke drawing although much cruder cannot be copied from any other known variety because it has the distinctive features above noted as well as the bifurcated I in the date. The problem therefore is how the bifurcation could be drawn by two different engravers unless it existed.

An examination of other specimens of Noe 1 shows a die break which develops at the top of the I of the date first toward the 6 and later to the left (PLATE VI). Finally this break obliterates the entire top of the I. If the specimen which Pembroke had and the specimen which Folkes copied had the die break developed to look like a bifurcation it would have been so copied. Of the large Pine Tree shillings Noe 1 is the most common because the dies must have had long endurance. If two coins from the same general period in the life of the dies were the basis for the Pembroke and the Folkes drawings the bifurcation could be present on both. If the top of the I was obliterated in the coin which Folkes illustrated he or those who finished his plate could have copied the Pembroke drawing in that respect.

Snelling although illustrating the same variety drew the top of the I properly because he had an example without the die break to work from. Ruding used Folkes' plates and Felt blindly copied Folkes' plates to continue the bifurcation error.

A comparison of the Pembroke and Folkes drawings with Noe 1 and the newly located variety show the following:

	New Variety	*Noe 1*	*Pembroke*	*Folkes*
Dots in obverse rosette	8	7	7	8
Dots in reverse rosette	9	9	7	9
Dots in obverse inner circle	63	77	42	59
Dots in reverse inner circle	53	74	53	78

These figures prove that the drawings are unreliable for minor detail.

There is however a detail on the tree in the newly located shilling which is indicative. There are seven branches on each side of the tree, all originating at the trunk. On the left side the third branch has two points of origin, a normal horizontal one and another gradually rising from a much lower point. An examination of the Pembroke illustration discloses one gradually rising limb connecting the second and third branches on the left to the trunk. The third branch on the drawing has no independent horizontal connection to the trunk.

It appears from the new shilling that the diemaker at first cut the third branch on the left so as to have an angular connection to the trunk following the Pembroke drawing and then was dissatisfied with its appearance and gave the third branch a horizontal connection too. This proves the new variety was copied from the Pembroke drawing because if the drawing were copied from the new variety the horizontal third branch connection to the trunk would be shown. While the Folkes drawing is similar to the Pembroke drawing as to this point the juncture of the second and third branch is almost at the trunk.

The new Pine Tree shilling therefore joins the Bushnell Good Samaritan shilling and the Oak Tree sixpence Noe 19 as being fabrications based upon the Pembroke drawings. It should be designated as Noe PQ.

THE SOURCE OF THE FABRICATIONS MADE FROM DRAWINGS

Thomas Wyatt was not alone in having struck copies of Massachusetts pieces. He at least did not personally attempt to sell his pieces as genuine. The dangerous fabricator is the one who has only a few specimens struck from a fabricated die and sells them as part of a collection or a newly found hoard. The false New England sixpences, threepences, etc.,[50] in the sale on December 5, 1871, of the collection of Dr. Charles Clay of Manchester, England, were allegedly found in a hoarded mass. The Bushnell Good Samaritan shilling was according to Taylor's letter to Bushnell acquired in a group of rare English coins. The famous 1650 Pine Tree shilling fabrications were allegedly found in a lot of silver bought from an old person in New Hampshire.[51]

Fabricated coins were not necessarily made to be sold at high prices. They were often produced to help sell the balance of a group of coins or merely coined for devilment.

The Bushnell shilling first appeared in England in 1858; at least two of the three known Noe 19 Oak Tree sixpences were found in England; W. E. Woodward describes a specimen of Noe 19 (Lot 1908, April 28, 1863 sale) as a counterfeit of English origin; and the newly located Pine Tree shilling (Noe PQ) was also first seen in England. The emphasis on England cannot be disregarded. It has been shown that the

[50] Noe, *The New England and Willow Tree Coinages of Massachusetts*, p. 55; John J. Ford, Jr., "Untraced Curiosities in the American Colonial Series," *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 4, No. 2–4 (April–October, 1947); See lots 2 and 3 of the sale of the Peter Geschwend collection on June 15, 1908, catalogued by Thomas L. Elder; *Mason's Monthly Coin Collectors' Magazine* (Philadelphia, Jan., 1872), Vol. 6, No. 1, p. 12.

[51] Crosby, p. 63.

interest in the sale of the Pembroke shilling in 1848 in England stimulated discussion concerning it and the "original" Bushnell shilling was available by 1858. Within that period the fabricator should be found.

The most notorious forger of coins in nineteenth century England was Singleton, a man about whom almost nothing is known, not even his first name. In Sotheby's sale in July, 1839, he is described as "the now well-known dealer, whose sanctified appearance and deceptive demeanour, have but too well enabled him to succeed in disposing of his forgeries as genuine, and by so doing injure the science of numismatics and defraud the unwary."[52] Singleton used the alias, Dr. James Edwards, of Waterford, Ireland, in 1840 in selling coins in Plymouth, England, and sometimes used the name James.[53] Silver coins of England, Scotland, etc. were being profusely counterfeited in 1849 and offered for sale in a shop in London[54] apparently by Singleton. In 1848, it was said that there were only two counterfeiters striking rare coins in England, Singleton and Emery, but Emery specialized in English gold coins and died in 1850.[55] Singleton apparently was the only rare coin fabricator operating in England after 1850, although the date of his death or his withdrawal from operations is unknown.

There are other American fabrications of the period which can be attributed to Singleton. Forgeries of a United States 1796 half-cent, and a Charles Carroll medal are known as Edwards' copies.[56] Dr. Francis S. Edwards, an English doctor and coin collector who moved to New York and died

[52] Leonard Forrer, *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists* (London, 1904–16), Vol. II, p. 533.

[53] *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. II (1840), p. 256.

[54] *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. XI (1849), p. 185.

[55] *Gentlemen's Magazine*, Vol. 184 (July, 1848), p. 2; *The Literary Gazette and Journal* (London, 1848), p. 381.

[56] Richard D. Kenney, "Struck Copies of Early American Coins," *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 1 (Jan.–Feb., 1952), p. 11.

there in 1865, was the source of these counterfeits according to Attinelli's following statement:

> To him was attributed the appearance of several counterfeit pieces of rare American coins and medals which, though extremely well executed, were quickly detected.[57]

However, Woodward indicates in his April, 1866 catalogue as to the 1796 half-cent fabrication that he does not believe Dr. Francis S. Edwards' statement that the twelve pieces and the die were bought by Edwards in London. Dr. Francis S. Edwards is not the same person as the alias Dr. James Edwards, which was used by Singleton. Yet Singleton probably made the counterfeits which Dr. Francis S. Edwards distributed in America, particularly because the die was brought with the coins.

Since the fabricator of the three pieces of Massachusetts silver heretofore discussed was not familiar with specimens of the coinage, and worked from the Pembroke illustrations, this points to an English diecutter rather than to an American as the latter would have had the coins more readily available and would have copied from Felt's more recent book as Wyatt did rather than a 1746 publication. Some might feel that Wyatt's diecutter could have made these Massachusetts silver fabrications, but the fact that Wyatt had the same types of coins made for his own purposes would indicate that another source were involved.

The evidence indicates that Singleton was the most likely person to have made the Bushnell shilling, the Noe 19 Oak Tree sixpence, and the Noe PQ Pine Tree shilling and that they were struck in England between 1848 and 1858.

[57] E. J. Attinelli, *Numisgraphics* (New York, 1876), p. 42.

UNLISTED FABRICATIONS

Noe described in detail and illustrated struck copies of Pine Tree coinage, but except for some Wyatt imitations did not attempt to illustrate or describe the struck copies of the other issues of Massachusetts silver. Because of the difficulties caused by the steady reappearance of fabrications an attempt is made herein to include those which Noe did not describe and illustrate.

The fabrications in this monograph are each represented by two letters so that they may complement and not conflict with Noe's single letter designation of fabrications in the Pine Tree Series. The first letter represents the series, such as N for New England, O for Oak Tree and P for Pine Tree. W would be used as the first letter for Willow Tree if any were found. The second letter is arbitrary except in the Pine Tree series where letters not used by Noe have been selected.

All of the Wyatt coinage except the Good Samaritan shilling and the New England sixpence are illustrated by Noe on Plate II of *The New England and Willow Tree Coinages of Massachusetts* and Plates VII, VIII, and XI of *The Pine Tree Coinage of Massachusetts*.

The Wyatt Good Samaritan shilling and the New England sixpence are illustrated herein on PLATES IV and VII so that illustrations of all Wyatt's coinage are available in Noe's publications, or herein.[58]

Since all other fabrications are being given a designation, it seems desirable to include those from the Wyatt series

[58] "Struck Copies of Early American Coins," by Richard D. Kenney, contains illustrations of all of the Wyatt die varieties; except the Pine Tree twopence combination.

which do not have Noe numbers. The revised Wyatt series designations may be as follows:

NA	Wyatt New England Shilling
NB	Wyatt New England Sixpence
OA	Wyatt 1652 Oak Tree Shilling
L	Wyatt 1652 Pine Tree Sixpence
M	Wyatt 1652 Pine Tree Threepence
OB	Wyatt 1652 Oak Tree Twopence
N	Wyatt 1652 Pine Tree Twopence (a muling)
O	Wyatt 1652 Pine Tree Penny
GS	Wyatt 1652 Good Samaritan Shilling
GO	Muling of Wyatt Good Samaritan and Wyatt Oak Tree Shilling obverse dies

The copies of Massachusetts silver produced by C. Wyllys Betts when he was a student at Yale[59] are too crude to consider as they were hot rolled between negatives made out of smoothed-off copper coins. He also produced a silver sixpence weighing 46½ grains with NH CON MAS PLY RI surrounding NE on the obverse and NEW ENGLAND VI surrounding 1686 on the reverse.

Fabrications undoubtedly exist in addition to those listed by Noe or herein and there may be others to beware of in the future. It is hoped, however, that those described will simplify the recognition of genuine pieces after electrotypes and casts of genuine coins have been rejected.

NEW ENGLAND SERIES

In order to recognize fabrications of the New England series it seems desirable to describe briefly the method used in striking the genuine pieces. At the Massachusetts Mint planchets for New England silver were struck with punches

[59] See Addenda to John F. McCoy Sale (W. E. Woodward, cataloguer), held May 17, 1864 Edouard Frossard, "Fabrication," *Numisma*, Vol. 2, No. 2 (March 1878); Comment following Lot 587 of Edouard Frossard Sale No. 104 held January 9, 1891.

which did not extend beyond the depressed outline surrounding the NE or the denomination. Only one of these punches would be used while the planchet was held on a flat base. Then the second punch would be used after the coin was turned over on its horizontal axis in order to avoid crushing the impression of the first punch by the use of the second punch. The genuine New England pieces therefore have their punch marks about 180° offset and never back to back.

The Wyatt copies of the New England shilling and sixpence are struck at one time from a pair of dies which covered the full size of the planchet and often show portions of the circumferential line surrounding the field of striated horizontal lines. These Wyatt fabrications have the NE and the denomination back to back. Even though the field of striated lines has been buffed off or otherwise tooled, Wyatt pieces are nevertheless distinguishable because of the back to back juxtaposition of the imitated punch marks. The striated lines in the field were copied from Felt's erroneous plate of 1839 which in turn was copied from the erroneous drawing found on Folkes' Plate XXX published in 1763. The earlier Pembroke illustration of the New England shilling, published in 1746, was accurate in not having striations in the field.

The New England silver pieces in the sale of Dr. Charles Clay on November 21, 1871, consisting of three genuine shillings (Lots 63, 64 and 65), Wyatt copies of a shilling and sixpence (Lots 66 and 74), two fabricated sixpences (Lots 67 and 68), three fabricated threepences (Lots 69, 70 and 71), and three coins artificially counterstamped with a false NE (Lots 72, 73 and 75).

These forgeries were recognized at the time but reappeared subsequently in other sales.[60] They are herein described as Fabrications NG, NM and NQ.

[60] John J. Ford, Jr., "Untraced Curiosities in the American Colonial Series," *Numismatic Review*, Vol. 4, No. 2–4 (April–Oct., 1947), p. 93.

Fabrication NC

New England shilling with the left upright of the N in the form of a sweeping concave curve joining the top of the diagonal at its upper left corner instead of joining the diagonal below its top. The bottom of the outline of the NE punch is convex instead of straight. The punches are improperly back to back. The John J. Ford specimen is slightly overweight at 73½ grains and is illustrated on PLATE VII. The dies for this piece were cut by the makers of the dies for New England sixpence designated as Fabrication NH as indicated by the similarity of the shape of the NE.

Fabrication ND

New England shilling first described in 1911 by Henry Chapman[61] having a raised line instead of a punch depression surrounding the NE and the XII. The left upright of the N is in the form of an arc of a circle and joins the diagonal at its top end instead of joining the diagonal below its upper end. The E tilts to the right. The X in XII is very narrow. The punch marks are 180° apart. A specimen from the Chase Manhattan Bank collection is illustrated on PLATE VII herein and weighs 60 grains. The dies for this piece were cut by the maker of the dies for New England sixpence designated as Fabrication NJ as indicated by the raised line around the punch marks.

Fabrication NF

1665 Massachusetts, New England Colony shilling with the obverse legend M + NE COL + surrounding a 10 pointed star and the reverse legend XII PENCE 1665 in three lines. This completely spurious fraud illustrated on PLATE VIII is struck in silver and weighs 81 grains. It is also found

[61] *The Numismatist,* Vol. 24 (Nov., 1911), p. 405 and Vol. 25 (Jan., 1912), p. 5.

in copper. Its existence was commented upon in many W. E. Woodward sales which placed its origin as Hillsboro, New Hampshire.

Fabrication NG

The New England sixpence from the Clay sale has the NE in a rectangular depression with rounded corners instead of a depression corresponding to the shape of the NE. Crosby, on his Plate II–25 illustrated Lot 67 which weighs 36 grains. The other specimen, Lot 68, represented on PLATE VII herein weighs only 28 grains. Both coins are from the same pair of punches in spite of statements to the contrary in the Clay catalogue. Both are now in the collection of the American Numismatic Society.

Fabrication NH

New England sixpence with the left upright of the N in the form of a sweeping concave curve joining the upper end of the diagonal at the upper left corner instead of joining the diagonal below its upper end. The I of VI is tilted to the right almost being parallel to the right side of the V. The punches are improperly back to back. The W. B. Osgood Field specimen in the American Numismatic Society collection weighs 30.3 grains and is illustrated on PLATE VII herein. The Maurice Gould specimen weighs 35 grains and has slight evidence of edge reeding still remaining from the more modern coin used as a planchet for this fabrication.

Fabrication NJ

New England sixpence with a raised line instead of a punch depression surrounding the NE and the VI. The diagonal stroke of the N is erroneously from upper right to lower left. The frame around NE is rectangular rather than following the shape of the NE. The punch marks are 180°

apart. This coin was first described in 1911 by Henry Chapman.[61] The author's specimen weighs 31.5 grains. This is a companion piece to New England shilling Fabrication ND.

Fabrication NK

New England sixpence in which the punch depression fails to follow the outline of the NE at the top and runs in a straight line across that portion. The VI is double-struck. A specimen formerly in the University of Pennsylvania collection weighs 29.5 grains and is illustrated on PLATE VII herein. The round planchet is peculiarly clipped off in a straight line at the top of each punch mark. The punch marks are about 150° apart. The texture of the silver is much more uniform than the genuine New England coinage.

Fabrication NL

The New England sixpence described and illustrated in *The New England and Willow Tree Coinages of Massachusetts* (p. 8 and Plate II–4) should be removed from a classification as genuine to that of a fabrication. It is overweight at 38.3 grains and its NE is much too thin and delicate. Above all, its NE and VI punches are back to back, contrary to the striking practice employed at the Massachusetts Mint. Although the coin is badly scraped and worn, the punch marks, strangely enough, are sharp and unblemished. No other specimen bearing the impression of either the obverse or reverse punch is known. It is possible that this variety is a carefully tooled Wyatt New England sixpence since the latter is far overweight, also has punches back to back, and is the same diameter and has a similar layout for the NE and the VI.

Fabricated Counterstamp NM

The counterstamp NE used on the coins designated as Lots 72, 73 and 75 of the Clay sale is the same die punch

used to make the sixpence in the Clay sale referred to as Fabrication NG herein.

Lot 75 has the same NE counterstamp on the obverse of a genuine Pine Tree shilling, Noe 1. This coin, weighing 67.9 grains, is in the Norweb collection and is illustrated on PLATE VIII herein.

Fabrication NQ

New England threepence from the Clay sale having the NE erroneously in a rectangular depression with rounded corners. Crosby, in his Plate II–26, illustrated Lot 69 which weighs 24 grains. Lots 70 and 71, weighing 24 grains and 18 grains, respectively, are in the collection of the American Numismatic Society, the former being illustrated on PLATE VII herein. All three are from the same pair of dies in spite of the statement to the contrary in the Clay catalogue.

Fabrication NR

New England threepence on which the outline of the reverse punch is octagonal instead of being rectangular as are the reverse punches of each denomination. It is about 20 % overweight at 21.4 grains and has its punches improperly back to back. It is illustrated on PLATE VII herein. It was obtained by W. B. Osgood Field at the same time as he acquired Fabrication NH and is now in the American Numismatic Society collection.

OAK TREE SERIES

The fabrications of the Oak Tree coinage only seem to include the following:

Wyatt Oak Tree Shilling (Noe OA)

1652 Wyatt Oak Tree twopence (Noe OB)

Oak Tree sixpence (Noe 19) (redesignated as Noe OC)

PINE TREE SERIES

Noe's detail on fabrications and reproductions is further supplemented as follows:

Fabrication Noe I

Pine Tree shilling fabrication, Noe I (Crosby 25–T), has never been accurately illustrated although it was discussed on page 46 of Noe's *The Pine Tree Coinage of Massachusetts.* In Dickeson's *American Numismatic Manual,* it is drawn on Supplementary Plate XX and this drawing is included by Noe on his Plate VIII. The spelling of MASSA–––––S with the double S is distinctive as is the omission of AN DOM (or any abbreviation thereof) on the reverse of a shilling. The American Numismatic Society's specimen is illustrated on PLATE VIII herein. It is slightly clipped but not to the extent necessary to account for its short weight of 39 grains compared to a 72 grain standard.

Fabrication PQ

Pine Tree shilling described and discussed on pages 51-3 and illustrated on PLATE VI herein.

Fabrication PR

Pine Tree shilling with its tree being a direct copy of Noe 1.[62] Each side of the tree has seven branches and all originate at the trunk except the third lowest branch on the left which originates on the branch below. The shape of the tree, the number of branches, the forks on the branches, the direction of the roots and most significantly, the origin of the third lowest branch are also characteristics of Pine Tree shilling Noe 1. The areas closely surrounding the tree, the lettering and the rings of dots are depressed from the general

[62] Kenneth Bressett, "Pine Tree Shilling Variety," *The Numismatist,* Vol. 68 (Jan., 1955), p. 26.

level of the field instead of being on the same level. The two known specimens are both heavily clipped. Even if the missing areas were assumed to cover the maximum diameter of a large size Pine Tree shilling planchet their original weights would only have been 58 and 56 grains respectively instead of 72 grains, assuming uniform thickness. The Chase Manhattan Bank specimen only weighs 30.5 grains and the Norweb specimen weighing 34.1 grains is illustrated on PLATE VIII herein.

Fabrication PS

Bright and new Pine Tree shilling with obverse and reverse copied from Noe 1. The tree on the obverse has no roots projecting below the base as Noe 1 has. The obverse legend is punctuated with a colon and a double colon instead of with a period and a rosette of 7 dots. The rosette on the reverse has 8 dots instead of 9. The artificial die break cut from the top of the 1 over to the 6 in the date is horizontal instead of rising to the right and is too uniform in width. The Bressett specimen is overweight at 88.4 grains.

Fabrication PT

Pine Tree shilling of the small type with a U instead of a V in MASATHUSETS. The left end of the tree roots cut into the inner circle of dots. On the reverse the top of each A is open whereas on the obverse they are closed. On the reverse the first D is much larger than the second D. The Picker specimen weighs 61.5 grains and is illustrated on PLATE VIII herein.

UNLISTED GENUINE MASSACHUSETTS SILVER

Since the publication of Noe's three monographs covering the classification of Massachusetts silver coinage, some unlisted genuine major varieties and subvarieties have been noticed. The new major varieties include one New England type, one Willow Tree type and one Oak Tree type. The subvarieties are distinctive transitional die states between listed combinations of the same pair of dies. Noe assigned separate numbers to different states of the same pair of dies whenever a major change resulted from die recutting, die breakage, or die failure and therefore the additional transitional states described herein are designated with intervening decimals.

New Noe numbers are assigned to the following:

New England Shilling, Noe I–D.

New England shilling first illustrated in the sale of the Allison W. Jackman collection[63] and shown on PLATE IX herein. The weight of this piece is normal at 71 grains.

Obverse: The same punch as Noe 1 with the thin line die defect or die break extending from the top of the serif on the center stroke of the E to the bottom of the top stroke of the E.

Reverse: The depressed rectangular panel is smaller than any other variety. The upper left corner of X touches the perimeter of the panel. The lower right corner of X touches the adjacent I. The punch used for this reverse seems to be a recutting of Noe reverse A as the elements of XII are in the same position. The punch seems to have been filed down on all four sides, thereby reducing the panel size.

[63] Lot 2 of sale held June 28, 1918 (Henry Chapman, cataloguer).

A second specimen from the same dies is known[64] with part of its reverse double struck in such a way that a splinter-like sliver breaks the right side of the frame and the second I is very irregular.

Willow Tree Shilling, Noe 2–A

Noe obverse 2 is combined with Noe reverse A forming a new combination of known dies. The American Numismatic Society's specimen weighs 67.7 grains and is illustrated on PLATE IX herein.

The Norweb collection specimen weighs 69.5 grains.

Oak Tree Threepence, Noe 35

Obverse: The legend reads MASATHVSETS· IN· and has no rosette. The IN is part of the obverse legend similar to the obverse legend in Noe 23. The trunk of the tree has 4 vertical lines intersected by two cross lines rising from left to right.

Reverse: The same reverse as Noe 28, but with a die break running from the top of the rosette to the top of the D to the outer circle of dots.

The former Stack specimen, weighing 16.5 grains, is illustrated on PLATE IX herein.

The Norweb specimen, weighing 14.2 grains, is holed.

Oak Tree Shilling, Noe 13.3

Oak Tree shillings Noe 13 and 14 are from the same pair of dies and differ only by extensive recutting. In the course of their transition from one state to the other there are intervening states. The first recutting shows that the obverse differs from the obverse of Noe 13 by having shaggy instead of bare branches on the tree, by the top of the second S having a serif and by the crossbar of the second T being

[64] Lot 2, Catalogue of the 1957 American Numismatic Association Sale, held August 21, 1957.

forked at both ends. The reverse is the same as the reverse of Noe 13. The Cyril Hawley specimen weighing 70.5 grains is illustrated on PLATE IX herein. The Norweb specimen weighs 71 grains.

Oak Tree Shilling, Noe 13.6

The obverse shows further recutting from transition state Noe 13.3 and now approaches the state of the obverse of Noe 14. The dots in the circles are enlarged and the top of A has been extended to touch a dot in the outer circle. The E has forked serifs. The top and bottom of the first S have serifs. The reverse continues to be the same reverse as the reverse of Noe 13. The Jackman specimen is illustrated on PLATE IX.

Oak Tree Sixpence, Noe 17.1

The defects on both sides of Oak Tree sixpence Noe 17 are now known to have been caused by die damage rather than being the result of "a re-used flan" as stated in Noe. The obverse and reverse dies were struck, or fell together when no planchet was between them, each die thus damaging the other. The undamaged die state is therefore given a separate numbering.

Oak Tree Twopence, Noe 31.5

Oak Tree twopences Noe 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 constitute various changes in the one pair of dies used to make all twopences. There is one die state, however, in which the date becomes unreadable because the die break extends across the top of the 2, left across the second 6 into the first 6, making the date appear to be 1672. The James A. Johnson, Jr., specimen weighs 11½ grains and is shown on PLATE IX herein.

ALTERATIONS

In addition to forged dies there are deceptive examples of re-engraving or tooling of genuine Massachusetts silver pieces.

An alteration of an Oak Tree shilling into a Pine Tree shilling is in the Norweb collection. The tree on Oak Tree Shilling Noe 10 is normally weak and is barely evident in some specimens. It was so weak that the central portion of the die was actually recut at the Massachusetts Mint resulting in the striking of varieties Noe 11 and Noe 12. The temptation existed for an unscrupulous person to take a weakly-struck specimen of Noe 10 and have an engraver "improve it" by cutting a new tree on the surface of the coin. The specimen on PLATE IV herein is the result.

Another example of alteration by tooling is the Oak Tree penny dated 1662[65] and illustrated on PLATE IV herein. This creation is merely an Oak Tree twopence which has had its denomination changed, a fact which Crosby noted.[66] Its weight of 10.8 grams is that of a twopence. The date as well as the tree are different from Wyatt's Pine Tree penny of 1652. Both types were stimulated by the innocent error of Folkes prior to 1754 in mentioning and imaginatively illustrating a Massachusetts one pence, which error was blindly copied by Snelling in 1769, by Ruding in 1817, and by Felt in 1839 to give it fictitious status.

[65] Lot 2295, Sale of the Joseph J. Mickley Collection (W. E. Woodward, cataloguer), held October 28, 1867.
[66] *Early Coins of America*, p. 74.

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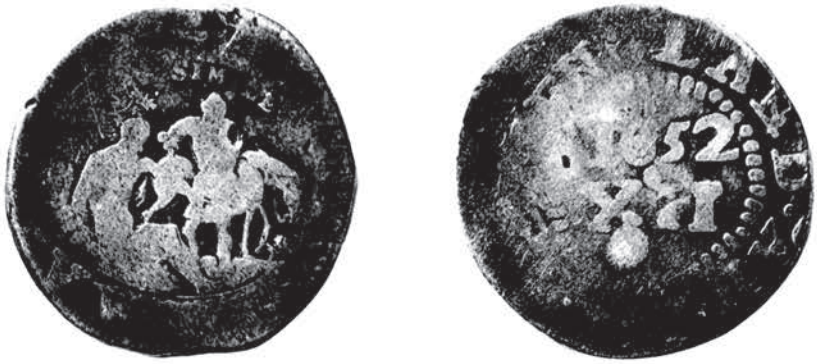
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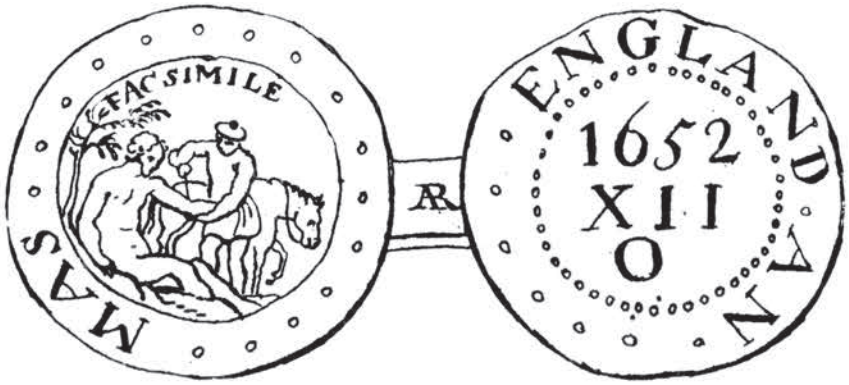
PLATES



Pembroke Counterstamped Shilling



Variety of Pine Tree Shilling (Noe 25)
Used to Produce the Pembroke Shilling



1746: Engraved Illustration of Pembroke Shilling

(Coins enlarged to 2 Diameters)



Bushnell Shilling



1763 Folkes
Engraving



1839 Felt
Engraving





1769 Snelling Engraved Illustration

(Coins enlarged to 2 Diameters)



THESE are to certify, That the Bearer John Adams - - - belonging to His Majesty's Ship Swallow was sent to this place upon the Twenty Sixth day of June - 1698 and not being Cured was discharg'd hence this Nineteenth day of July - 1698 To go forthwith to his Ship - - -



Enlargement to 2 Diameters of
the Printed Seal Used by the
'Commission of Sick and Wounded'

GS





1856 Wyatt
Struck Copy

GO



Bishop's Muling
of Wyatt's Dies

NF





1665
Shilling
of Spurious
Design



Oak Tree Twopence
Altered into Penny



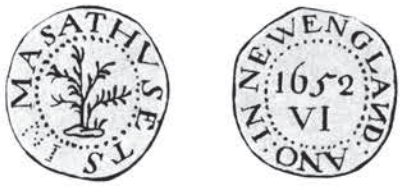


Oak Tree Shilling (Noe 10)
Altered into Pine Tree

Oak Tree Sixpence (Noe 19)



1746 Pembroke Engraving of Massachusetts Sixpence



Oak Tree Sixpence (Noe 16) with the Roots and Rosette Not Well Struck



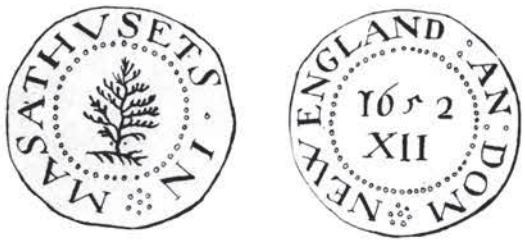
Oak Tree Sixpence (Noe 16) with the Roots and Rosette Clearly Struck Up



PQ



Fabricated Pine Tree Shilling with Bifurcated 1 in Date



1746 Pembroke Engraving of Massachusetts Shilling



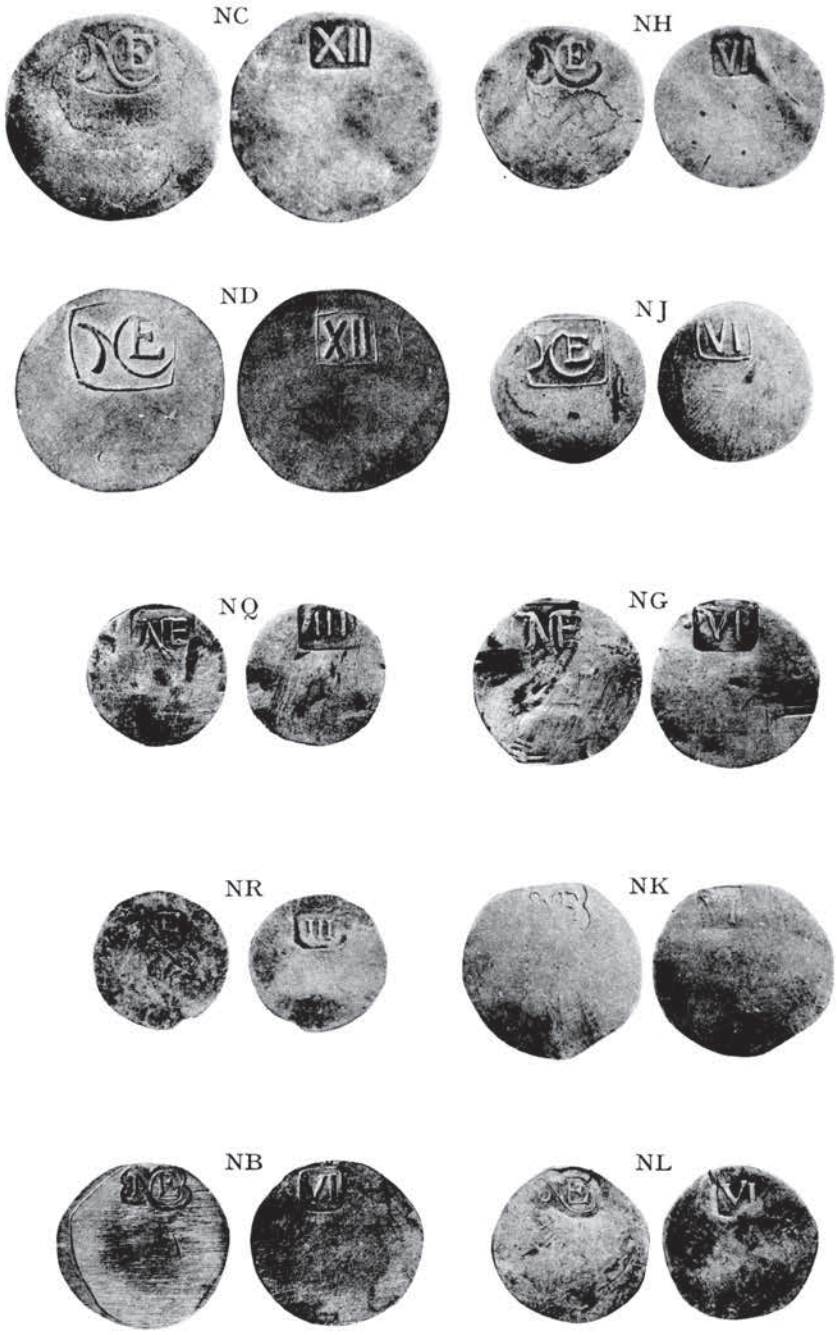
1763 Folkes Engraving of Massachusetts Shilling



Pine Tree Shilling (Noe 1) without any Diebreak at Date



Pine Tree Shilling (Noe 1) with Broken Die Causing Top of 1 in Date to Seem to be Bifurcated



FABRICATIONS

NM



Genuine Pine Tree Shilling (Noe 1) having Fabricated NE Counterstamp

I



Pine Tree Fabrication (Noe 1) with SS in Legend

PR



Copy of Noe 1

PS



Copy of Noe 1 with Artificial Diebreak in Date

PT



Copy of Small Pine Tree Type with U instead of V in Legend

FABRICATIONS



New England
Shilling I-D



Willow Tree Shilling
2-A



Oak Tree Shilling
13.3



Oak Tree Shilling
13.6



Oak Tree
Threepence 35



Oak Tree
Twopence
31.5



Enlargement to
2 Diameters of
Broken Reverse
Die of Noe 31.5
Causing Date to
Appear as 1672

UNLISTED GENUINE VARIETIES


III



Circa 1616 Sommer Islands Twopence
Small Star Variant, VF25

30254 (1615-6) Sommer Islands Twopence, Small Star VF25 NGC. Encyclopedia-7, BMA Type One, W-11400, Low R.7. Ex: Brock. 14.2 grains. Die rotation is slightly greater than 90 degrees. The Eric P. Newman Sommer Islands twopence is composed of 90% copper and 10% tin. Considerable pewter-gray tinning (traditionally called silvering) remains on the surface of this lightly corroded but attractive Sommer Islands piece, with light brown on the worn high points. The hog is complete with detail on the obverse, and much of the ship remains visible on the reverse. Border beads are evident at the upper obverse, and around much of the reverse. Minuscule planchet cracks are evident at 2 o'clock and 3:30 relative to the obverse.

Design

The obverse features a hog facing left as the central design motif, with the Roman numeral II, for twopence, above, and a star, sometimes called a flower, between the hog's middle two legs (left front and right rear). The reverse motif is a two-masted ship with the letter S to the left, and I to the right, abbreviating Sommer Islands. The difference between the size of the small and large stars is minuscule, and these varieties are difficult to attribute. The *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* notes that the elements of II are the same height on the Small Stars variety, and that the first I is high on the Large Stars variety. In that reference, Q. David Bowers rates each variety as URS-4, defined as five to eight known examples.

Historical Observations

Why are the Sommer Islands coins considered "United States" colonial coins if they are from the Bermuda archipelago? In the early 17th century, there were two Virginia Company entities, the Virginia Company of Plymouth settled in New England, while the Virginia Company of London established the southern colonies of the New World, including Jamestown in 1607. At the time, Bermuda was part of the second Virginia Company. Explorer Juan de Bermúdez discovered the islands when he landed there a century earlier in 1505. On another voyage slightly more than a quarter-century later, in 1532, Bermúdez was shipwrecked, and his knowledge of the area from his previous visit saved his life. Several live hogs from his cargo were saved, and multiplied over time, providing the symbol of the islands depicted on these coins.

Sir George Somers sailed from London for Virginia in 1609 on the *Sea Adventurer* (also known as the *Sea Venture*), and was separated from his fleet during a hurricane, when he landed on the islands. At the time, they were known as the Bermoothes or Hogge Islands. Somers and his crew claimed the land for England and remained there for several months while his crew built new ships to continue their voyage to Virginia. Today, many numismatic students believe the ship depicted on the reverse of the Sommer Islands coinage is the Sea Adventurer.

Mark A. Sportack addresses the spelling variants of the Sommer Islands in "The Myths and Mysteries of the Somers' Ilands Hogge Money," in the 2006 *Money of the Caribbean* edited by Richard Doty and John Kleeberg:

> "Somer's Islands, Somer's Isles, Summer Isles, Sumer Islands, Sommer's Ilands: the spelling variations seem endless. All are spellings found in historical accounts of the mercantilist colonial settlement of the archipelago that would come to be known as Bermuda."

Commentary

Only two or three examples of the Sommer Islands twopence are known in grades better than Fine. Most survivors are in lower grades, and many are impaired, usually with moderate to heavy corrosion. Planchet cracks and fissures are the norm. The Sommer Islands coins were all considered extremely rare until recent times. Many have been discovered as a result of metal detector enthusiasts and archeological explorations, including 19 pieces found on Castle Island in the 1990s.

Census

There is no accurate census of the Sommer Islands twopence, although several have been attempted. The finest we have seen include the VF-XF Brand specimen now at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, the VF30 Norweb specimen, this example from the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society, and an example graded VF25 PCGS that we handled in the 1999 ANA sale. Possibly as many as 20 examples of the two varieties are known.

Provenance

Ex: Jacob Giles Morris; Col. Robert C.H. Brock; University of Pennsylvania; Philip H. Ward, Jr; C.J. Dochkus; F.K. Saab; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. Eric P. Newman notes that he traded "a few $20 gold" for the set of four. Newman's envelopes for the four pieces total $1,350. PCGS# 2





Circa 1616 Sommer Islands Threepence, VF20
The Rarest Denomination

30255 **(1615-6) Sommer Islands Threepence VF20 NGC. Encyclopedia-5, BMA Type One, W-11420, R.7.** Ex: Brock. 36.2 grains. Die rotation is about 300 degrees. The Eric P. Newman Sommer Islands threepence is composed of 97% copper, 1% tin, and 2% trace elements. Crusty ebony verdigris is primarily evident on the obverse of this nicely detailed threepence, with light brown coloration on the worn high points of the obverse, and about the reverse periphery. The obverse appears bulged and the reverse dished, perhaps a result of the minting process.

Design

The central device on the obverse is a hog facing left; the Roman numeral III, for threepence, is above, and a square arrangement of five pellets appears at the lower left. The reverse has a ship with S to the left of the bow and I to the right of the stern, abbreviating Sommer Islands. Until 15 years ago, only a single variety was known. A second die pair was discovered in 1999, and offered in the March 1999 Bowers and Merena sale. The usual variety has small figures in the denomination, with their bases level. The new variety has larger figures in III that step upward from left to right. The Newman specimen represents the first variety.

Historical Observations

The origin of the Sommer Islands coins is undoubtedly London, although it is uncertain if they were minted privately or at the Royal Mint. In his August 2009 *Colonial Newsletter* article (which includes yet another variant spelling), "The Somers Isles Hogge Money: A Theory About Their Mysterious Origin," Max B. Spiegel makes a case that these coins were struck at the Royal Mint under the direction of Chief Engraver Charles Anthony. Spiegel writes:

> "Anthony was a logical choice for producing the hogge money. Not only was he the Chief Engraver of the Mint in London, but he was also a notable shareholder in the Somers Isles Company. Besides engraving for King James, Anthony did work for Prince Henry, who was a supporter of the Virginia Company. While Anthony is known conclusively to have engraved the Great Seal of England, he is also thought to have produced the seals for the Virginia Company and possibly the Somers Isles Company."

Commentary

The Sommer Islands threepence is clearly the rarest denomination, and only seven examples are known to us. The finest appears to be the British Museum specimen, followed closely by the present Newman coin, and the Norweb specimen that is now in possession of the Bermuda Monetary Authority.

Colonel Robert Coleman Hall Brock, an early owner of this piece, was born on January 26, 1861, and died on August 8, 1906. The Philadelphia resident was a prominent lawyer, and served as commander of the Second Infantry Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard. He was a member of the Quaker City Yacht Club, and served on the Board of Trustees of the Pennsylvania Museum.

C.J. Dochkus was likely Charles J. Dochkus, a Philadelphia engineer who lived from approximately 1901 to 1966. F.K. Saab was a full-time numismatic professional who was born in Egypt in 1897, and died at Riverdale, New York, in 1976. He was known as an authority on ancient coins, and he was a long-time contributor to the Guide Book of United States Coins.

Census

1. XF. British Museum. The Breen Encyclopedia plate coin.
2. VF30. Jacob Giles Morris; Colonel Robert Coleman Hall Brock; University of Pennsylvania; Philip H. Ward, Jr; C.J. Dochkus; F.K. Saab; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. **The present coin.**
3. VF20. Robert R. Prann Collection (Abe Kosoff, 8/1947); J. Douglas Ferguson (12/1956); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1141; Bermuda Monetary Authority.
4. Fine. Loye Lauder (Doyle Galleries, 1983), lot 109. Guide Book plate coin.
5. Fine. Carnegie Museum (Spink, 3/1983), lot 1120; Bank of Bermuda, Ltd.
6. Unknown grade. E. Rodovan-Bell. On loan to the Bank of Bermuda, Ltd.
7. Net Good. London, England (8/1927); later, a Midwestern coin dealer; Bowers and Merena (3/1999), lot 1001. The recently discovered second die pair.

Provenance

Ex: Jacob Giles Morris; Col. Robert C.H. Brock; University of Pennsylvania; Philip H. Ward, Jr; C.J. Dochkus; F.K. Saab; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 3





Circa 1616 Sommer Islands Sixpence, AU50 Possibly the Finest Large Portholes Known

30256 (1615-6) Sommer Islands Sixpence, Large Portholes AU50 NGC. Encyclopedia-3, BMA Type One, W-11445, Low R.6. Ex: Brock. 49.6 grains. Die rotation is about 30 degrees. The Eric P. Newman Sommer Islands sixpence is composed of 81% copper, 16% tin, 1% antimony, and 2% trace elements. This example is possibly the finest known Sommer Islands sixpence of either variety. The sharpness is virtually Mint State, with beautiful green patina on each side. The only piece that rivals this example from the Eric P. Newman Collection is the Garrett coin.

Design

The obverse shows a hog facing left below the denomination, VI, with a beaded circle and outer legend SOMMER ILANDS. The reverse has a westward sailing ship with four large portholes between two rows of closely spaced, studded planking. Nearly 30 examples of this variety are known, and one-third of those are from the Castle Island hoard. The other variety has two wide rows of planking that flanks the four small portholes. The Small Portholes variant is slightly scarce, with a total population of less than 20 pieces in all grades, including seven from the Castle Island hoard.

Historical Observations

Max B. Spiegel presented considerable information about the Sommer Islands coinage in his August 2009 *Colonial Newsletter* article, discussing a possible engraver, methods of striking, composition, and the time of manufacture. The Somers Isles Company was incorporated on July 29, 1615, with a royal charter granting the right to distribute coins for use in Bermuda. A new governor, Daniel Tucker, arrived at the archipelago on May 16, 1616, and recorded that a base metal coinage would arrive with other provisions. Louis Jordan notes that no ships arrived there in 1617, so the coinage must have arrived during the last six months of 1616. If Royal Mint Chief Engraver Charles Anthony created the dies, he would have done so after the royal charter, and before his death on October 24, 1615. The coins were likely struck soon after the dies were engraved. The 1615-16 date assigned to these pieces appears accurate.

Commentary

The early provenance of the four Sommer Islands pieces begins with Jacob Giles Morris (1800-1854), a wealthy Philadelphia philanthropist and collector who drowned when the *S.S. Arctic* sank on September 27, 1854 off the coast of Newfoundland. His sister inherited his collection, and her descendants sold the coins, but his collection of colonial and continental currency remained intact and is now housed at Colonial Williamsburg. Notice of his loss at sea appeared in the October 13, 1854 issue of the *Philadelphia Inquirer:*

> "Among the passengers on board the Arctic, who are, in all probability, lost, was Jacob G. Morris, of this city, a gentleman well known to most of the members of the community, and whose character can scarcely be too highly extolled, whether we judge him by the test of public philanthropy or private benevolence. As a member of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Institution of the Blind, he devoted himself to the promotion of the interests of the Institution, and to the personal comfort of the patients, with a devotion which is not often equaled. At one time, during the interval between the resignation of one principal and the election of another, he assumed the entire charge of the establishment for several months. In the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital, his services were equally important, especially in the department for the Insane. His loss casts a gloom over a large circle of friends in this city."

Provenance

Ex: Jacob Giles Morris; Col. Robert C.H. Brock; University of Pennsylvania; Philip H. Ward, Jr; C.J. Dochkus; F.K. Saab; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 5



Circa 1616 Sommer Islands Shilling Small Sails, AU55 The Finest Known

30257 (1615-6) Sommer Islands Shilling, Small Sails AU55 NGC. Encyclopedia-1, BMA Type Two, W-11465, High R.5. Ex: Brock. 67.6 grains. Die rotation is about 250 degrees. The Eric P. Newman Sommer Islands shilling is composed of 77% copper, 22% tin, and 1% trace elements. This is a remarkable near-Mint piece with exceptional surfaces. Subtle greenish patina appears on both sides of this dark olive example, with only a trace of wear on the high points. The reverse is imperfectly centered.

Design

A hog provides the central obverse design motif, with the denomination (in this case XII for 12 pence) above. The Obverse legend reads SOMMER * ILANDS *. The reverse depicts a ship with rigging, sailing through the waves. Two varieties are identified for the Sommer Islands shillings. Both varieties have the top of the sails tilted downward from left to right. The Large Sails variety has the tilt at approximately 60 degrees, pointing to 11 o'clock, and the Small Sails variety has that angle at about 30 degrees, pointing to about 10 o'clock. There are six or seven examples known of the Large Sails variety, and just over 30 examples known of the Small Sails. This is the most plentiful of all the Sommer Islands denominations.

Historical Observations

The Sommer Islands coins are classic examples of the ancient hammer technique of minting. In its simplest form, one die was fixed to an anvil, which might have ranged from a simple tree stump to a complex holder. The other die was held in place with a planchet between them, and a hammer swung by the same individual or an assistant, striking the top die to produce the coin. Even in modern times, the two dies in a coinage press are labeled the anvil die and the hammer die. Because the anvil die was loose and held in position, dramatic die rotation is a characteristic of the hammer minting technique.

Numismatic Commentary

Past references frequently refer to the Sommer Islands coins as brass composition, and often silvered. Technological advances have permitted easy access to metallurgical analysis, showing that these coins have a high copper content, and that the "silvering" is actually tin. Spiegel writes:

> "The planchets were annealed prior to striking and were subsequently hand-struck with a hammer. Some coins were then dipped in molten tin - undoubtedly contemporary to the striking - which would give the appearance of silver."

Provenance

Ex: Jacob Giles Morris; Col. Robert C.H. Brock; Brock; University of Pennsylvania; Philip H. Ward, Jr; C.J. Dochkus; F.K. Saab; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 7





Lot 30258


VII





(1652) New England (NE) Sixpence, AU58
Noe 1-A, the Genuine Variety
The Finest Known Original NE Sixpence

30258 (1652) New England Sixpence AU58 NGC. Noe 1-A, W-10, Salmon 1-A, R.7. 36.6 grains. Die alignment on this outstanding example is 180 degrees, known as "coin turn" in modern numismatics. Thus, the obverse and reverse punches are at opposing points. The flan is imperfectly round, and a few scattered marks are seen, as would be expected for a handmade early Massachusetts silver piece. Pewter-gray dominates the substantial blank surfaces, with some subtle russet patina present.

Design

The NE pieces represent coin-making in its most basic, and historic, form: punching simple elements into a blank piece of metal to provide the location of origin (NE for New England), and the denomination of value (VI for sixpence or XII for shilling). In *The Silver Coins of Massachusetts,* Christopher J. Salmon writes:

> "New England coinage was well made, with well-executed stamped elements indicating origin and denomination. ... The punches would probably have been hit sharply with a large hand-held hammer with the cold flan placed on the surface of a large steel anvil embedded in a tree trunk, according to standard silversmith methods of the time."

The obverse punch appears to be doubled on the Newman piece, so that it does not match other examples, although the outline of the cartouche is identical on the several known specimens. The obverse punch combines thin and thick elements on Noe 1-A. The top of the reverse punch, consisting of the left and right tops of the V and the top of the I, are level on the 1-A. The other variety, Noe 2-B, has the obverse punch composed of thin elements only, and the top of the I is distinctly below the top of the V.

Historical Observations

For many years, colonial Massachusetts and other areas lacked coinage, with other means of exchange in use at that time, including bartering and the use of Native American wampum. People often did not have access to any hard currency, which made it difficult to transact business, including payment of transportation fees, wages, taxes, etc. In 1635, the General Court enacted a law enabling the use of full-bore musket balls in place of farthings, with limitations on how many may be accepted at one time. Standards were established regarding the value of various commodities, including meat, grain, and vegetables for the payment of taxes. The use of commodities was problematic for a number of reasons, including the substitution of inferior products, the difficulties of transporting and storing the material, and the limited shelf life. The fur trade was an important component of the economy; however, by the mid-1640s, the number of animals bearing useful fur was disappearing, with the value of wampum declining during that same period due to the diminished number of furs and the rising population. Trade was increasing between Boston and the West Indies, leading to the importation of other currencies, including counterfeits, clipped coins, and debased Spanish coins minted in Potosi.

Finally, on May 27, 1652, the Massachusetts Bay Mint Act was passed, establishing a mint in Boston. Among the provisions, the act read (original spelling preserved):

"That all persons what soeuer have liberty to bring in vnto the mint howse at Boston all bulljon plate or Spannish Cojne there to be melted & brought to the allay of sterling Silver by John Hull master of the sajd mint and his sworne officers, & by him to be Cojned into 12d : 6d : & 3d peeces which shall be for forme & flatt & square on the sides & stamped on the one side with N E & on the other side wth the figure XIId VId & IIId - [peeces which shall bee] according to the valew of each peece, together with a privy marke - which shall be Appointed euery three months by the Gouernor & known only to him & the sworne officers of the mint."

The coins were originally specified to be square, perhaps in an attempt to have the coinage of the colonies appear inferior to British coins. The initial version of the Act also stated that the Massachusetts silver coins would have less intrinsic value than their British counterparts, by three pence, but that was amended to two pence. Therefore, a Massachusetts shilling would have a value of 12 pence, but would only equate to 10 pence in British money, which would help prevent the money from leaving the Colonies since foreign merchants would not want to accept shillings that were underweight. The Act also made English and Massachusetts coins legal tender, with no one under obligation to accept coins from elsewhere.

John Hull

A 10-year-old John Hull arrived in Boston with his parents, Robert and Elizabeth, on November 7, 1635, sailing from Bristol, England. His father was a blacksmith, and undoubtedly imparted some of that knowledge to his son. When Hull was 27 years old and had been married to Judith Quincy for five years, he became the "master of the mint."

A diary entry from John Hull ("Diary of John Hull," *Transactions and Collections of the American Antiquarian Society,* Vol. III, p. 142) reads:

"After we here arrived, my father settled at Boston; and, after a little keeping at school, I was taken from school to help my father plant corn, which I attended for seven years together; and then, by God's good hand, I fell to learning (by the help of my brother), and to practicing the trade of a goldsmith, and, through God's help, obtained that ability in it, as I was able to get my living by it."

In addition to his roles as goldsmith and mint master, Hull was a very successful merchant. He was extensively involved in the shipping industry, transporting items such as beaver skins, codfish, and lumber products. The General Court designated him treasurer for the colony, a position he occupied from 1676 to 1680.

Numismatic Commentary

While the NE coins are the most basic type of coinage, these pieces are clearly the most important coins in the history of the American colonies. There is no question that they were the first produced coins of the Massachusetts series, and they are the first coins actually minted in the New World. Sydney Noe comments:

"The N E shillings and fractions have a very real claim to our interest because they undoubtedly were the first coins struck by the Massachusetts colony and have limits which can be definitely dated from the records."

Noe identified two varieties of the NE sixpence. This Noe 1-A variety is considered the genuine NE sixpence. The second variety, Noe 2-B, is thought to be a contemporary counterfeit, or perhaps a 19th century copy. We are aware of seven examples of Noe 1-A and three examples of Noe 2-B, with two of the former and one of the latter in museum collections. Some past studies have suggested an anomalous weight as the key to identification of the Noe 2-B as a circulating counterfeit, although the weights recorded in our census fail to point out the difference. Several pieces are below the 36 grain standard, and the weight of the Newcomer-Ford example of Noe 2-B is above it. The Eric P. Newman example of Noe 1-A is the closest at 36.6 grains, and almost exactly matches the weight standard. **Eric P. Newman's NE sixpence is undoubtedly an original strike of this first truly American coinage.** It is the finest surviving example, and its historical importance cannot be overemphasized.

Provenance

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

Census of Noe 1-A NE Sixpence

1. AU58. Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. 36.6 grains. **The present coin.**
2. XF. Roper Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 8. 33.8 grains.
3. XF. Nelson Clarke (donated 1840); British Museum.
4. VF. Charles Ira Bushnell (Chapman Brothers, 6/1882), lot 141; Edouard Frossard; Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1201. Noe Plate II, number 3. 33.7 grains.
5. VF. Massachusetts Historical Society; Loye Lauder Collection (William Doyle Galleries, 12/1983), lot 114. Noe Plate II, number 2. 33.4 grains.
6. VF. William B. Osgood Field (7/1946); American Numismatic Society. Noe Plate II, number 1. 31.4 grains.
7. VF, Damaged. Long Island Potato Field; Lillian Rade; Sotheby's (11/1991); Stack's (privately); John "Jack" Royse Collection (Stack's-Bowers, 11/2012), lot 6002. 31.8 grains.

Census of Noe 2-B NE Sixpence

1. Waldo Newcomer; T. James Clarke; John J. Ford, Jr.(Stack's, 10/2005), lot 5. Noe Plate II, number 4. 38.3 grains.
2. Ted Craige Estate (Stack's-Bowers, 1/2013), lot 11001. 31.3 grains.
3. Norweb Family; Smithsonian Institution. PCGS# 12


NE
XII



(1652) New England (NE) Shilling, AU55
Possibly the Finest Known

30259 **(1652) New England Shilling AU55 NGC. Noe 1-A, W-40, Salmon 1-B, R.7.** 72.0 grains. On this remarkable shilling, alignment is just shy of 180 degrees. Similar to the sixpence, it shows russet patina on lovely light-gray surfaces. Minor radial cracking of the flan is evident on both sides, with trivial surface roughness. Very slight wear appears on the high-points of the NE and XII punches, with the second I weaker than the X, or the first I.

Design

Like the sixpence, the NE shillings had the origin and denomination stamps punched by hand on imperfectly round blanks. Three NE punches and four XII punches were combined to form six different varieties that are listed in Salmon's reference. He rates five of the varieties R.7, and one R.8. In the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*, Bowers gives estimates ranging from URS-3 to URS-6, indicating between 44 and 76 known survivors.

Historical Observations

The silver used for the coin production was obtained locally, with a portion of the Mint Act of May 27, 1652 requesting that bullion be brought by "all persons whatsoever have liberty to bring into the mint house at Boston all bullion plate or Spanish coin." The pieces would be melted, assayed, refined, and then cast into strips by mint master John Hull in order to produce coins for the owner of the silver. The initial NE coinage was produced for only a short period, although a substantial number of coins were likely minted. The NE coins were replaced with the more elaborately designed pieces known as the Willow Tree series after the General Court issued orders to include a tree on one side of the new coins along with the word "Massachusetts," with the date and "New England" to appear on the reverse. The minimal style of the NE series, with simple designs, made them easily susceptible to clipping. Although the dates on the coins do not reflect it, except for the Oak Tree twopence, dated 1662, the Massachusetts Silver coinage was minted for approximately thirty years. Mint operations likely ceased a year or so prior to King Charles II annulling the Massachusetts Bay Colony's charter in 1694, establishing it as a royal colony.

Numismatic Commentary

An exceptional piece, the obverse of this Choice AU survivor exhibits the diagonal of N being thick, becoming thicker past the point where the right stand of the N intersects it. A die scratch extends from the middle bar of the E. The XII punch on the reverse is high, with the X being the highest and the second I being the lowest. The October 2005 Ford sale contained a single example of the Noe 1-A variety, with that piece described as "Choice Very Fine." Another outstanding collection of 180 Massachusetts silver coins, the Hain Family Collection, sold in January 2002, lacked the Noe 1-A combination. Numerous other well-known collections were absent a Noe 1-A specimen, including Roper and Norweb. This appearance provides an exceedingly rare opportunity to not only acquire a Noe 1-A example, but an extraordinary and noteworthy specimen as well.

Provenance

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 13





1652 Willow Tree Sixpence, VF25
The Noe 1-A Plate Coin

30260 **1652 Willow Tree Sixpence VF25 NGC. Noe 1-A, W-130, Salmon 1-A, R.6.** 32.0 grains. The plate coin from the famous 1943 Noe reference, *The New England and Willow Tree Coinages of Massachusetts.* The die alignment is nearly 360 degrees. A wonderful example, this specimen shows medium gray surfaces with subtle rose toning on the high points, including some design elements, and areas of smoothness on the lightly worn surfaces. A few old surface dents are inconsequential on this rare 17th century New England silver coin.

Design

A single die pair is known with a rudimentary engraving of a willow tree inside a central circle of dots. The legend IN MASACHVSETS encircles the margin within an outer circle of beads, usually incomplete. The reverse has the date 1652 above the VI denomination within a central beaded circle, the legend NEW ENGLAND ADOM around the margin, within an outer dotted circle, also usually incomplete.

Historical Observations

An order dated October 19, 1652 was issued, mandating a change in design from the original NE pieces stating (original spelling preserved): "ffor the prevention of washing or Clipping of all such peices of mony as shall be Cojned wthin this Jurisdiction. It is Ordered by this Courte and the Authoritje thereof, that henceforth all peices of mony Cojned as afore sajd shall have a double Ring on either side, with this Inscription- Massachuesetts, and a tree in the Center on the one side, and New England and the yeere of our lord on the other side, according to this draught here in the margent."

Numismatic Commentary

Noe's census contained ten sixpence examples, with one piece part of the Massachusetts Historical Society collection and another residing at Yale University from the Mabel B. Garvan collection. According to the 2014 *Guide Book*, there are fourteen known examples of the Willow Tree sixpence today. Our recent offering of The Old New England Collection included an amazing two examples, one displaying Fine Details and the other exhibiting Very Fine Details.

In his monograph, Noe writes:

> "Contrary to what we should expect, the smaller flans for these denominations do not seem to have made their striking any freer from the defects of the shillings. Even when they are worn, however, there is little difficulty in distinguishing the Willow from the Oak Tree sixpences, since with the Oak Tree coins there is always a relationship between the branches and the trunk of the tree, while in the Willow Tree issues all semblance of branches is wanting. Up to the present, but one pair of dies for each denomination has come to our knowledge."

Careful numismatic study over the intervening seven decades confirms a single pair of dies for both the sixpence and threepence Willow Tree coins.

Referring to the Willow Tree coinage in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*, Bowers states, "The tree is amorphous and consists of curls and squiggles rather than a depiction of any particular botanical species." The "identification" of the trees depicted in the various Massachusetts Silver series was not contemporary to the period and was not consistent afterward for two centuries. Noe's research did not locate a reference to the coins of that series as willow trees prior to the sale of the Joseph Mickley collection in 1867. An 1865 catalog description referred to the design as a palmetto tree.

Provenance

This is a Noe Plate Coin, labeled as coin number 6 on plate VII of *The New England and Willow Tree Coinages of Massachusetts,* by Sydney P. Noe and published as part of the *Numismatic Notes and Monographs* series by The American Numismatic Society. Noe identified the source of the illustration as a "Mid-West Coin Firm," sounding much like B.G. Johnson's St. Louis Stamp and Coin Company.
Ex: Mid-West Coin Firm; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 15


MAGNA CARTA
NDOM



1652 Willow Tree Shilling, VF25
Noe 3-C, Noe Plate Coin

30261 **1652 Willow Tree Shilling VF25 NGC. Noe 3-C, W-180, Salmon 3-C, R.6.** 72.4 grains. The Noe plate coin. The die alignment is slightly greater than 90 degrees. This is an exceptional example combining light champagne color and rich steel patina on the pewter-gray surfaces. Like all NE and Willow Tree coins, the planchet is imperfectly round, and the coin shows modest-quality workmanship, more an indication of the primitive conditions in 17th century New England than a sign of unskilled production.

Design

Unlike the threepence and sixpence denominations of Willow Tree coinage, which are each limited to a single die pair, six varieties have been identified for the shilling pieces, the Noe 3-C sharing the same obverse with the 3-D and 3-E varieties. The lack of punctuation after :ANDOM is among the diagnostics for the reverse, which shows the smallest inscription letters of the three reverse varieties. The change from the simple design of the NE series, executed with stamps punched by hand, to the more complex Willow Tree coinage, required the use of hardened steel dies.

Historical Observations

It is believed the dies were the work of Joseph Jenks, Sr., though that has not been definitively established. *The History of Lynn, Essex County, Massachusetts, Including Lynnfield, Saugus, Swampscott, and Nahant, 1629-(1893)*, published in 1890, reads:

> "Joseph Jenks - came from Hammersmith, in England. He was a machinist, at the Iron Foundry, and was a man of great genius, of which abundant evidence will be found in this history. He made the dies for coining the first money..."

Another passage, referring to the year 1652, reads:

> "This year a mint was established at Boston, for coining silver. The pieces had the word Massachusetts, with a pine tree on one side, and the letters N.E. Anno 1652, and III. VI. or XII. Denoting the number of pence, on the other. The dies for this coinage were made by Joseph Jenks, at the Iron Works."

Another reference, the *History of the United States Patent Office*, in referring to Jenks' numerous inventions, including a much improved scythe for which he was granted exclusive rights in 1646 by the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the invention of a fire engine for Boston in 1654, states:

> "In 1652, Massachusetts was short of coinage for use in its internal commerce. It decided to coin its own money, despite the fact that the English policy, at least unofficially, prohibited the colonies from coining their own money. Joseph Jenks Sr. was chosen to make the dies for striking the coins. He made dies for threepenny pieces, sixpenny pieces and shillings. They were to be of sterling silver, and by weight were to have five-sixths of the silver weight of the corresponding English coins. This lesser weight would tend to prevent their export from the colony for their silver value. Each was stamped with 'Massachusetts' and a pine tree on one side, and on the other side 'New England, Anno 1652,' together with the number of pence in Roman numerals."

Numismatic Commentary

None of the four Willow Tree shillings offered in the October 2005 Ford sale were of the Noe 3-C variety, though two were included in the Hain Family Collection, both listed as Very Fine. Although the shilling is the more common of the three denominations, all Willow Tree specimens are rare, and deserving to be placed in the finest collectors' cabinets.

Provenance

This example is identified as coin number 15 on plate V in the Noe reference. Like the sixpence, the illustration that Noe used is attributed to a "Mid-West Coin Firm." He gave the additional provenance as "ex Crosby Coll., Haseltine 70th Sale (1883), No. 848. Cf. Ten Eyck Sale (1922), No. 731. Crosby 3dG1."
Ex: Sylvester S. Crosby; John W. Haseltine (70th Sale, 1883), lot 848; Ten Eyck Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 731; Mid-West Coin Firm; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 16



1662 Oak Tree Twopence, AU58
Noe-29, Small Date

30262 1662 Oak Tree Twopence, Small Date AU58 NGC. Noe-29, W-240, Salmon 1-B, High R.4. 10.4 grains. Close examination of this near-Mint specimen reveals touches of gold and orange hues, enhancing the attractiveness of this Small Date variety twopence. The slightly irregularly shaped planchet exhibits a low strike on the obverse, but displays nice centering on the reverse, with most of the pellets at the border remaining. The oak tree is well defined.

The twopence coinage was authorized on May 16, 1662, with the requirement that the first year of production must consist of fifty pounds worth of twopence coins for every hundred pounds minted, significantly increasing the amount of time required to strike coinage that year. The Oak Tree twopence is the sole coin in the Massachusetts silver series with a 1662 date.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 17

1652 Noe-24 Oak Tree Threepence, VF35



30263 1652 Oak Tree Threepence VF35 NGC. Noe-24, W-270, Salmon 2-A, R.6. 17.0 grains. Only the word MASATHVSETS appears around the obverse; no IN is present on this variety. In addition, only the first S is backwards. A lovely Choice VF example, this coin exhibits an off-center strike on both sides, with the tree retaining bold detail. Although the level of definition is not as strong on the central reverse, the date is fully legible. Hues of silver, gray, and gold grace the surfaces.

Ex: Radford Stearns (Mayflower Coin Auctions, Inc., 12/1966), lot 70; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 18

1652 Noe-28 Oak Tree Threepence, XF45



30264 1652 Oak Tree Threepence XF45 NGC. Noe-28, W-310, Salmon 6-B, R.4. 17.6 grains. A nicely centered Choice XF specimen, this piece displays strong definition overall. Both sides reveal attractive shades of gold, silver, pale sea-green, and lavender. This is an earlier die state example, prior to the appearance of a die crack near 3 o'clock on the reverse. Salmon believes this variety was "probably struck nearly concurrently with the twopence, or around 1662."

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 18



1652 Noe-1 Oak Tree Shilling, MS64

30265 1652 Oak Tree Shilling MS64 NGC. Noe-1, W-430, Salmon 1-A, R.3. 71.4 grains. The Willow Tree design, used from approximately 1653 to 1660, gave way to the more simply styled Oak Tree design, minted from circa 1660 to 1667. The mighty oak tree is shown without leaves, possibly because the design was less complex for the engraver. Fewer doubling and related striking issues occurred with the new series.

On this spectacular near-Gem example from the first issue of Oak Tree coinage, the legends on both sides begin at approximately 11 o'clock and the 2 in the date appears opposite the first N in ENGLAND, a diagnostic for this variety. Additional characteristics include the style of the obverse, with an elongated oval configuration at the center. As stated by Salmon, the reverse exhibits a "Superb large inscription, date, and denomination, which match the obverse inscription in quality and form, indicating a common engraver." Like many examples that have seen little or no circulation, this coin exhibits a center dot and guide line from the placement of the engraver's compass.

This outstanding piece boasts nicely centered designs and sharp definition overall, with a few portions of the legends lacking full detail. Subtle shades of gold, sky blue, orange-peach, sea-green, and lavender, appear on the surfaces, enhancing this shilling's tremendous visual appeal.

The reverse of this exceptional piece reveals a small dig to the left of the D in ENGLAND, serving as a pedigree marker. This historic piece of Massachusetts silver coinage will be a great addition to a fortunate collector's cabinet.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 20







1652 Oak Tree Shilling, MS65 IN at Bottom, Noe-4 One of the Finest Known

30266 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Bottom MS65 NGC. Noe-4, W-460, Salmon 2-D, R.4. 72.6 grains. This is a remarkable Gem. Glossy medium brown surfaces are devoid of abrasions or planchet flaws. A consistently sharp strike is seen, with the solitary exception of the N in IN. The reverse is perfectly centered, and the obverse is only moderately misaligned toward 6 o'clock. The exceptional quality of the present piece easily exceeds any of the three examples of Noe-4 from the October 2005 John J. Ford, Jr. Stack's auction, or any of the three examples of the variety from the January 2002 Hain Family Collection, which carried Norweb and Vlack pedigrees. The Newman example is comparable in quality to the Noe plate coin, called "the finest we know of" by Hodder in 2002. Among all IN at Bottom Oak Tree Shilling Noe varieties, the NGC Census is 1 in 65 and 2 finer (4/14).

Although dated 1652, Oak Tree coinage was struck between 1660 and 1667. Numismatists long assumed that the 1652 date was sustained to make the coinage appear to have been struck during Oliver Cromwell's rule of England, when the Massachusetts colony lacked Royal oversight. However, the 1662 date on Oak Tree twopence contradicts that traditional belief, since Charles II assumed the British throne in 1660. Unlike the Virginia and Maryland colonies, the Massachusetts colony was never granted the right of coinage. The existence of Massachusetts silver coinage without any reference to the King of England could be interpreted as an act of defiance, or even as an assertion of independence, although colonists may have regarded the Boston Mint in purely commercial terms.

Ex: Empire Coin Company; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 20



1652 Noe-6 Oak Tree Shilling, XF45

30267 1652 Oak Tree Shilling XF45 NGC. Noe-6, W-480, Salmon 4-D, R.7. 72.6 grains. This rare variety generally exhibits an advanced die state on the obverse, with portions of the central area displaying a large die clash, as is the case with this Choice XF specimen. Most of the trunk as well as the inner lower left tree branch are impacted as a result. The left portion of the planchet is clipped, as viewed from the obverse, and a planchet flaw appears near the position of the U. The surfaces display creamy gray and gold hues, and the center dot remains clearly visible on this example. Both sides reveal a number of thin marks, but they are largely toned over and blend in with the surface coloration.
Ex: Robert A. Vlack; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 20



1652 Noe-7 Oak Tree Shilling, AU53

30268 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Bottom AU53 NGC. Noe-7, W-480, Salmon 5-D, R.6. 68.2 grains. Ample glimpses of mint gloss confirm that this Oak Tree shilling has witnessed only light early American circulation. The tan-brown surfaces display a wave near the top of the tree, an artifact of its rocker press production. A minor flan crack is present at 12:30, but post-strike contact is absent aside from a trivial pinscratch to the right of the tree trunk. Mint-made clips affect the tops of several letters. Evenly and crisply struck except for minor weakness near 12 o'clock. For a Noe-7, the die state is intermediate, without the often-seen break beneath the 2 in the date, though the break near the N in AN DOM is well advanced. The teardrop-shaped break left of the tree trunk is usual for Noe-7, as are the narrow breaks near the D in ENGLAND.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; later, Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. This piece has Dr. Hall's accompanying small round collector ticket. PCGS# 20



1652 Noe-9 Oak Tree Shilling, XF45

30269 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Bottom XF45 NGC. Noe-9, W-500, Salmon 7-E, R.5. 69.0 grains. This impressive example has unmarked surfaces and attractive chestnut-gold and gunmetal-blue toning. All legends are complete and the obverse centering is ideal. The mint-made clips affect the upper portion of the reverse outer beaded circle, which causes the reverse to appear slightly off center toward 12 o'clock. A planchet wave, as struck, passes beneath the date and through the upper branches of the tree. Minor horizontal creases accompany the wave. The strike is generally sharp with minor softness noted near 6 o'clock. A very scarce Noe variety, distinctive for a broad tree trunk and a widely separated date and denomination.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 20



1652 Noe-14 Oak Tree Shilling, XF45

30270 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, Spiny Tree XF45 NGC. Noe-14, W-530, Salmon 11a-Gi, R.4. 71.8 grains. A scarce and distinctive *Guide Book* variety named after the many short projections from the tree branches. The present Choice XF example is minimally abraded and features a crisp and consistent strike. The legends are complete except for small portions of the obverse peripheral letters between 3 and 7 o'clock. The rocker press wave characteristic of early Massachusetts silver is evident as a slight bulge near the center of the tree. Noe-14 was one of the final die varieties struck prior to the introduction of the Pine Tree subtype, circa-1667.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 20



1652 Noe-36 Pine Tree Threepence, XF40

30271 **1652 Pine Tree Threepence, Without Pellets at Trunk XF40 NGC. Noe-36, W-640, Salmon 2-B, R.4.** 16.6 grains. Despite service in New England commerce, this chocolate-brown threepence shows only occasional minor marks. A wave passes diagonally between the second A and the second S in MASATHVSETS, and a second obverse wave is noted near 9 o'clock. A tiny planchet flaw is centered above the M. The obverse is slightly misaligned toward 5 o'clock, but the letters are mostly intact. The reverse has nearly perfect centering. This is the usual die state for Noe-36, without a horizontal die line through the upper beads of the obverse inner circle.
Ex: New Netherlands Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 21



1652 Noe-36 Pine Tree Threepence, MS63

30272 **1652 Pine Tree Threepence, Without Pellets at Trunk MS63 NGC. Noe-36, W-640, Salmon 2-B, R.4.** 16.0 grains. This is a well struck and glossy high grade Pine Tree type coin. Lovely sea-green and almond-gold surfaces are devoid of detractions. Mint clips, as made, create a somewhat oval appearance. The peripheral letters are complete, although the outer beads are absent between 5 and 10 o'clock on the obverse, and between 11 and 2 o'clock on the reverse. An obverse die break near 1:30 is relatively large but affects only two beads of the outer circle. Several light horizontal die lines on the upper obverse are usual for Noe-36, as is the broad repunching on the base of the second S in MASATHVSETS.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 21





1652 Pine Tree Shilling, MS63
Noe-1, Large Planchet

30273 **1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet MS63 NGC. Noe-1, W-690, Salmon 1-A, R.2.** 73.8 grains. This shilling has superlative eye appeal. The irregularly shaped planchet displays a crisp and well-centered strike, with the majority of the designs present and exhibiting strong definition. Beautifully toned, with hues of champagne, gold, blue-green, pink, sea-green, and lavender.

Salmon writes, "...this coin is often cited as the most elegant in design of all of the Massachusetts silver series and is highly sought-after as a representative for type among collectors. Fortunately it is in sufficient supply to satisfy this demand, though uncommon in mint state." This MS63 specimen is a wonderful exception.

On this variety, the tree design is asymmetrical, with none of the tree branches paired with another on the other side of the trunk. The coin exhibits the die clashing of XII, viewed on the obverse below the tree. Many examples show a prominent die clash near 7 o'clock on the obverse, as is the case with this piece. The reverse reveals a focal break at the upper left portion of the D, along with the "fine curvilinear break bridging between the upper 1 and 6 in the date" as described by Salmon. The N of AN also exhibits die breaks consistent with an early die state.

As production at the mint was contingent on silver consignments by the people in the area, coins were not struck on a daily basis over the thirty-year span of the Massachusetts silver coinage. The standard weight of the Massachusetts shillings was 72 grains, with this uncirculated piece weighing slightly over that figure.

The visual appeal of this well struck early silver coin is outstanding. The next custodian of this piece of American numismatic history will be very fortunate indeed.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 23



1652 Pine Tree Shilling, MS63
Noe-5, Large Planchet
Among The Finest Known

30274 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet, No Pellets at Trunk MS63 NGC. Noe-5, W-720, Salmon 4-Di, R.4. 71.2 grains. A beautiful Pine Tree type coin that displays unbroken satin luster and richly blended steel-blue and caramel-brown toning. Neither side exhibits marks visible without magnification. The faint incused N or Z southwest of the X in XII is from the die and can be seen on all better grade examples. The strike is consistent and, unlike three of the five Hain Family examples, there are no edge flaws. A wave passes through the date and the upper half of the tree, indicative of rocker press manufacture. The centering is very good. Most letters in ENGLAND and the tops of HV are off the flan, but the remainder of the legends are intact. The coin has a slightly oval shape, primarily due to a straight mint clip at 3 o'clock. The die state is usual for Noe-5 with three small breaks left of the date and denomination, another fairly small break above the 6 in the date, and a relatively heavy break through the M in DOM.

Noe varieties 4 through 10 were struck from the same reverse die with a reversed first N in ENGLAND. Per the Stack's Hain catalog, "the differences between N.4 and N.5 are minute; those between N.5 and N.6 are more noticeable but most collectors still find them difficult to tell apart." The shape of the O in DOM is diagnostic. The NGC Census for all Noe varieties of 'N' Reversed Pine Tree shillings is 2 in 63, 3 finer (4/14). Although several fairly high grade examples of Noe-5 are known, the present example surpasses all three examples from the F.C.C. Boyd - John J. Ford, Jr. collection, as well as the five examples from the Hain Family Collection.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 23







1652 Pine Tree Shilling, AU58 Noe-6, Large Planchet

30275 **1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet AU58 NGC. Noe-6, W-720, Salmon 5-Di, R.6.** 68.0 grains. A wonderfully well struck up example. The planchet of this near-Mint example is almost square. Areas of silver and pewter are revealed on predominantly brown-gray surfaces. The obverse displays nice centering overall, with only tiny portions of the H and V in MASATHVSETS missing. On the reverse, larger portions of AND in ENGLAND are absent. The N of IN is backwards. Scattered planchet flaws appear, primarily at the lower left corner of the obverse. Importantly, the pine tree design exhibits a sharp strike, with even the tree's root structure clearly visible. The few marks appearing do not necessitate individual mention.

On this variety, there are eight branches on each side of the tree, arranged symmetrically. Though similar to the 4-D and 4-Di varieties, the secondary branch on the next to lowest branch at right no longer remains connected on the Salmon 5-Di variety and appears to be floating. Another diagnostic of this variety is that the uppermost branch at right is short and bifurcating. Die clashing appears on the lower portions of the obverse. Although the reverse for this variety is the same die as the 4-Di variety, the 5-Di variety reveals a more advanced die state, with strike softness present on this example near 6 o'clock.

The recovery of materials in the early 1980s from the *Feversham*, a New York-based British frigate that sank off the coast of Nova Scotia in October 1711, provided strong insight into the money used in colonial America. The coins salvaged from the wreck include pieces from Latin America, Holland, Britain, and Spain. In addition, a significant number of Massachusetts silver coins were present, a surprise to many. Among them were several pieces sheared into smaller fractions, similar to the treatment of Spanish coins, as a means of making smaller change. The discovery of the Massachusetts pieces further revealed their importance in the channels of commerce.

Ex: Radford Stearns (Mayflower Coin Auctions, Inc., 12/1966), lot 841; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 23



1652 Pine Tree Shilling, MS64
Noe-7, Large Planchet

30276 **1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet MS64 NGC. Noe-7, W-730, Salmon 6-Dii, R.6.** 74.4 grains. Another gorgeous example from Eric P. Newman's fabulous collection, this near-Gem specimen exhibits freshly-struck eye appeal. Lustrous silver surfaces reveal pleasing areas of toning when examined closely. Shades of orange, peach, and pastel green, seen particularly at the upper obverse, add to the attractiveness.

The planchet is irregularly shaped, with clips present, primarily at left and right. Portions of the legends are absent as a result, with W ENGLAND affected on the obverse, while the reverse is impacted at the upper portions of VSETS and the I of IN.

Salmon's well-stated description of this variety reads in part:

> "This is a new obverse die, and is not derived from prior varieties. It is often referred to as the (Tall Tree) variety. The tree is beautifully and realistically rendered with a narrow tapering trunk arising from a ground line that appears to consist entirely of roots which abundantly fill the foreground. There are eight branches per side, arranged asymmetrically with none paired across midline."

The letters near 12 o'clock on the obverse exhibit distortion resulting from the rocker press effects. Recut from the reverse die used for the Salmon 5-Di variety, this reverse displays reworking of the 6 and 5 of the date, along with other more subtle changes. This variety is also known for a slightly diagonal die break extending through the center, as clearly evidenced by this piece. A truly splendid specimen, this coin will make an outstanding addition to an advanced collection.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 23









1652 Pine Tree Shilling, MS63
Noe-8, Large Planchet

30277 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet MS63 NGC. Noe-8, W-740, Salmon 7-E, R.4. 72.6 grains. Beautifully preserved and strongly centered on both sides, this Select specimen exhibits fantastic visual appeal. Even from a distance, hues of pink, peach, gold, lavender, and light blue can be observed on the lustrous surfaces. Some waviness is seen on the flan, and a couple of tiny rim imperfections are present near 6 o'clock on the obverse.

The top of the tree points to the right upright of H, one of the characteristics of this Large Planchet variety. The die state of this example reveals a couple of the beads below the S at 1 o'clock largely absent. Another indication of the late die state is the missing punctuation between the N and M near 6 o'clock. On the reverse, the bottom of the 5 in the date is over the first I of XII. This reverse is known as the "Monogram NE" because the letters NE of NEW are combined, with the last slash in N providing the left frame of the E. A number of die breaks typically appear on the reverse of this variety, as is the case with this example, which also shows one of the most commonly seen breaks at the letters GL. This piece also exhibits a break at OM.

Although it has been surmised that the transition between the Oak Tree and Pine Tree series took place in 1667 when the mint contract was renegotiated, there is no conclusive evidence to that point, nor is it known whether one series ended entirely before the next began. There appears to have been overlap to at least some degree between the end of the Oak Tree coinage and the beginning of the Pine Tree pieces, including similarities in some of the tree branches, along with shared reverses. Some have postulated that improvements in the minting process may have driven the design changes.

This is simply an elegant coin, certain to elicit excitement among sophisticated collectors of early Massachusetts silver.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 23



1652 Pine Tree Shilling, XF Details
Noe-10, Large Planchet

30278 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet, No Pellets at Trunk — Reverse Graffiti - NGC Details. XF. Noe-10, W-750, Salmon 8-Diii, R.3. 70.8 grains. This is a well-defined example of the moderately scarce Noe variety. It is nicely centered, with peripheral letters complete except for those near 12 o'clock on each side. The die state is fairly early but a small break is present near the center of the tree. The chocolate-brown surfaces are mostly smooth, although a few stray abrasions are present. The planchet is moderately wavy, as made, due to its rocker press origin. The graffiti referred to by NGC is minor, and consists of four unimportant pinscratches beneath the denomination.

Ex: Radford Stearns (Mayflower Coin Auctions, Inc., 12/1966), lot 85; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 23



1652 Pine Tree Shilling, AU53
Noe-11, Large Planchet

30279 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet, No H in MASATVSETS AU53 NGC. Noe-11, W-760, Salmon 9-F, R.4. 73.4 grains. A lovely walnut-brown representative, this coin boasts a consistent strike and an absence of consequential marks. A flan imperfection, near 12 o'clock on each side, is as made. The centering favors the right-side legends, which are complete. Most left-side letters are partial but all of ENGLAND is present. All Ns in the legends are retrograde, evidence of the difficulty faced by an engraver obligated to lay out dies in mirrored form. The colony name is blundered as MASATVSETS, inadvertently omitting the letter H. As usual for Noe-11, design elements near 5 o'clock on the reverse are faint, due to a partially lapped die.

Ex: 1952 ANA Sale (New Netherlands, 8/1952), lot 2381; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 23

1652 Pine Tree Shilling, XF45
Noe-16, Small Planchet



1652 Pine Tree Shilling, VF25
Noe-17, Small Planchet



1652 Pine Tree Shilling
Noe-18, Small Planchet



1652 Pine Tree Shilling, VF30
Noe-22, Small Planchet



30280 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet XF45 NGC. Noe-16, W-835, Salmon 2-B, R.2. 68.2 grains. This beautifully centered piece exhibits bold detail and only light wear. The fully struck-up letters and almost complete border beading contribute to the strong visual appeal. Salmon provides a lovely description of this obverse, stating, "The branches are more realistic and demonstrate a gentle but greater upward curvature, and are detailed by short spines that project more vertically." While the obverse of this example displays subtle light gray and gold colors, the reverse is more colorful, with shades of gold, orange, pink, green, and blue. A die break is present on that side, extending from the rim near the D in ENGLAND through the upper portion of the A. Although a few hair thin marks appear on the coin, they are not distracting.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 24

30281 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet VF25 NGC. Noe-17, W-840, Salmon 3-B, R.3. 69.0 grains. Each side of this variety has a letter exhibiting doubling. On the obverse, it is the H of Massachusetts, and though this piece circulated for a time, portions of the doubling remain observable. One of the strokes in the X on the reverse sometimes displays doubling, but that doubling was eliminated as the die state advanced. This example reveals attractive hues of gold, pink, pale blue, and lavender when examined closely. The strike is just slightly off center, with the only marks worthy of mention appearing at the outer portion near 3 o'clock on the obverse and the corresponding location on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 24

30282 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet — Clipped, Bent — Uncertified. Noe-18, W-845, Salmon 4-B, R.7. 53.8 grains. By comparison, the Hain Family example weighed 73.1 grains. A majority of this tan-brown example has Very Fine sharpness, but each side has an area of heavy wear opposite a bend. A dig below the left-side branches, and small digs near the 6 in the date and the N in NEW, caused the bending. The clips affect the tops of a few letters. This very rare Noe variety is often attributed by the donut-shaped loop within the bottom of the N in IN.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

30283 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet VF30 NGC. Noe-22, W-870, Salmon 8-B, R.6. 69.2 grains. The rose-gray devices serve as a highlight to the deep gray fields on both sides of this example. The obverse is nicely centered, while the reverse was struck low on the planchet. The strike is sharp, with the designs only minimally impacted by wear. One diagnostic for this obverse is that several of the branches are not attached to the trunk and appear to float in the air. The reverse for this variety is shared with a number of other varieties, with the difference being the progression of the die break at AN. A few marks appearing at the reverse center do not pose a distraction.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 24

1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Noe-26 Small Planchet, Fine Details



30284 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet — Clipped — Fine Uncertified. Noe-26, W-900, Salmon 9-E, R.5. 58.0 grains. The two Hain Family examples of Noe-26 respectively weighed 67.3 and 74.6 grains. The sharpness is Fine overall, with much of the reverse grading Very Fine. The tree shows greater wear, but all branches are nonetheless clear. The walnut-brown surfaces are problem-free aside from post-issue clipping, which affects the tops of the upper obverse letters.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $17.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1652 Pine Tree Shilling, XF45 Noe-29, Small Planchet



30285 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet XF45 NGC. Noe-29, W-930, Salmon 11-F, R.3. 71.0 grains. Nicely centered on both sides, this Choice example displays lovely eye appeal. The majority of the obverse legend is present, with small portions of the outer edges of the reverse legend absent. Attractive pewter-gray color dominates, with shades of gold, rose, blue, and violet appearing under magnification. A tiny v-shaped clip appears at 3 o'clock on the obverse and the corresponding area on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 24



1652 Pine Tree Shilling, AU Details Noe-30, Small Planchet

30286 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet AU Details, — Reverse Graffiti — NGC Details AU. Noe-30, W-935, Salmon 12-G, R.3. 69.2 grains. Many of Salmon's descriptions are arguably eloquent, as illustrated by his entry for this variety: "The tree is among the most simplified of the entire small planchet subseries. The ground line, trunk, and fifth branches are essentially featureless. Short and very fine line segments project down from the ground line, like small remnants of teeth on a broken comb." Triangular rosettes on the reverse serve as a diagnostic for this variety. A few minor, largely toned-over scratches on the reverse between the XII and the inner circle resulted in the grade, though they do little to affect the lovely eye appeal of this lightly circulated piece, with minor debris also present on the reverse. The obverse is shifted toward 10 o'clock, resulting in a loss of most of MASATHVSETS, while the reverse displays nice centering. The rich gray surfaces display gold and green hues when examined closely.
Ex: Radford Stearns (Mayflower Coin Auctions, Inc., 12/1966), lot 135; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 24

A SNAKE BREEDS A ST. PATRICK FARTHING

By

Eric P. Newman

THE LEGEND that St. Patrick drove the snakes out of Ireland, as detailed on St. Patrick coins, may not be true, but it seems that one of the snakes has recently had its revenge by giving birth to a "new variety" of St. Patrick farthing. Since St. Patrick coins are collected in America as currency introduced by Mark Newby into Colonial New Jersey in 1682, it is necessary to determine if this "new variety" is venomous or if it has merely been hibernating for almost three hundred years.

Two specimens of this hitherto unknown St. Patrick farthing struck in silver have come to my attention. Both appeared separately in 1962 in England and were promptly purchased and brought to America. However, their close association with the recently described forgeries of the Oak Tree shilling (Fabrication OD)[1] is provocative. One silver St. Patrick piece was acquired



New forgery of the St. Patrick farthing in silver.

directly from a small English dealer in a group of coins containing two forged Oak Tree shillings and no other Massachusetts silver. The other was offered for sale in a group of virtually worthless coppers by a part time dealer visiting his customer in a London hotel room. The same customer was soon thereafter offered through the mail from England a forged Oak Tree shilling. The St. Patrick farthings were both sold as genuine and priced accordingly.

An innocent purchase of a forgery is understandable and this has happened to many. The question which is difficult to answer is why some are willing to buy fakes knowing that they are buying questionable coins. In the Glendining sale of October 31, 1962, Lot 313 was described as follows: "U.S.A. Massachusetts, Oak Tree shilling, 1652 (this piece is from unrecorded dies and may be a fabrication). Very fine." In spite of this warning this piece was not withdrawn but was sold at auction for £12 which is far below its value as a genuine piece and far above its virtual worthlessness as a fake. Other specimens of the Oak Tree shilling forgery were readily sold for similar prices to Americans even with a disclosure of their questionability.

Are some enthusiasts so naive as to think that they can buy a piece from unpublished dies from a numismatically experienced person for a fraction of the normal market value? Do they believe that such a seller is so inept as to part with what he knows is an unrecorded type without inquiring of someone who might clear up the matter? Do they believe that even if the coin is a fake it will have value as such? Strangely enough the answer to each question often seems to be in the affirmative. By buying fakes at any price more forgery is being encouraged.

[1]Eric P. Newman, "A Dangerous Oak Tree Shilling Copy Appears," *The Numismatist*, Vol. 76 (Feb., 1963), p. 147; *Coin World*, Feb. 8, 1963, p. 3.

Is the St. Patrick Farthing American?

Before discussing the "new variety" it is well to analyze how the St. Patrick farthing became a part of the American series and if it really belongs there. In 1858 Hickcox omitted any mention of St. Patrick pieces. In 1859 Dickeson only mentioned the use of St. Patrick halfpence in Colonial Jersey (p. 113), but made no reference to farthings. In 1875 Crosby's chapter on the subject was entitled "The St. Patrick or Mark Newby Halfpence," but he did not undertake to distinguish as to denomination between the large and the small St. Patrick pieces because of his uncertainty as to the history of or the reason for their original Irish use.[2]

Jonathan Swift, in his third Draper's letter dated August 25, 1724, had left confusion whether both sizes were considered halfpence when in comparing 1722-24 Wood's halfpence (120 grains) to 1680 Irish halfpence (110 grains) he said: "And the great St. Patrick's half penny is yet larger than either." Swift's customary style in a tirade is full of redundancy and he was obviously referring only to the great St. Patrick piece as the halfpenny rather than indicating that coins of both sizes were halfpence.

Authors which Crosby quoted merely speculated about the coins. By 1899 when Herbert A. Grueber's *Handbook of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland in the British Museum* appeared, it was known that the large St. Patrick piece (142-48 grains) was a halfpenny, that the small St. Patrick piece (77-105 grains) was a farthing, and that both had been circulating in the Isle of Man in 1678 and 1679 before they were specifically demonetized by an Act of the Tynwald on June 24, 1679. Every subsequent American catalog has included both the halfpenny and farthing as part of the early American series apparently because Crosby mentioned both sizes, but without considering what Crosby would have done if he had known the facts discovered after the publication of his book. A re-analysis is therefore in order.

In West Jersey on May 3, 1681, and prior to the arrival of Mark Newby, the Court, in settling the rates at which official English coins would circulate in Burlington ordered that "King's copper farthing" should pass for one halfpence in local currency and correspondingly the King's halfpenny should pass for a penny.[3] English silver was to pass in local exchange at one and a half times English standard. English copper coins were therefore acceptable at a higher rate than English silver, in spite of the former's lack of intrinsic value. At the first session of the West Jersey General Free Assembly which began November 21, 1681, the current pay value of all English coins in West Jersey was set at one and a half times their English standard, thus correcting the inequity in the earlier order relating to Burlington.

When Mark Newby migrated from Dublin, Ireland, to the Camden, New Jersey, area in November, 1681, he apparently had St. Patrick coppers with him because by May 8, 1682, he convinced the General Free Assembly of West Jersey to pass the following well known Act:

> "That Mark Newbie's half-pence, called Patricks half-pence, shall, from and after the said eighteenth instant pass for half-pence current pay of this Province, provided he the said Mark, give sufficient security to the Speakers of this House, for the use of the General Assembly from Time to Time, being, that he the said Mark, his Executors and Administrators, shall and will change the said half-pence for pay Equivalent, upon demand: and provided also, that no Person or Persons be hereby obligated to take more than five Shillings in one Payment."

The specific wording of the May 8, 1682, Act used "half-pence" four times and does not make any reference to farthings or to other coins to circulate in proportion. The fact that a tract of realty had to be pledged to secure redemption at any time shows that even the large coppers were over-valued.

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[2]Sylvester S. Crosby, *Early Coins of America* (Boston, 1875), p. 135; Aquila Smith, "History of Mark Newby Pieces," *American Journal of Numismatics,* Vol. 7 (Oct., 1872), pp. 9 and 25.

[3]Francis B. Lee, "The Colonial Jersey Coinage from an Historical Standpoint," *American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York Proceedings and Papers* (New York, 1893), p. 32.

For people who had specifically regulated English halfpence (175 grains) and farthings (87½ grains) one year before, it is inconceivable that the Act was regulating two sizes of St. Patrick coins. The Act definitely would have mentioned the St. Patrick farthing if it was to be given legal tender status. The November 21, 1681, law relating to the local value of English coinage was repealed on May 18, 1682, eliminating any conflict between St. Patrick halfpence and English copper coin.

Mark Newby must have put at least 14,400 St. Patrick halfpence into circulation in West Jersey because when he died in 1683 there were claims against his estate in the amount of £30 for the coppers.[4] The archaeological evidence also supports the conclusion that only St. Patrick halfpence were circulated in Jersey. It was reliably stated in 1845 "Newby lived on the farm in Newton since owned by Jos. B. Cooper, Esq., where many of the Patrick halfpence have been ploughed up."[5] I know of no find of any St. Patrick farthings in the area.

The above facts lead to the conclusion that only St. Patrick halfpence are Mark Newby coins belonging in the American series and that St. Patrick farthings have no legal or actual basis for being considered in the American series. The big Irish brother left home and established himself with legal tender status in West Jersey. The little Irish brother stayed home. The big brother is Irish-American and the little brother is just Irish. This distinction seems appropriate because the "new variety" is a farthing with really no American significance.

The "New Variety"

In examining the lettering on the "new variety" some very unusual observations can be made. The word QVIESCAT is in thin letters compared to PLEBS in thicker letters; likewise, the word REX is in thin letters compared to FLOREAT in thicker letters. This is strange and unnatural.

The letter E appears four times, each one differing from the others. The letter S appears twice on the St. Patrick side, each having a different shape from the other. The letter R appears twice on the King David side, each having a different shape. An examination of normal farthings shows that letter punches were used to cut the basic lettering into the dies and this procedure would not produce fundamental variances in the shape of the same letters. This leads to the conclusion that the "new variety" was produced from dies in which all letters were hand cut and not punched. This is abnormal.

A strange characteristic of the coin in question is the placement of three jewels on the lower inside portion of the large crown. In an examination of many varieties of farthings it can be noticed that this area was routinely hatched in to resemble a velvet lining. Jewels in the wrong place are inexplicable except if a copyist had to improvise without having a clear specimen to work with.

The only two published listings of die varieties of St. Patrick farthings[6] are listings of punctuation only and do not include the punctuation QVIESCAT:PLEBS. found on the "new variety." They do include the punctuation FLOREAT :REX: but not for a type struck in silver. Unfortunately the second listing of farthing varieties is only an unimproved copy of the Crosby list. An expanded die variety list has been worked on by Walter Breen, but it is not far enough along and photographs of varieties are lacking. Neither die of the "new variety" is known.

In the "new variety" the first animal below St. Patrick's outstretched hand looks like a jet age double swept-back wing aircraft rather than a bird

[4]W. A. Whitehead, "Mark Newby and His Copper Coin," *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. 7 (Oct., 1872), p. 30; Sylvester S. Crosby, *Early Coins of America* (Boston, 1875), p. 135; Francis B. Lee, "The Colonial Jersey Coinage from an Historical Standpoint," *American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York Proceedings and Papers* (New York, 1893), p. 32; Frank H. Stewart, *Mark Newby*, published by Gloucester County, N. J., Historical Society (Woodbury, N. J., 1947), p. 10; *Leamington and Spicer's Grants and Concessions*, 1604-1702 (New Jersey Laws).

[5]Isaac Mickle, *Reminiscences of Old Gloucester (New Jersey)*, Phila., 1845.

[6]Sylvester S. Crosby, *Early Coins of America* (Boston, 1875), p. 138; Philip Nelson, "The Coinage of Ireland in Copper, Tin and Pewter," *British Numismatic Journal*, Vol. I (London, 1905), p. 169.

or insect. The direction it is going is anyone's guess. This error was apparently due to copying an unclear copper specimen.

One specimen of the "new variety" in silver weighs 110½ grains and the other 80½ grains, an enormous differential. Previously known genuine St. Patrick farthings in silver weigh from 107 to 123 grains so the range indicates that the silver pieces are more of a pattern than an issue for circulation. The specific gravity of the new specimens is normal, the first specimen being 9.6 and the second specimen 10.1. If the King David side is the obverse with the top of the crown pointing upward, then, after rotation on a vertical axis, the reverse on both pieces is about ten degrees clockwise. It would therefore appear that the two new specimens were struck during the same die setup. The offset is greater than any other genuine specimen examined.

Each specimen of the "new variety" differs on the edge. The first specimen has its edge notched to resemble reeding in a very crude manner. The notches are unevenly spaced, nonuniform in depth, and nonuniform in width, all obviously filed and cut in by hand. The second specimen has no edge milling at all, the edge being partly round, partly pointed, and partly squared off.

Every other copper and silver St. Patrick farthing examined (about a hundred) shows indented, vertical, and uniform edge milling or engrailing spaced about 1/32nd inches apart. Milling on all genuine pieces is also confirmed by Crosby's findings. The milling could only be accomplished by the planchets being squeezed and rolled between fixed and movable bars in a milling machine used in Engand as early as 1662 and known today as the Castaing machine because of improvements to it worked out in 1685 by the French engineer, Castaing.[7]

Both specimens of the "new variety" are therefore lacking in proper edge treatment and in one specimen improper edge treatment is used. This is in the writer's opinion sufficient evidence to diagnose the "new variety" as a modern forgery. While other discrepancies give rise to justified challenge and suspicion, the failure of the forger to use a machine for edge milling after his tedious and skillful die cutting of the surfaces was a trifle he did not count on as being material. The close association of the date of appearance and in the distribution sources of both the forged Oak Tree shilling and the "new" St. Patrick farthing in silver, provides very strong circumstantial evidence of an identical forger. Perhaps he has made other types of coins.

In trying to combat counterfeiting of paper money in Colonial America it was often considered dangerous to point out defects in the counterfeits because the counterfeiter would promptly correct them. In the case of the St. Patrick farthing in silver it will serve no purpose for the forger to follow this lead and be a "die hard" as his "hardened dies" are now known.

Through the coöperation and kindness of Richard Picker of New York, Edmund J. Vaskas of Worcester, Mass., Walter Breen of Berkeley, Calif., David F. Spink of London, and Dr. Henry Fattel of North Bergen, N. J., the specimens of and the information about the St. Patrick forgery have been made available to me for study. I am most appreciative.

[7]Eric P. Newman and Kenneth E. Bressett, *The Fantastic 1804 Dollar*, (Racine, 1962), p. 29.





(c. 1670) Silver St. Patrick Farthing, AU53 High Grade, Unknown Die Pair

30287 **(c. 1670) Mark Newby's St. Patrick Farthing, Silver AU53 NGC. Breen-210, W-11520, R.5.** 87.1 grains. The Eric P. Newman silver St. Patrick farthing is composed of 92% silver, 7% copper, and 1% trace elements. This piece is essentially sterling silver. Softly lustrous, this lilac and gold-toned St. Patrick farthing, struck on a silver flan, is among the finest known examples of its type, showing only a trace of wear on its highest points. The surfaces are smooth and unmarked. The Newman example is remarkable for its preservation. Collectors of St. Patrick farthings and halfpennies will get a clear view of the king's facial features and St. Patrick's ghostly countenance from the well-struck devices on the coin. The edge is crudely reeded as on all St. Patrick coins.

There is little that we know about any of the St. Patrick pieces. The American Numismatic Society published *Mark Newby's St. Patrick Coinage* in 2009, compiling the scholarly papers presented at the November 2006 Coinage of the Americas Conference. That reference reviews all of the research on the subject.

Most known St. Patrick pieces are copper, and they are usually described as farthings or halfpence. However, a few off-metal pieces are known in silver and gold. In "Denominations of the St. Patrick Coinages" appearing in the ANS compilation, Philip Mossman reported about three dozen examples in silver, and two pieces in gold. The latter include the John Ford specimen from original dies, and the controversial Norweb coin from "new and otherwise unknown dies."

In many ways, the silver St. Patrick pieces are as puzzling as any of the St. Patrick farthings and halfpennies for their origin and purpose. They may have circulated in Ireland as well as in the colonies, where they always found use as a medium of exchange. Mossman writes:

> "Currently there are four opinions as to the origins of the two species of silver St. Patrick coins: they were either 1) medals, 2) currency coins (shillings), 3) models or proofs of the two copper varieties, or 4) struck much later from original dies, replicating a practice that is well known for Irish gunmoney."

Mossman speculates that the silver St. Patrick pieces may have been "presentation pieces struck contemporaneously from small copper dies, but [they] were never meant to circulate as currency." As he notes, that is a guess in the absence of supporting evidence. Its rarity suggests some kind of off-metal striking for presentation, yet it is always found circulated to one extent or another. No proof or Mint State examples are known. On the contrary, enough circulated examples exist to indicate it may have been a low-mintage issue for circulation.

This attractive coin only heightens the mystery of its origins. It may be a variant of Breen-210, although the reverse does not match any example known to us. Eric P. Newman described its unusual design on his envelope, which simply says "QVIESCATPLEBS is continuous." Indeed, this reverse has the legend as a single, continuous word, and St. Patrick's miter (headdress) does not separate the words QVIESCAT and PLEBS as in all other varieties. However, Mossman reported 14 different die varieties of the silver St. Patrick coinage, although without a detailed listing of those varieties. It is uncertain if this variety is among those 14, or a new silver variant. For all compositions, there are several hundred die varieties that are still being researched and recorded, according to Anthony Terranova.

All design elements display a sharp strike, although the high points of the crown, harp, and portrait show enough rub to justify the AU53 NGC designation. This intriguing silver farthing will undoubtedly be of the highest interest to collectors of rare colonial issues and stir debate among the specialists in St. Patrick coinage.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 45

30288 (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing Fine 12 NGC. Breen-208, W-11500. At least 70 variants exist of the Breen-208 design type. Although slightly out of round, this piece displays good detail at the peripheries with unusually high rims. Weakness and heavy wear are confined to the centers. The faint brass splasher is spot-on the crown, appearing as subtle, dull-gray coloration. The surfaces show pleasing, glossy brown color, with smoothness from wear softening most of the planchet irregularities and minimizing porosity. A light die crack extends from St. Patrick's cross to the L in PLEBS. Specialists will note the uncommon positioning of the reverse elements, with St. Patrick's staff pointing directly to the L in PLEBS and his head fully beneath the T in QVIESCAT. All in all, a lovely example of the type and grade level.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42

30289 (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VF. Breen-208, W-11500. Uniformly rich, dark brown surfaces show some granularity, and well as an area of corrosion at the crown. Because there is no evidence of the brass splasher on this coin, it is possible the brass was removed, with the handiwork contributing to surface corrosion in that area of the coin. This is an interesting PLBBS variety, with an errant B corrected with an overmarked E to make PLEBS. The E in REX and QVIESCAT are closed as well, where the Es show rudimentary die work to correct the error. This is a strongly struck farthing, nicely centered on both sides, with detail remaining on the kneeling king and harp. The reverse is perhaps a bit more granular, but also with all motifs sharp. Net graded by NGC as VF with Environmental Damage.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42

30290 (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing VF20 NGC. Breen-208, W-11500. This is a particularly pleasing example of the Nothing Below King farthing, with glossy, chocolate-brown surfaces and smooth wear on the devices. A bit of light porosity does not detract, as it is widely scattered and evident primarily with a glass on the obverse, although somewhat more noticeable on the reverse. Eric P. Newman notes on his brown kraft envelope: "Letters of FLOREAT get larger as they progress. A diebreak from the leg of the Q (of QVIESCAT) to hand of St. Patrick." A mere dollop of brass serves as a circular splasher on the crown, which is visible when the coin is rotated under light. This is an appealing and highly desirable example of the type.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42

30291 (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing VF20 NGC. Breen-208, W-11500. Another sub-variety of the Nothing Below King type, this time with the letters of FLOREAT getting progressively smaller in the obverse legend and QVIE larger than SCAT on the reverse. An interesting variant, with the church leaning the right and seemingly sliding off the coin. Deep olive granularity in the fields contrasts with smooth, brown devices for a two-toned appearance. The brass splasher is applied wide left so it is half-on, half-off the crown. Nicely detailed for such an early copper, which traveled from Ireland to the Colonies, most likely in a wooden keg, after being coined in unknown and possibly primitive conditions. It circulated in the Colonies for an unknown amount of time before being tucked away, lost, or buried. Seldom available in a higher grade.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42

(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, W-11500
Nothing Below the King, Fine 12



(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing
Strong VF Details Remain, W-11500



(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, Breen-208
Smooth, Appealing Surfaces, VF20



(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, W-11500
Nothing Below the King Variant, VF20



(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, VF25 W-11500, Glossy and Attractive



(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, VF25 One of the Many Breen-208 Variants



(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, VF25 W-11500, Original Surfaces



(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, VF25 Smooth Surfaces, Light-Brown Color



30292 (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing VF25 NGC. Breen-208, W-11500. The variety with "Nothing Below King," a representation of King David playing an Irish harp, with an Anglicized depiction of St. Patrick on the reverse. The large brass splasher on this coin is prominent on the obverse, although positioned low and covering a good portion of the field and part of the crown. Moderate circulation is apparent at the obverse center, where the fields and the King's portrait are smoothly worn but glossy and attractive. A small mark at the central obverse is what Eric P. Newman describes as a "dent on David's seat." An area of light corrosion exists under St. Patrick's outstretched arm on the reverse, and a bit of lacquer residue remains along the rim. Still, this coin is above average for the issue and displays plentiful, chocolate-brown appeal.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42

30293 (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing VF25 NGC. Breen-208, W-11500. This is a well-detailed example, although the surfaces are uniformly granular and dark. The *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* says, "The typical St. Patrick's coin is likely to be dark color, often oxidized, and to show extensive use in circulation." Although this coin shows minimal evidence of circulation, the other two characteristics are clearly evident. Only vague remnants of the brass splasher appear as a reddish accent on the high points of the crown. The coin was remarkably well-centered when struck, however, and would have received a much higher grade if not for the environmental factors affecting the surfaces. It is one of the many Nothing Below King sub-varieties.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42

30294 (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing VF25 NGC. Breen-208, W-11500. A broad splash of brass covers not only the crown, but also the king down to his shoulder, and touches the top of the harp. This "Nothing Below King" example is original but somewhat rough, as one might expect for such an early piece. Many St. Patrick farthings spent time in the ground at one point or another, and although there is no proof such is the case here, the surfaces suggest it. The fields for the most part are slightly granular and dark, yet the devices are a pleasing light brown and smooth. The nice centering and strong remaining details encourage the VF25 NGC grade. A bit of rim flatness at 4 o'clock is either a flan defect or a slight clip, where the reeding is missing.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42

30295 (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing VF25 NGC. Breen-208, W-11500. The sub-varieties of the Breen-208 "Nothing Below King" are so numerous, and the die characteristics so variable, that attribution is a complex matter. Coupled with the scarcity of the issue in general and the lack of well-detailed pieces, no comprehensive study exists, although some formidable collections help the cause (the Norweb, Griffee, Boyd-Ford, and Craige collections, to name a few). The series always attracts attention for its many mysteries to be solved. This example displays a wonderful light-brown patina and unusually smooth surfaces. It is one of the PLBBS varieties, where a B was modified into an E in the legends. The brass splasher is subtle, covering the right of the crown.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42

30296 **(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. Fine. Breen-211, W-11500.** The coin has a glossy, antique appeal despite exposure to environmental activity affecting the surfaces. It is difficult to tell whether any brass from the splasher remains. Some of the sea beasts are missing, although two or three small ones are visible below the king. Old, dark encrustation sits atop medium-brown surfaces, where the devices are smooth and appealing, but the fields are crusty with areas of raised, dark-olive verdigris. Details are quite strong for the assigned grade.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42

30297 **(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing Fine 12 NGC. Breen-211, W-11500.** Some perceive the curious shapes below the king as sea creatures, while others maintain they are simply a depiction of raised ground. The odd shapes and other strange symbols elsewhere on the coin only add interest to the debate. Softened by wear and the usual strike weakness, the central details of this example are smooth and attractive. The splasher was applied too low, catching just the rim of the crown and the king's beard. Most of the legends, punctuation, and other motifs are visible, making this problem-free coin a desirable representative of the type. It will be difficult to find a nicer example of the modest NGC-assigned grade.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42

30298 **(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing Fine 15 NGC. Breen-211, W-11500.** The Breen-211 variety is known for an assortment of die breaks, many of them severe, which appear around the obverse rim. This example displays two beauties. A large break through FLOREAT terminates with an octopus-like blob among the sea beasts near the F, while another overflowing break appears near AT. The obverse surfaces are dark and rough, accounting for the Fine 15 designation. The reverse is exceedingly well-produced, with details and surfaces several notches higher than the assigned grade. A small splasher is centered on the base of the crown.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42

30299 **(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing Fine 15 NGC. Breen-212, W-11500.** Masonic punctuation (called a "colon & period after REX" by Eric P. Newman). This smooth and attractive example is notable for the large brass splasher that almost missed its target entirely. Bright brassy-gold covers the obverse rim and AT of FLOREAT before finding the top left corner of the crown. This is an excellent light-brown representative of the Sea Beasts Below King obverse, one of several varieties with the Masonic punctuation defining the Breen-212 designation. Minimal granularity is confined to the margins, which display sharp legends on the obverse and only minor weakness at CAT of QVIESCAT and EBS of PLEBS. Well-detailed motifs remain, although smoothed by wear. A problem-free example.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42

(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, Fine Details W-11500, Sea Beasts Below King



(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, Fine 12 W-11500; Attractive Example of the Type



(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, Fine 15 B-211, Large Obverse Die Breaks



(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, Fine 15 Smooth, Light-Brown Surfaces, B-212



(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing B-212, W-11500, VF Details Sea Beasts Below King, 'Masonic' Lettering



(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, VF20 Glossy and Attractive, B-212



(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, VF30 B-212, Sea Beasts and Masonic Punctuation



(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, VG10 Sea Beasts, Stars in Legends, B-213



30300 **(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing — Reverse Scratched — NGC Details. VF. Breen-212, W-11500.** Little is certain about the meaning of the design elements, legends, or even the Irish origins of the St. Patrick farthing. What Breen calls "sea beasts" and Masonic lettering are convenient labels but may represent something quite different. This enigmatic import is likely the first "official" copper coinage of the American colonies, monetized by a May 8, 1682 Act of the West Jersey General Assembly for Mark Newby. The present coin displays excellent detail and rich, deep-brown color. The brass splasher is well-centered on the crown. The reverse is slightly off-center, with some light graffiti above St. Patrick's arm accounting for the NGC net grade. Widely scattered, minor porosity does not distract. The coin is sharp for the assigned grade.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42

30301 **(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing VF20 NGC. Breen-212, W-11500.** Masonic punctuation. Eric P. Newman's kraft envelope for this lot identifies all the letter Es as defective on this farthing, but doesn't call attention to the glossy, smooth surfaces so seldom seen for this issue. The flan is dished on the reverse, resulting in bulging on the obverse with the accompanying loss of detail from wear - all of these things are accounted for in the VF20 NGC grade. Otherwise, the piece is exceptional with rich, mahogany brown color and excellent peripheral detail. The brass splasher is clear, extending from the rim across the crown and the harp's edge. The reverse details are strong despite the concave surface.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42

30302 **(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing VF30 NGC. Breen-212, W-11500.** A nicely detailed example, struck slightly off-center to the right on the reverse, and a little to the top on the obverse. The walnut-brown surfaces show granularity and a few small pits, but the overall visual impression is pleasing, with far more detail than often seen for the issue. A menagerie of sea beasts roams beneath the king, and three dots in triangular configuration are seen after REX. Die deterioration appears in and around PLEBS, with the P mostly covered by an advanced die break. Similar to Griffee 31-6/2a. A small brass splash remains within the crown.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42

30303 **(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing VG10 NGC. Breen-213, W-11500.** An exceptional example of the Sea Beasts Under King, Stars in Legends variety, exactly as described in Breen's Encyclopedia as B-213. The stars (or cinquefoils) get progressively smaller following REX. On this example, there are four stars. An additional star precedes the R in REX. On the reverse, single stars follow QVIESCAT and PLEBS. The brass splasher covers the crown, worn but still bright, and tinged with green. Wonderfully smooth, brown fields and devices show no granularity or pitting, a highly sought-after but seldom-found characteristic of St. Patrick farthings. This is a moderately worn but exceedingly attractive representative of the type.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42

(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, VF20
B-213, Six-Dot Legends



30304 (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing VF20 NGC. Breen-213, W-11500. This is a second example of the unusual six-dot variety, and shows the identical punctuation characteristics as the previous lot. However, it exhibits more wear and a greater amount of granularity in the fields. Although the kraft envelope for this example suggests a total of 18 dots, the correct number is 12 dots (six dots on each side). Only minimal evidence of the splasher remains, with some brassy color on the lower portion of the crown.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42

(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, VF30
B-213, Stars (Dots) in Legends



30305 (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing VF30 NGC. Breen-213, W-11500. The punctuation following REX shows a series of six dots of diminishing sizes on this Breen-213 variety, with a colon before REX and a dot after FLOREAT. The six-dot sequence is repeated on the reverse after PLEBS. Although Breen describes stars instead of dots, this variant was identified in several collections including Griffee and Craige. High rims show a few nicks, but the surfaces are nearly unabraded with light granularity in the fields around St. Patrick. Olive tones surround smooth, medium-brown devices. The king's facial features remain. A brass splasher covers half of the sharply impressed crown, and can be seen when viewed at an angle.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42



(c. 1670) Patrick Farthing, VF30
B-216, Large 8 Below King, Ex: Norweb

30306 (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing VF30 NGC. Breen-216, W-11500. Ex: Norweb. This excellent example of Breen-216 is sharp and attractive. It was purchased out of the Bowers & Merena Norweb II auction of March, 1988, lot 2345, where it was described as, "Smooth, brown surfaces. Splash discolored, showing verdigris. Rims ragged, but as made. Obverse: cincture below L; 8, leaning left, below King David, faint FLOREAT :REX: . Reverse: first E almost touches the neighboring S; cross touches E; EBS joined at their bases by a die break; spire joins break beneath EB; oddly shaped bird, resembling a jet with swept-back wings; QVIESCAT PLEBS: ." The Norwebs purchased this coin privately from Fred Baldwin in May, 1963, meaning the coin will have changed hands just twice in the past 50+ years (when acquired by an advanced collector in the present sale).
Ex: Fred Baldwin (5/23/1963); Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2345; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42

(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, VF30
B-218, Martlet Alone Below King



30307 (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing VF30 NGC. Breen-218, W-11500. A rare variety, missing from many major collections and highly desirable as such. Lightly granular and uniformly toned midnight-brown surfaces show even wear, but no marks of consequence. The coin is somewhat misshapen and clipped, apparently struck with a loose collar, a characteristic of St. Patrick farthings often blamed for the many slightly off-center strikes found on the issue. The coin displays multiple clips. In any case, the variety is confirmed by a solitary martlet, which is sharply struck and easily seen below the king (spared by the flan clip). A brass splasher is not readily apparent, but may be present beneath the dark coloration.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42

(c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing, VF25
Masonic Punctuation, Two Pigs Variant



30308 (c. 1670) St. Patrick Farthing VF25 NGC. Breen unlisted, W-11500. Breen's "Masonic" three-dot grouping appears after REX and PLEBS. This variety is not described by Breen, although a similar piece appeared in the Craige Collection (lot 6181), and it reportedly matches Griffee G74-6/5a. The closest Breen number, B-216 describes a large 8 with "blurry seabeasts." Although this example is indistinct and granular below the king, no Large 8 is present. The two pigs are easy to find, being herded by St. Patrick's staff, but Breen-216 doesn't mention this oddity. The present coin is finely granular across the dark olive fields, with sharp detail on the brown devices. The splasher covers the crown. In our opinion, this is a separate variety unlisted in Breen and worthy of future research by St. Patrick's specialists.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 42



(c. 1670) St. Patrick Halfpenny, Vlack 4-B, VF20
Small Obverse Letters, Large Reverse Letters

30309 (c. 1670) St. Patrick Halfpenny VF20 NGC. Vlack 4-B, W-11540. The Vlack 4-B die pair is a rare variety, highly valued by collectors and always in demand. This coin is strongly denticled for the grade and type, with only minor edge weakness on the lower quadrant of the reverse. Striking pressure was too great when this die pair was produced, with several examples showing a cracked flan, although not always in the same place on the coin. This example is cracked at 2 o'clock on the obverse and more visibly at 10 o'clock on the reverse. Appealing rich-brown fields surround light-brown devices. The flash is gone from the brass splasher, except for remnants seen with a glass. This important halfpenny variety is sure to prompt considerable interest from variety collectors both for its rarity and overall quality.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 46

(c. 1670) St. Patrick Halfpenny, VF30 Vlack 4-E, Seldom Seen Finer



30310 (c. 1670) St. Patrick Halfpenny VF30 NGC. Vlack 4-E, W-11540. A wonderfully smooth, well-produced example of the scarce Small Letters Both Sides variety, problem-free and better than examples offered over the years in several of the finest St. Patrick halfpenny collections. Mark Newby halfpennies are distinctly different than the farthings both in size and production quality, suggesting a different origin, or perhaps a different purpose for the issue. No direct connection to West Jersey has been confirmed, other than design similarities to the farthings. The present coin offers medium-brown patina and excellent surface quality. The brass splasher is undisturbed on the crown, and some facial details on the king remain. Eric P. Newman notes on his envelope "Castaing edge" as opposed to the collared edge seen on the farthings.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 46

(c. 1670) St. Patrick Halfpenny, Vlack 5-D, VF20 Medium Letters, FLOREAT Divided by Crown



30311 (c. 1670) St. Patrick Halfpenny VF20 NGC. Vlack 5-D, W-11540. This nice example of the Vlack 5-D variety was purchased by Eric P. Newman from Jack Klausen in 1966. Glossy, light-brown surfaces show weakness at REX and a small amount of microscopic pitting along a dark streak that travels up the king's robe. The reverse is smooth and attractive. Some speculate the halfpence planchets were processed from Swedish copper, a higher quality, more malleable copper than the flans used for striking St. Patrick farthings. The farthings were not so well struck and succumbed more easily to wear and environmental factors. This halfpenny variety was the first with Medium Letters legends, not listed in Breen, with the crown dividing FLORE and AT.
Ex: Jack Klausen (8/1966); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 46



(c. 1670) St. Patrick Halfpenny, Vlack 5-F, VG8 Medium Obverse Letters GREX Adjusted to Fit

30312 (c. 1670) St. Patrick Halfpenny VG8 NGC. Vlack 5-F, W-11540. It was an ongoing challenge for the die maker to fit the legends onto the St. Patrick halfpenny. Vlack 5-F was the final die pair attempt. The result was a rather strange combination of letter sizes for GREX, with a large G and the remaining letters smaller, turned this way and that to fit in a jumble. This example is smoothly worn and without defects, with glossy, chocolate-brown surfaces. Heavy wear on the obverse defines the grade, yet the coin remains appealing with the reverse about 10 points sharper than the obverse. The coin appears wholly original and untouched except for lengthy circulation.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 46

The background of this token has long been obscure, but a hitherto unknown English letter provides the author with a plausible conclusion.

FIRST DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE ON THE AMERICAN COLONIAL PEWTER 1/24TH REAL

By Eric P. Newman, A.N.A. No. 4624

THE EXCITEMENT of opening the door to the history of an early American coin is one of the real satisfactions which can come to a collector. I have been fortunate to locate what appears to be the first historic information with respect to the 1/24th real token issued during the reign of James II of England. Up to the present the origin, date of issue and intended use have been matters of supposition and the coins themselves were the only basis for speculative conclusions. Crosby (p. 348) merely mentions the coin without even describing or picturing it. Modern coin catalogs list it under Florida, but speculate about its attribution.

Tin as a basis for English coinage was proposed about 1679 because its market price had fallen abruptly. Due to political pressure from the tin miners of Cornwall and Devon as well as the Crown's need for revenue from operations of the tin mining industry, English tin farthings with a square copper plug were coined under the authority of Charles II in 1684 instead of copper. Halfpence and farthings dated 1685, 1686 and 1687 were coined during the reign of James II with the same composition. After James II fled in December, 1688, during the Glorious Revolution, English tin coinage was resumed under William and Mary in 1690.

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In the Out-Letter Book of the Treasury, Tome 27/11, page 424, the following copy of a letter written on August 13, 1688, at Windsor Castle by Henry Guy, Secretary to James II, is preserved:

Officers of the Mint
Gentlemen
By order of the Lord's Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury I send you the enclosed letter from Mr. Holt on behalf of the Tynn ffarmers with a Modell of the New ffarthings intended to be Coyned. Their Lordships direct you to Certify them if you have any objection to what is therein desired. I am etc H. Guy 13th August 1688.

London 27th July 1688

My Lord
The ffarthings which Wee intreat your Lordship to present for his Majesty's approbacon is made after the rate of 10 d p l (10 pence per lb.) and 2 d p l (2 pence per lb.) for the Coynage of them. The Inscription on the Revers, Vis: vall 24. part Riall Hispan. is because the said Coynes are intended to pass in his Majesty's Plantacons & such parts of his Dominions where they only take Spanish money & value all coynes by that Measure, Soe that without that Inscription those people will not take them.

And a Ryall being 6d Sterling in value it's alsoe convenient for his Majesty's Europian Dominions. And we entreat your Lordship to obtaine his Majesty's approbacon soe as Wee may proceed on the Coynage of them pursuant to the Groat charge we have been at to procure the Modell. Your Lordship's most humble servant, Richard Holt, for self and company.

The date of the coin should therefore be designated as 1688. The

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document shows that the coins were struck by a private company operating in London, apparently using the facilities of the royal mint, since the charges for dies and coinage conform to those customarily made by the mint to other franchise holders.

In ascertaining the meaning of the word "plantacons" it must be noted that all English colonies in America and elsewhere were referred to in England as plantations regardless of the nature of their agricultural operations. When we find that the colonies then held by England in the eastern hemisphere did not customarily circulate or



Obv. Head under G; HB for Ireland. Rev. Seven strings in harp; small fleurs-de-lis and lions. (Enlarged to 1½ diameters.)

base their values on Spanish money we must conclude that the American plantations are being referred to. The English plantations in America at that time included Newfoundland, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, East and West Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Carolina, Bermuda, Jamaica, Barbados and a group of smaller islands in the West Indies. Florida, not then being English, was definitely not included in the area for intended circulation. Whether part of America was intended requires an analysis of the monetary conditions then existing.

In the 17th century the balance of trade in favor of England eliminated almost all English coin from circulation in the colonies. Money of account in English denominations was used primarily in adjusting local barter transactions but in commercial trade Spanish colonial pieces of eight reals were the bases of values and calculations. After the end of its own mint operations in 1682 Massachusetts Bay established the piece of eight as current money of New England (Crosby p. 85) and because of its short weight its own silver was being valued on Spanish standards. In Virginia, beginning in 1645, the Spanish piece of eight was designated by law as the standard of currency. Similar economic practices existed in other English colonies in North America because no supply of other acceptable currency was available and no colonial paper money had as yet been issued. With respect to small coin the North American colonies were in 1688 refusing to accept English and Irish token money because of its lack of intrinsic value.

In those British West Indies which were originally settled by the English, such as Barbados, the use of the piece of eight was standard even though there was an English money of account. In Jamaica, which was taken from the Spanish by the English in 1655, monetary practices by 1688 were similar to those of the other nearby English

possessions, disrupted to some extent by an oversupply of Spanish coin seized by privateers openly operating out of Port Royal. It can therefore be said that all English plantations in America were then accepting only Spanish coin and money valued in Spanish coin.

This is further confirmed by an important omission in the foregoing letter. If the 1/24th real pieces had been intended only for the British West Indies possessions and not the continental dominions, then the reference to the convenience of use in the European dominions would have certainly included continental dominions in North America as the latter were constantly pleading for relief from lack of small change of honest value and were known to be currently using far more Spanish colonial coin than any other.

With respect to monetary regulations for the colonies in America, we find that the subsequent 1704 proclamation of Queen Anne (Crosby p.117) and its enactment into law in 1707 attempted to keep English money of account from being degraded principally by Spanish colonial coin in all English colonies in America. Likewise the Rosa Americana coinage franchise of 1722 applied to all "islands, dominions and territories in America."

The reference to the 1/24th real as a farthing is deceptive because the coins are the same weight and almost the same diameter as the English halfpenny of James II. In order to enable these pewter pieces to circulate for a farthing in money of account it was necessary that their weight be far in excess of that used for English coin. The piece of eight was worth much more than four shillings in America as the six pence per real value set forth in the letter was not realistic. The size of the pewter piece, therefore, was to endeavor to have it pass for 1/24th real.

No evidence has come to my attention as yet as to where and to what extent there may have been circulation of the American plantation 1/24th real. Now that we know what they are other facts as to their use are bound to come to light.

Specimens of the American plantation coinage vary in weight from 120 to 150 grains and are therefore below the specified weight of 175 grains as was a customary practice of coiners motivated by profit. The metallic composition of the coins is principally tin with various amounts of lead in the mixture. The presence of lead can be noted from the natural lead carbonate disintegration on the surface of some specimens. These tokens therefore should be referred to as being made of pewter rather than tin.

I have found six different obverse dies and six different reverse dies. One obverse has Ireland in the legend abbreviated as HB while the others have HIB. The position of the king's head and the horse's lower front hoof vary with respect to the lettering in the legend. One obverse has a severe die crack through and under the lettering on the right side.

On the reverse I have found variations in the size and position of the fleurs-de-lis, in the size and position of the three lions in the emblem of England and in the number of harp strings (6, 7, 8 or 11). On one reverse the 4 of 24 is turned 90° to the right (see illustration). I welcome the opportunity to examine additional specimens so that I may amplify the table of die varieties and combinations at the end of the text.

About the time of the 200th anniversary of the reign of James II specimens of the American plantation 1/24th real appeared in England and were distributed by W. S. Lincoln & Son, numismatic dealers. These seem to be restrikes from the original dies rather than from a well preserved hoard. Even the edge milling of 89 to 92 raised dots was rolled onto the edge of the planchets with the same forms before striking. The restrikes are sharply struck whereas many of the originals are not. The restrikes have a smooth background and show no lead carbonization whereas the originals often have a granulated and crystallized surface and often show lead carbonization. Most originals have turned gray in some

parts from natural surface corrosion, but the restrikes retain a uniform bright appearance. The restrikes seem to be made of Britannia metal which is generally similar to pewter.

The specific gravity and weight of originals and restrikes are generally the same. I have, however, found only two pairs of dies which appear to have been used in the suspected coins, 4-E and 5-D. The 4-E die combination weighing 149.6 grains is also found struck in copper with a sharp plain edge and this seems to be too well struck to be an original. I have not as yet found any satisfactory means other than the appearance of the surface to distinguish the original pewter pieces in choice conditions from the apparent restrikes. A chemical or spectrographic study of the content requires a destruction of the coin itself. A spectrographic study based upon X-ray fluorescence from a tiny point on the surface is not reliable where the metal mixture varies in different places on a coin because of the crude smelting and alloying of pewter during the early period. There are also casts and electrotypes which lack the proper edge design and are thus readily distinguishable.

The quoted text from the Treasury Out-Letter Book which gave rise to this study is one of the most welcome and surprising numismatic excerpts from the English records relating to colonial America. The writer is grateful to Leonard S. Forrer for his assistance in helping to locate it.

TABLE OF DIE VARIETIES

Obv.		With Rev.
1	Head directly under G. HB instead of HIB. Hoof ends under center of right base of X.	A
2	Head directly under G and leaf touches G. No period after X. Hoof ends under right end of base of E.	B
3	Head centered under space between G and B favoring G. Right base of N high. Hoof ends under right side of right base of X.	C
4	Head centered under space between G and B favoring B. F in FRAN higher than preceding I. Hoof ends under space slightly right of base of X.	D E
5	Head centered under space between G and B favoring B. D G widely separated. Hoof ends under right side of right base of X. Die break connecting AN and HI.	D
6	Head centered under space between G and B favoring G. Second	F



Obv. Head under space between G and B; HIB for Ireland. Rev. Sidewise 4; 11 strings in harp; large fleurs-de-lis and lions. (Enlarged to 1½ diameters.)

I of II higher and thicker than first. Hoof ends under left base of X.

Rev.		With Obv.
A	6 strings in harp. Large fleurs-de-lis and lions. Head of lowest lion left of heads of other two.	1
B	7 strings in harp. Large fleurs-de-lis and lions. Line of lions' heads rises to left. Right fleur higher than left fleur.	2
C	8 strings in harp with diagonal string between third and fourth. Sidewise 4 in 24. Right fleur is high.	3
D	11 strings in harp. Small fleurs-de-dis and lions. Right fleur slightly lower than left fleur. Lions' heads in vertical line.	4 5
E	7 strings in harp with top three close. Small fleurs-de-lis. Highest lion distant from and left of other two.	4
F	(?) strings in harp. Large fleurs-de-lis and lions. Lowest lion's head right of heads of other two. Crown over harp tilts left.	6

THE JAMES II 1/24TH REAL FOR THE AMERICAN PLANTATIONS*

(See Plate LVI)

The identification of a new major variety of the James II 1/24th real struck in 1688 for the British Dominions in America has created an opportunity to restudy this unusual series and to revise and amend the author's previous article on the subject.[1] The series is referred to as unusual because: (1) the coins are the first duly authorized mintage specifically for the British colonies in America; (2) the coins are the only issue in pure tin for American use; and (3) the coins constitute the only British mintage using a Spanish denomination.

It is well known that by the latter part of the seventeenth century sterling exchange had already become a foreign exchange in transactions in the British colonies in America. Both in North America and the West Indies silver and gold coins struck in Spanish colonial mints were valued in the local money of account of each British colony. Although each such money of account system was calculated in pounds, shillings, and pence, each fluctuated independently, unrelated to English sterling and unrelated to each other. Efforts by England to place a maximum value in local American money of account on Spanish and other specie were unsuccessful and finally culminated in the 1704 Proclamation of Queen Anne followed by the 1707 Act of Parliament (effective May 1, 1709), both of which regulatory measures were virtually unheeded in the colonies.

The American colonies, from their establishment, continually requested circulating coin with a reasonable intrinsic value. They were particularly short of small change, and, as evidenced by the Mas-

* For cooperation and helpfulness, an expression of appreciation is due to the British Public Records Office, Department of Coins and Medals of the British Museum, Ashmolean Museum, Fitzwilliam Museum, American Numismatic Society, C. Wilson Peck, Leonard Forrer, Curtis P. Nettels, A. H. Baldwin and Sons, Ltd., B. A. Seaby Ltd., R. H. M. Dolley, Edward F. Schweich, Walter Breen, and Ivor Noel Hume.

[1] Eric P. Newman, "First Documentary Evidence on the American Colonial Pewter 1/24th Real," *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 7 (July, 1955), p. 713.

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sachusetts Bay silver threepence issues beginning in 1652 and the twopence issue dated 1662, small change had to have some realistic and acceptable value.

Before being able to give consideration to small change for its colonies, England had to solve its domestic small change problems. After royal copper coin had secured an acceptance in England the use of tin instead of copper for English minor coins was proposed in 1679 and materialized when English halfpence and farthings were authorized to be struck in tin on May 28, 1684. The purpose was threefold: (1) To satisfy the tin farmers (holders of the mineral rights) whose political power was used to force the Crown to help the tin industry; (2) To produce revenue for the Crown from franchise payments, coinage profits, and coinage duties; and (3) To prevent the extensive counterfeiting of current copper coin. The price of tin had fallen from 12 pence per pound weight in 1676 to 8 pence by 1684 and coinage as a means of price support by the Crown was a solution. The cost of minting and distributing tin coin was approximately 4 pence per pound weight which, added to the cost of the tin, totaled 12 pence per pound weight. The private patents issued for standard minor coinage of tin under Charles II, James II and William and Mary provided for tin coins with a copper plug, the circulating value of which was 20 pence (finally 21 pence) per pound weight, so that the coin passed for about two and one-half times its intrinsic value as metal. This discrepancy in due course caused the cessation of the use of tin for English minor coinage by 1692 and a reversion to copper.[2]

The tin coinage under Charles II, 1660–1684(5), consisted only of farthings dated 1684 and 1685 which averaged close to their legal weight of 87.5 grains. The coinage was authorized by warrant on the basis of 40% of the profit payable to the Crown and was terminable at the Crown's discretion. James II, 1684(5)–1688, continued this procedure by granting a patent to Thomas Neale, James Hoare and Charles Duncombe on the same basis and tin halfpence were produced dated from 1685 to 1687 and farthings dated from 1684 to 1687.[3]

[2] John Craig, *The Mint* (Cambridge, England, 1953), p. 178.
[3] Thomas Snelling, *A View of the Copper Coin and Coinage of England* (London, 1766), p. 38; C. Wilson Peck, *English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum 1558–1958* (London, 1960), p. 147.

There are no farthings or halfpence dated 1688 so that tin coinage appears to have been discontinued in 1687. New problems as to tin mining and coinage had arisen. The price of tin in 1686 had fallen so low as to cause "the great decay of our stannaries" and because of urgent pleas of the tin mining interests the Crown by an order of August 16, 1687 "out of compassion of their ill circumstances" agreed that it would undertake to arrange to buy all tin produced in Cornwall and Devon at a price of £ 3/10 per hundred weight (7 pence per lb.) which was above the then current price. Devon tin farmers accepted the suggested price on December 14 and the Cornwall tin farmers agreed on December 19, 1687.[4] Long and tedious negotiations then ensued as to other details. A draft of the proposed Articles of Agreement was prepared in May, 1688 between the Commissioners of the Treasury and John Earle of Bathe, who was Lord Warden of the Stannaries and a cousin of James II. The proposed contract provides an eleven year commitment to buy all tin mined after June 24, 1688 at the agreed price of 7 pence per pound from approved tin farmers. The contract included the sole privilege of coining "pence, halfe pence and farthings of Intrinsic value of Tynn throughout all his Majesty's Dominions (free of all Customes & other Dutys whatsoever for such pence, 1/2 pence & farthings as shall be bonafide coyned to pass (f)or may be exported only for ye purpose". The Commissioners were to receive an annual rent of £ 16,000.[5]

The franchise to mint a distinct coinage for use in the colonies was therefore quite specific and was about to be granted for the first time.[6] Marginal notations on the draft raised two critical questions: (1) was there a limit on the amount to be coined annually, and (2) what was meant by intrinsic value?

Petitions of May 31 and June 2, 1688 proposed a limit of £ 10,000 per year for three years, after which either the matter would be

[4] British Public Records Office, S. O. 8/20; T. 52/13, p. 62.
[5] Ibid., T. 1/2, No. 49.
[6] The right granted Lord Maltravers on February 16, 1639 to circulate copper farthing tokens in the British plantations, excluding Maryland, referred to farthing tokens made for England, Ireland or Wales. See *The Calendar of State Papers (Colonial Series 1574–1660)*, pp. 285, 290; C. Wilson Peck, *English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum, 1558–1958* (London, 1960), p. 47n.

reconsidered for a renewal by the Crown or the tin interests could withdraw from their commitment to sell at the agreed price and be free to sell on the open market.[7] A personal appointment with James II was arranged for June 19, 1688 so that the King might accept particular tin farmers as the proposed contract provided.[8] Apparently some contract was signed about that time although the text of the final form cannot be found in the British Public Records Office. The reason that some similar contract must have been completed is that there is a reference to it in a petition by the Earle of Bathe dated June 26, 1688 beginning with the statement, "The Farmers of his Majesties Preemption and Coynage duty of Tyn with the sole Privilege of making Tyn-farthings, Pence and Halfpence of Intrinsick value for all his Majesties Dominions ..." The June 26, 1688 petition was a request that the Commissioners of the Treasury permit "the Engines, Presses, tools and Utensils belonging to his Majesty in Skinners Hall" which equipment was used "in making or vending the late Tyn farthings" (the royal farthings of James II) to be made available to Richard Holt who had been approved as one of the tin farmers to make tin coins for the dominions.[9] Since rent on Skinner's Hall had been paid by the Crown up to the lease expiration on August 8, 1688, the tin farmers asked for the free privilege of using that site for coining for the balance of the term. They also agreed to return the equipment to the Crown after using it.[10]

The petition asked for the use of the equipment forthwith to make patterns to be submitted to the King for his approval. No patterns or coinage of any minor coinage under James II are known and thus it appears that the only patterns prepared under the contract were the 1/24th real pieces for the plantations. These patterns were submitted

[7] British Public Records Office, T. 1/2, Nos. 48 and 50.
[8] Ibid., T. 27/11, p. 393.
[9] Ibid., T. 1/2, No. 51; Curtis P. Nettels, "British Policy and Colonial Money Supply," *The Economic History Review*, Vol. III, No. 2 (Oct., 1931), p. 10; Curtis P. Nettels, "The Money Supply of the American Colonies before 1720," *University of Wisconsin Studies in Social Sciences and History*, No. 20, (Madison, 1934), p. 177.
[10] The lease on Skinner's Hall was extended by the Crown until December, 1869 when the premises were vacated. John Craig, *The Mint* (Cambridge, England, 1953), p. 179.

for approval as to design as well as to intrinsic value in the following letter:[11]

Officers of the Mint
Gentlemen
By order of the Lord's Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury I send you the enclosed letter from Mr. Holt on behalf of the Tynn ffarmers with a Modell of the New ffarthings intended to be Coyned. Their Lordships direct you to Certify them if you have any objection to what is therein desired. I am etc H. Guy 13th August 1688.

London 27th July 1688
My Lord
The ffarthings which Wee intreat your Lordship to present for his Majesty's approbacon is made after the rate of 10 d p l (10 pence per lb.) and 2 d p l (2 pence per lb.) for the Coynage of them. The Inscription on the Revers, Vis: vall 24. part Riall Hispan. is because the said Coynes are intended to pass in his Majesty's Plantacons & such parts of his Dominions where they only take Spanish money & value all coynes by that Measure, Soe that without that Inscription those people will not take them.
And a Ryall being 6d Sterling in value it's alsoe convenient for his Majesty's Europian Dominions. And we entreat your Lordship to obtaine his Majesty's approbacon soe as Wee may proceed on the Coynage of them pursuant to the Groat charge we have been at to procure the Modell. Your Lordship's most humble servant, Richard Holt, for self and company.

To introduce a tin coin into circulation in the American Dominions required substantial intrinsic value and for that reason the July 27, 1688 letter indicates that the tin coins for the dominions would have a circulating value of 10 pence per pound weight which was twice the amount of tin as was contained in the English royal tin coinage having an equal circulating value. The "groat charge" of 4 pence per pound weight for coining was therefore twice the cost of making the same circulating value in tin coin of the earlier issues under James II. The fear of the rejection of tin coinage in the dominions was a matter of concern to the coiners as they stated in the July 27, 1688 letter that the coins would be rejected if a Spanish denomination was not designated on the coin. The value of 1/24th of a real in Spanish exchange

[11] British Public Records Office, Treasury Out Letter Book, Tome 27/11, p. 424.

was about equal to one farthing in sterling exchange. Thus forty pieces of the 1/24th real would circulate for 10 pence sterling and would have only 7 pence in intrinsic value of tin because they would weigh one pound. With normal coinage and distribution costs the planned intrinsic value was reasonable. Unfortunately, none of the 1/24th real pieces weighed 40 to the pound weight or 175 grains each as stated. They only weighed 135 grains each on the average making them have an actual tin value of less than $5\frac{1}{2}$ pence per pound weight and were intended to circulate for 1–2/3 reales (10 pence sterling) per pound weight.

The word "plantacons" could only mean American dominions because no other plantations used Spanish money. Plantations in America meant Newfoundland, the colonies on the North American continent, and the West Indies. If the "plantacons" were only the colonies of the West Indies then it would have been pointed out that coins bearing a Spanish denomination could be conveniently used on the North American continent in the same manner as their possible use in the English dominions in Europe was mentioned.

The diameter as well as the weight of these plantation 1/24th real (one farthing) pieces were equivalent to the Royal tin halfpence which were in circulation in England. The plantation issue would therefore have been very disruptive of tin circulation in England by virtue of having twice the tin weight of the farthing in England and being of the same diameter as the halfpence. Even if sent to America some were bound to come back to England. It is therefore somewhat doubtful whether the circulation of the Plantation farthings was formally approved as no record to that effect has been found. It is also possible that even if approval had been obtained the few remaining months of the reign of James II had elapsed before distribution in America had been planned or carried out. Even though many pieces were struck in anticipation of formal approval and actual distribution it is unsound to conclude that any reached America until evidence of their circulation in the American plantations is found.

The tin interests did not seem satisfied with their contract and on July 30, 1688 James II authorized the Earle of Bathe to work out further agreements with the tin farmers to buy all of the tin which they could produce at 7 pence per pound weight, to pay 6 days after

delivery, to waive the Crown's coinage duty of 4 shillings per hundred weight, to permit four free coinages yearly at coinage towns and to lend money on a short term basis for the mining operations.[12] These coinages never took place so we can reasonably assume that the political troubles of James II, culminating in his flight from England on December 23, 1688, ended all further negotiations relating to tin coinage during his reign. Thereafter the control of coinage and the Mint passed from the Crown to the ministers and Parliament.[13] Those 1/24th real pieces which had been minted were left without anyone to support their circulation after the change in government. Noel Ivor Hume, prior to becoming the present archaeologist at Colonial Williamsburg, found three Plantation 1/24th real pieces in London in the mud on the bank of the Thames river, but no other archaeological evidence of finding coins of this issue has been reported.

THE AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARD TIN COINS

In 1690 a shipment of royal tin farthings and halfpence and some copper halfpence was sent to the Leeward Islands for payment of salaries of an English regiment. The governor, on July 13, 1691 pointed out that the coins could not be used for trade at English values and would, contrary to English policy, have to be deflated by one-third in order to circulate.[14] This indicates that the 1/24th real would have circulated well in those islands.

Thomas Neale who was master of the Mint and a promoter of speculative enterprises suggested on January 19, 1691 that New England might "be supplyed with Pence, Halfe Pence, & farthing of Tinn, from England, to their Majesties Advantage,"[15] but nothing came of it.

In 1698 the reaction of the American colonists to a threat of lead and pewter coinage being circulated in quantity was demonstrated by a protest of fifty-three merchants in Philadelphia in the following manner:[16]

[12] British Public Records Office, S. O. 8/20.
[13] John Craig, *The Mint* (Cambridge, England, 1953), p. 180.
[14] Codrington to Lords of Trade, C. O. 152/38, No. 33.
[15] Robert Chalmers, *A History of the Currency in the British Colonies* (London, 1893), p. 10.
[16] Harrold Gillingham, *Counterfeiting in Colonial Pennsylvania, NNM* 86, p. 6.

To the Generall Assembly now Sitting the petition of Sundry the Inhabitants of this province most humbly Sheweth.

WHEREAS your petition's being Inhabitants of this province and being given to understand that there is great Quantities of Leaden and pewter farthings & half pence whereby your petition's are likely to be mutch Damaged by Reason such great Quantity's are Liable to be Crowded upon us.

Now these are to Protest & humbly Interest that you would be pleased to make an act of Assembly That all such farthings & half pence that are made of Lead & pewter may be wholly suppresed & Cryed Down and only those of Copper which are the Kings Coyn may pass the farthings for two a penny & the half pence for a penny ... Philadelphia the twenty first of the third month 1698.

In Massachusetts Bay Colony on February 21, 1700 an act was passed prohibiting the coining or passing of base or counterfeit money due to the fact that "some persons for private gain have of late presumed to stamp and emit peices of brass and tin at the rate of one penny each, not regarding what loss they thereby bring on others, ..." The tin pieces referred to have not been identified, although Crosby suggests the remote possibility that the reference might have been to the "New Yorke" token. The Act, however, does not reflect a specific attitude toward the circulation of tin coinage, but indicates a general opposition to the issuance of private token money coined in any metal.

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

In order to verify why the plantation 1/24th real is often found so deteriorated a modern chemical analysis has been made. Its composition showed 97.46% of tin and .015% of antimony with the balance being non-metallic.[17] The non-metallic elements are natural impurities such as clay and ash from mining and smelting. Since no other metal was mixed with the tin and the amount of antimony is insignificant the pieces are not properly referred to as pewter which the writer and others have done in the past. The deterioration which sometimes takes place on the surface of the coins is therefore a natural change in the allotropic form of tin, caused by a breakdown in its crystalline struc-

[17] Chemical data were supplied through the courtesy of the Lewin-Mathes Division of the Cerro Corporation, St. Louis, Missouri.

ture. This change is stimulated by exposure to winter temperatures and the surfaces of many specimens of the 1/24th real are defaced in isolated areas by this deterioration. The effect of such deterioration is illustrated in obverses 6 and 7 (PLATE LVI).

The specific gravity of the coins ranges from 6.4 to 7.3. In some cases the changes in the crystalline structure of the tin has increased the volume of the coin and thus lowered its specific gravity.

A NEW MAJOR DIE VARIETY

A newly identified major variety (Reverse G) of the 1/24th real has the unusual distinction of having the Irish harp and the Scottish lion transposed. The four coats of arms on the reverse of all other varieties maintain the following order in a clockwise direction: England, Scotland, France and Ireland. This normal order is in accordance with the title of James II in the obverse legend. To find Ireland in second position on the new variety, displacing Scotland, might humorously be construed as an Irish revolt from being placed in last position, but it is merely a diemaker's error. The punch for each coat of arms was separately used in cutting the die and thus the transposition of the coats of arms is a similar mistake to the "sidewise 4" on reverse C. The HB for HIB on Obverse 1 was not an unintentional error as the diemaker, when punching in the legend, did not have enough space remaining.[18]

The new reverse G was first located in the British Museum cabinet and has since been located only in a very few collections.

A comprehensive revision of data on all known die varieties has been prepared now that collectors have had the opportunity of checking their pieces against the 1955 listing. Seven obverses and seven reverses are now noted in nine combinations. The obverses are generally similar, the only major variation being the spelling of the legend with HB instead of HIB. The reverses show 5, 6, 7, 8 and 11 strings in the harp; and either large or small fleurs-de-lis are found in the French coat of arms. The die cutting errors in Reverse C and G have been noted. The edge of all pieces contains a band of about 90

[18] See comments by Walter Breen in "Blundered Dies of Colonial and U. S. Mints," *Empire Topics* (July, 1958), p. 16.

raised dots milled onto the planchet with a Castaing machine before striking. Since illustrations of the die varieties have not heretofore been published a plate has been included showing such varieties and their combinations. The following descriptive table of die varieties showing their combinations has been revised to accompany the plate:

TABLE OF DIE VARIETIES

Obverse descriptions

Obv. No.		*With Rev.*
1	Head directly under G. HB instead of HIB. Hoof ends under center of right base of X.	A
2	Head directly under G. Top leaf touches G. No period after X. Hoof ends under right end of base of E.	B G
3	Head centered under space between G and B favoring G. O in JACOBUS high. Hoof ends under right side of right base of X.	C
4	Head centered under space between G and B favoring B. F in FRAN higher than preceding I. Hoof ends under space slightly right of base of X.	D E
5	Head centered under space between G and B favoring B. D G widely separated. Hoof ends under right side of right base of X. Die break connecting AN and HI.	D
6	Head centered under space between G and B favoring G. Right side of base of second I of II higher than base of adjacent D. Hoof ends under left base of X.	F
7	Head under space between G and B favoring G. Leaf touches B. First I in II much too high. Hoof ends under center of X.	F

Reverse Descriptions

Rev. Letter		*With Obv.*
A	6 strings in harp. Large fleurs-de-lis and lions. Head of lowest lion left of heads of other two.	1
B	7 strings in harp. Large fleurs-de-lis and lions. Line of lions' heads rises to left. Right fleur higher than left fleur.	2

Rev. Letter		*With Obv.*
C	8 strings in harp with diagonal string between third and fifth. Sidewise 4 in 24. Large fleurs-de-lis and lions. Right fleur is higher than left fleur.	3
D	11 strings in harp. Small fleurs-de-lis and lions. Right fleur slightly lower than left fleur. Lions' heads in vertical line.	4 5
E	7 strings in harp with top three close. Small fleurs-de-lis. Highest lion distant from and left of other two.	4
F	6 strings in harp. Large fleurs-de-lis and lions. Lowest lion's head right of heads of other two.	6 7
G	5 strings in harp. Large fleurs-de-lis and lions. Irish and Scottish coats of arms transposed so that Irish follows English coat of arms in clockwise direction.	2

RESTRIKES

The dies for the 1/24th real were apparently cut by John Roe tier, who with other members of his family, although originally from Flanders, devoted most of their lives to engraving for the Royal English Mint.[19] Customarily, coinage dies were the property and responsibility of the die sinker. In the course of political difficulties all of the Roettier dies and punches were seized by the Crown on March 27, 1697, but soon thereafter returned.[20] Over a century later the Roettier descendants decided to sell the dies and Matthew Young, an English coin dealer, acquired them in 1828. Young thereupon sold many of the coin dies to the British Museum in that year[21] and the dies for medals in the following year. He retained the 1/24th real dies and the edging dies and undertook to make restrikes from these dies shortly thereafter.[22]

[19] Philip Nelson, "The Early Coinage of America (1558–1774)," *The Connoisseur*, Vol. 31 (Sept., 1911), p. 18.
[20] John Craig, *The Mint* (Cambridge, England, 1953), pp. 195, 196.
[21] H. Farquhar, "Concerning Some Roettier Dies," *Numismatic Chronicle* (1917), p. 126; Corroborative correspondence from the British Museum.
[22] Henry Christmas, "The Anglo-American Coinage," *AJN*, Vol. 7, No. 2 (Oct., 1872), p. 39, and in *Numismatic Chronicle* (London, 1862), Vol. 2, New Series, p. 20; Phillip Nelson, "The Early Coinage of America (1558–1774)," *The Connoisseur*, Vol. 31 (Sept., 1911), p. 18.

Although Philip Nelson stated that the restrikes could be easily distinguished from the originals by the "suspicious quality of the metal" the passage of time has made it much more difficult. Apparently Young only used two obverse dies (4 and 5) and two reverse dies (D and E). Quantities of combination 5–D were restruck in tin, along with a few 4–D and 4–E. All of these restrikes have a properly dotted edge. In copper one restrike is known struck in combination 4–E and with a plain edge.

The surface of the field of the tin restrikes is very smooth whereas the originals have a granulated surface and often show signs of tin pest. The restrikes retain a uniform bright appearance (possibly because of the tin being purer) whereas the originals have turned grey in some parts or throughout. American sales catalogues were distinguishing restrikes from originals by 1864.[23] At least three-fourths of all 1/24th real pieces in collections are restrikes of combination 5–E.

PRIOR NUMISMATIC COMMENT

Because of the complexity in the determination of the background of the 1/24th real a brief review of previous articles seems desirable.[24]

[23] W. Elliot Woodward, Sale of the McCoy Collection, May 17, 1864, Lots 199 and 1645.

[24] Stephen Martin Leake, *An Historical Account of English Money* (London, 1726), p. 127; *English and Scottish Coins with other Numismatic Material Collected by Thomas Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery* (1746), Part 4, pl. 21; Thomas Snelling, *A View of the Coins Struck in the West India Colonies* (London, 1769), p. 38; Noel Humphreys, *The Gold, Silver and Copper Coins of England* (London, 1849), p. 96, and *The Coinage of the British Empire* (London, 1854), p. 125; Montroville W. Dickeson, *The American Numismatical Manual* (Philadelphia, 1859), p. 69, 70; William C. Prime, *Coins, Medals, and Seals* (New York, 1861), p. 70; Sylvester S. Crosby, *Early Coins of America* (Boston, 1875), p. 348; Edouard Frossard, *Monograph of the United States Cents and Half Cents* (Irvington, 1879), p. 48; James Atkins, *The Coins and Tokens of the British Possessions and Colonies of the British Empire* (London, 1889), p. 257; Robert Chalmers, *A History of Currency in the British Colonies* (London, 1893), p. 10n; Gertrude B. Rawlings, *Coins and How to Know Them* (New York, 1908), p. 319; Fred W. Burgess, *Chats on Old Coins* (London, 1913), p. 314; Wayte Raymond, *Standard Catalogue of United States Coins and Tokens* (New York, 1934–57); Richard S. Yeoman, *A Guide Book of United States Coins* (Racine, 1947 to date); Phares O. Sigler, "James II Plantation Half Penny," *The Numismatist*, Vol. 57, No. 5 (May, 1944), p. 393, and in *Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 4 (July, 1944), p. 86; Eric P. Newman, "First Documentary Evidence on the American Colonial Pewter 1/24th Real," *The Numismatist*, Vol. 68, No. 7 (July, 1955), p. 713.

The Plantation 1/24th real, designated as a farthing by its coiners, was first described numismatically in 1726 as "the Plantation Half-Penny" by Stephen Martin Leake. This error in the denominational value is logical because the coin was the size of a royal English tin halfpence. The error was continued by Burgess in 1913 and Sigler in 1944. The coin was first illustrated as "K. James's Small Money for the Plantations" in 1746 in the Pembroke Plates and described as "pewter with a copper cross inserted." The small copper cross embellishment on each side of the coin was one of the many frauds perpetrated upon the Earl of Pembroke in his eagerness to acquire unusual items for his collection.[25] No copper plug of any kind is found on any 1/24th real piece, such plugs being confined to the royal English tin coinage. The reference to pewter composition was a mistake which Burgess, Sigler, and this author followed.

Snelling in 1769 properly described the pieces as "coins of the plantations" and Humphreys in 1854, Dickeson in 1859, and Atkins in 1889, justifiably enlarged this to "American plantations." Prime in 1861 and Crosby in 1875 eliminated the coin as an early American piece, but that opinion was based upon lack of evidence rather than negative evidence. Burgess in 1913 said that the coin was minted specially for Virginia and Henry Chapman went along with that thought.[26] The fact that a Spanish denomination was used did not deter numismatists from assigning the piece to Florida, even though Florida was not even English at the time. While Crosby, Chalmers, and others refute the Florida allocation Raymond and Yeomans in all of their editions list it under Florida, but Raymond after 1945 points out that a better view is to assign it to American Plantations in general. J. J. Mickley was alleged to have "thought it was coined for William Penn."[27] Walter Breen, in graciously mentioning the author's 1955 article on the coins, indicated that they were known as "Black Doggs."[28]

[25] In 1848 when the Pembroke Collection was auctioned Lot 231 contained the Plantation 1/24th real and there was no trace of any copper cross on the coin. See also Eric P. Newman, *The Secret of the Good Samaritan Shilling*, *NNM* 142, p. 15.

[26] *The Numismatist*, Vol. 29, No. 3 (March, 1916), p. 105.

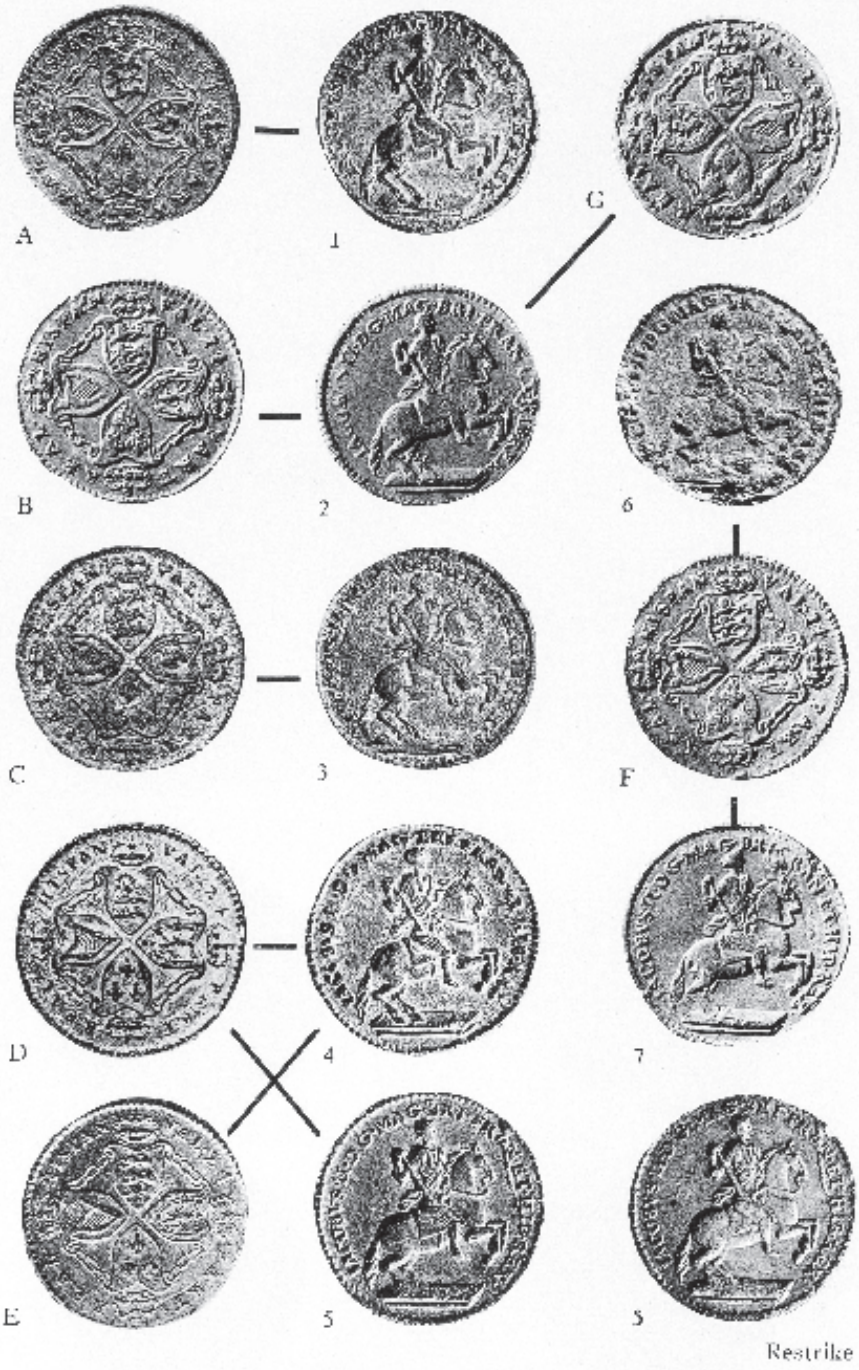
[27] Stan V. Henkels, Sale of the Collection of Edward Maris on June 21, 1886, Lot 306.

[28] Walter Breen, "The Collector's Necessary Equipment," *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Vol. 29, No. 3 (Mar., 1963), p. 656.

While the royal English tin coinage or the 1/24th real or a host of other coins might have been known as such in America there is as yet no evidence to support the 1/24th real being so referred to.

The various expressions of opinion as to the 1/24th real, right or wrong, demonstrated the need for securing valid numismatic proof. With the documentary and other evidence presented in the 1955 article and herein it seems clear that the James II 1/24 real was struck in 1688 for general use in the British Plantations in America as a whole and because Spanish money circulated there, its denomination was in Spanish money which had a sterling equivalent of one farthing.

ERIC P. NEWMAN



Restrike

JAMES II — 1/24TH REAL

(1688) American Plantations Token Newman 1-A, XF Details



(1688) American Plantations Token, AU58 Newman 1-A, HB REX



(1688) American Plantations Token, VF30 Newman 2-G, Transposed Arms



(1688) American Plantations Token, XF Details Newman 3-C, Sidewise 4



30313 (1688) American Plantation Token, HB REX — Corrosion — NGC Details. XF. N. 1-A, W-1130, R.7. 126.4 grains. This Newman 1-A is composed of 98% tin, 1% copper, and 1% trace elements. The Plantation tokens solved two problems in the late 17th century. The first was the decreased demand for tin, and lack of price support for the British "tin farmers." The second was a dearth of small change in the British colonies, especially America. Most varieties are rare today. Newman 1-A is rated URS-4 in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins,* suggesting a surviving population of five to eight pieces. Two examples from the Eric P. Newman collection are offered here. Dark pewter-gray surfaces display sharp central details, although heavy peripheral corrosion slightly disfigures the circumference.
Ex: A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 52

30314 (1688) American Plantation Token, HB REX AU58 NGC. N. 1-A, W-1130, R.7. 130.2 grains. An analysis of this example of the Newman 1-A variety shows 97% tin, 1% copper, and 2% trace elements. The American Plantation tokens have a distinct and unusual characteristic as the only British coins to carry a Spanish denomination. British attempts to limit the circulation of Spanish coins in the American colonies were unsuccessful. Finally, the Plantation tokens were issued with the denomination of 1/24th real. A second example of the rare Newman 1-A die combination, this piece is light to medium gray with some brown tints on its still partially lustrous surfaces. Minimal corrosion (sometimes called tin pest) is noted on each side.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 51

30315 (1688) American Plantation Token, Transposed Arms VF30 NGC. N. 2-G, W-1140, R.7. 133.4 grains. An example of the Newman 2-G variety, this piece is composed of 95% tin, 3% copper, and 2% trace elements. The Spanish Eight Reales coins were divided into smaller pieces known as bits, with eight bits to the dollar. The 1/24th real required 192 coins to equal the Piece of Eight. The original coiners of these pieces noted that they had the sterling equivalent of a British farthing. An engraving blunder resulted in the Transposed Arms variety with the harp in the eastern quadrant on the reverse. Only about 10 to 12 examples of this classic variety are known. This piece has considerable deep steel patina on its light gray surfaces, with minor surface marks and a few faint scratches.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 52

30316 (1688) American Plantation Token, Sidewise 4 — Corrosion — NGC Details. XF. N. 3-C, W-1145, R.7. 136.8 grains. This Sideways 4 variety token is 97% tin, 1% iron, and 2% trace elements. Eric P. Newman's study of the American Plantation tokens, reproduced at the beginning of this section, was published by the American Numismatic Society half a century ago in 1964. It remains the standard reference today. The famous Sidewise 4 variety is an important rarity with only eight or nine known examples, including this sharply detailed but heavily corroded example from the Eric P. Newman Collection.
Ex: A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 50



(1688) American Plantations Token, MS63 Newman 4-D, 11 Harp Strings Only Two Known

30317 (1688) American Plantation Token, 11 Harp Strings MS63 NGC. N. 4-D, W-1150, R.8. 143.8 grains. This example of the Newman 4-D variety is composed of 98% tin and 2% trace elements. Splendid light to medium gray surfaces show considerable luster. The reverse approaches a remarkable cameo appearance. The distinctive beaded edge device is seen on both original and restrike American Plantations tokens. The present spectacular piece confirms the existence of the die combination that has been questioned in the past, as does the only other example known of the variety, part of a strongly held private collection, and similarly graded. The reverse of this example is plated in Eric P. Newman's 1964 article "The James II 1/24th Real for the American Plantations,"reproduced before the current offering.

A native of Flanders, John Roettier (1631-1703) and his brothers, Joseph and Phillip, devoted their lives to the engraving department of the Royal English Mint. John Roettier engraved the dies of the Plantations tokens, and those dies remained in his hands for much of his life, save for a brief period at the end of the 17th century, when they were controlled by the British Crown. A discussion of John Roettier and his family appeared in volume III of the *Numismatic Chronicle* for 1840-41, and is available online at Google Books. His descendants held the dies for more than a century, until they were sold to the English coin dealer Matthew Young in 1828. Young undertook the production of restrikes of the American Plantations tokens.

It is thought that only Newman varieties 4-D, 4-E, and 5-D exist as restrikes. Metallurgical testing of the Eric P. Newman coins at NGC fails to differentiate the originals from the restrikes, as the composition of every piece in this collection is nearly identical. In general, higher quality and minimal corrosion, a.k.a. tin pest, is a strong indication of restruck pieces. In his 1964 study of the series, Eric P. Newman discussed the restrikes of Matthew Young:

> "Apparently Young only used two obverse dies (4 and 5) and two reverse dies (D and E). Quantities of combination 5-D were restruck in tin, along with a few 4-D and 4-E. All of these restrikes have a properly dotted edge."

Although Newman himself considers this piece to be a restrike, its importance as an extremely rare survivor from the limited production points to its important stature in the field of American colonial coinage. However, restrikes should have a substantial production and survival. The existence of only two confirmed pieces leads us to question the restrike status, and suggest that they might be original 17th century examples.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 49



(1688) American Plantations Token, MS61 Newman 4-E



(1688) American Plantations Token, XF Details Newman 5-D, Probable Original Strike



(1688) American Plantations Token, AU53 Newman 5-D, Likely a Restrike



(1688) American Plantations Token, MS61 Newman 5-D



30318 (1688) American Plantation Token, Restrike MS61 NGC. N. 4-E, W-1155, R.5. 129.0 grains. The composition of this Newman 4-E example is composed of 99% tin and 1% trace elements. That the composition is almost pure tin suggests that this piece is an original strike from the late 17th century. However, the overall quality points to its likely status as a restrike. The largest output of Matthew Young restrikes were examples of Newman 5-E. The others, including this variety, are considerably rarer. Although research continues, the differentiation between originals and restrikes is uncertain. While the surfaces of this steel-gray example are imperfect, the considerable light gray luster adds considerably to its eye appeal. The Rarity-5 rating is based primarily on the perceived population of restrikes.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 52

30319 (1688) American Plantation Token — Corrosion — NGC Details. XF. N. 5-D, W-1160, R.6. 138.8 grains. An example of the Newman 5-D variety, this piece is composed of 98% tin and 2% trace elements. The Newman 5-D combination ranks among the rarer varieties of the series, and the Eric P. Newman Collection includes three different examples. The physical appearance of this piece strongly suggests that it was an original strike from 1688, rather than a 19th century restrike. The obverse is typically recognized by the heavy die crack through and below the letters at the right. On this example, the die crack is much lighter than on the next. Dark and rough gray surfaces have a few heavier corrosion patches on the reverse. The design elements show signs of circulation.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 52

30320 (1688) American Plantation Token AU53 NGC. N. 5-D, W-1160, R.6. 149.0 grains. Metallic analysis of this example of the Newman 5-D variety shows 98% tin and 2% trace elements. The composition and appearance of this piece include characteristics that suggest it is an original strike. However, the strength of the prominent obverse die break leads us to conclude that it is a restrike. Pewter-gray and pale blue surfaces display exceptional luster with little evidence of corrosion on this splendid AU example.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 52

30321 (1688) American Plantation Token MS61 NGC N. 5-D, W-1160, R.6. 137.6 grains. The composition of this Newman 5-D variety example is 97% tin, 1% copper, and 2% trace elements. Eric P. Newman wrote in his 1964 article: "At least three-fourths of all 1/24th real pieces in collections are restrikes of combination 5-E." However, there is no known example of 5-E, and the comment was clearly intended to mean variety 5-D. The present piece is probably a restrike, but that is not certain. The trace of copper as part of the composition may be responsible for the champagne overtones on this lustrous gray and bluish-steel example. Microscopic granularity is the rule rather than the exception for these important pieces.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 52

(1688) American Plantations Token, VF30 Newman 6-F



30322 (1688) American Plantation Token VF30 NGC. N. 6-F, W-1165, R.6. 128.0 grains. This example of the Newman 6-F variety is composed of 98% tin and 2% trace elements. This is one of the important rarities in the American Plantation token series, having details close to AU, and minor tin pest on each side. The Newman 6-F die combination is only known from original strikes in 1688. There is no evidence that this variety was ever restruck. This example has heavy corrosion on its dark gray surfaces, retaining good design definition. A bulbous raised area appears on the southern shield on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 49

(1694) London Elephant Token, VF Details Hodder 1-A



30323 (1694) London Elephant Halfpenny, Thin Planchet — Holed — NGC Details. VF. Hodder 1-A, W-12000, R.6. 204.2 grains. Hodder numbers for the Elephant tokens are from Michael Hodder's article, "The London, Carolina, and New England Elephant Tokens," that appeared in the October 1987 Bowers and Merena sale of the Norweb Collection, Part 1. Planchet size is variable, with examples described on both thin and thick planchets. Breen identified this variety on thin planchets with a weight range of 172 to 201 grains, although the present piece is slightly above that range. The crude hole in this example has reduced the weight by an unknown amount. Olive-brown surfaces show hints of greenish verdigris.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 61



(1694) London Elephant Token, AU50 Hodder 2-B, Thick Planchet

30324 (1694) London Elephant Halfpenny, Thick Planchet AU50 NGC. Hodder 2-B, W-12040, R.2. 237.4 grains. This is the usual variety of Elephant tokens, encountered more often than all others combined. The thick planchet pieces such as the present example, have a weight range of 224 to 254 grains, and the thin planchets hover around 116 grains, according to the data from Walter Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia*. This pleasing example has a fractured flan with myriad short vertical planchet flaws over the entire obverse surface. The reverse of this olive-brown piece is smooth with a few trivial marks.
Ex: A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 55





(1694) London Elephant Token, MS61 Unique Brass Impression Hodder 2-B

30325 (1694) London Elephant Halfpenny, Thick Planchet, Brass MS61 NGC. Hodder 2-B, Breen-189, R.8. 172.0 grains. The elephant tokens were probably the work of the Rottier engraving family, John or his sons, James and Norbert. The dies "were preserved in the Tower of London for many years," according to C. Wyllys Betts. Examples are normally found in copper on planchets of varying thickness. The legend "God Preserve London" is thought to be a reference to the bubonic plague of 1665-66.

Betts notes that the London, New England, and Carolina Companies were the chief agents for English settlements in America, and the trifecta of elephant tokens with a common obverse design connects those organizations, and establishes a common bond for these pieces as American colonial issues.

The brass elephant token was recorded as Peck 505 (C. Wilson Peck, *English Copper, Tin and Bronze Coins in the British Museum, 1558-1958,* London, 1960, 1964), and the listing in Peck was taken from an earlier work by Hyman Montagu, *The Copper, Tin and Bronze Coinage and Patterns for Coins of England,* London 1893. Montagu wrote:

> "A pattern for a halfpenny which has considerably perplexed numismatists appeared about this time [1694]. It is commonly called the London halfpenny, and presents us with two varieties. ... This has occurred struck in fine brass."

Despite the listing of this brass piece in 1893, there is no mention of the composition in the Betts reference, published the following year. It is nearly certain that the present piece, appearing in the 1871 Clay sale, is the same coin known to Montagu in 1893; he wrote that Rev. Professor Henry Christmas compiled a similar work in 1864. Henry Christmas (1811-1868) was an English clergyman who was active in numismatic circles. Sotheby's sold his collection at auction in February 1864, undoubtedly the sale where the Englishman, Charles Clay, acquired this coin.

We have never seen nor heard of another, and there is no mention of this brass piece in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*. This example in brass is unique to the best of our knowledge, and an extremely important example for the advanced colonial specialist. The remarkable quality further adds to its cachet, featuring light yellowish-tan surfaces with no evidence of wear on either side. The planchet has a prominent crack at 9:30 relative to the obverse. The edge has file lines similar to those seen on the Rosa Americana copper coins, likely remaining from planchet preparation.

Ex: Rev. Henry Christmas Collection; Charles Clay Sale (W.H. Strobridge, 12/1871), lot 146; later, Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 55



1694 Carolina Elephant Halfpenny, Fine 12 Hodder 1-E, PROPRIETERS From the Brand Collection

30326 1694 Carolina Elephant Halfpenny, PROPRIETERS, Fine 12 NGC. Hodder 1-E, W-12100, R.7. 147.6 grains. The Carolina Elephant tokens share the obverse die with the London pieces, and carry the 1694 date on the reverse. That combination of dies allows the estimated 1694 production date for the pieces inscribed GOD : PRESERVE : LONDON. Perhaps seven or eight examples of this variety are known today. Breen recorded eight, but his number 3 (Newman) and number 7 (Brand, Futter) are apparently the same coin, offered here. Only three examples were known in 1954, according to B. Max Mehl in his catalog of the Rovensky and Hoffecker Collections. Mehl wrote in part:

> "This coin was exhibited at a meeting of the New York Numismatic Club at which meeting there was an English Professor, a Dr. Duncan, who verified the statement that the coin was gilded contemporaneously and stated that at the period this coin was made in England it was not unusual to have the coins gilded for presentation purposes. The eminent New York numismatist, Harold Bareford, verified this statement."

This pleasing piece has mahogany and steel-brown surfaces with lighter brown color on the worn devices. Traces of greenish-yellow patina appear on both sides, while yellowish-orange in the protected areas remains from the gilt finish. The American colonial triumvirate, including the two Carolina varieties and the New England variety, ranks among the most famous pieces from the early American colonial era.

Ex: Virgil Brand; Brand Estate; B. Max Mehl (11/1954), lot 2049; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 70







1694 Carolina Elephant Token, XF45 Corrected PROPRIETORS Reverse, Hodder 2-F

30327 1694 Carolina Elephant Halfpenny, PROPRIETORS XF45 NGC. Hodder 2-F, W-12120, R.6. 143.4 grains. Three basic versions of the Elephant halfpence are the London, Carolina, and New England varieties, all sharing a common obverse design. Each is important in the field of American colonial coinage, and all three are recorded in the Betts reference on historical American medals. Although some have questioned the American connection of the London pieces inscribed God Preserve London, there is no doubt of the connection between the Carolina pieces and the American colonies. It is believed that all dies for the Elephant coppers were engraved by the famous Rottier family who worked at the Royal Mint.

The Carolina pieces are usually identified from two reverse dies, the first with the misspelling PROPRIETERS and the second with an O punched over the E to correct that spelling. Although described in most references as different dies, the placement and shape of all lettering is nearly identical, suggesting that a single reverse die was corrected after a small production of the misspelled pieces. The rarity of the PROPRIETERS pieces is due to the misspelling, while the rarity of the corrected die coins is likely the result of a die that soon shattered and broke apart.

This remarkable example, a pleasing Choice XF Carolina Elephant token, has smooth, problem-free surfaces that display a lovely blend of tan and dark chocolate toning, with excellent centering and minimal marks. While there is no detailed census of this variety, the majority of pieces appearing in auctions over the last two decades fall in the VG to VF range. XF or finer examples, such as the Eric P. Newman coin, are extremely rare.

Ex: B. Max Mehl (11/1954); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 73

30328 1722 Rosa Americana Halfpenny, VTILE DVLCI VG10 NGC. Martin 1.1-A.1, W-1214, R.5. The obverse legend is GEORGIUS.DEI .GRATIA.REX. On the reverse, it is ROSA AMERI:VTILE. DVLCI.1722. The reverse die is the same as Norweb: 2396, with the straight die break near the L in VIILE. This example is well centered, all of the legends are full, and it has deep red-brown patina with rust-colored accents noted mainly near the reverse borders. There is mild porosity seen in some of the fields, and the rims are uneven and imperfectly produced on both sides, due to apparent die erosion.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 98

30329 1722 Rosa Americana Halfpenny, DG REX ROSA AMERI, UTILE DOLCE AU58 NGC. Martin 2.1-B.1, W-1218, R.4. The early variety with DEI GRATIA abbreviated. This sharply impressed representative is deep red-brown on the obverse and a mixture of lime-green and deep olive-tan on the reverse. Some of the dentils at the right reverse border between 2 o'clock and 7 o'clock are incomplete and apparently struck through either adjustment or heavy roller marks. The surfaces are smooth and unabraded on both sides.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 101

30330 1723 Rosa Americana Halfpenny, Uncrowned AU55 NGC. Martin 3.5-E.1, W-1232, R.4. Seen far less often than the Crowned Rose reverse, this colonial type is absent from many specialized collections. This example is well-defined and struck on an undamaged planchet, unusual for this era. A trifle uneven along the rims, but generally a well-produced specimen free from any obvious signs of circulation or mishandling.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 122

30331 1723 Rosa Americana Halfpenny, Crown AU58 NGC. Martin 3.7-F.1, W-1236, R.4. The first stop is slightly high and midway between S and D; the second stop is centered and closer to I; and the nose points to right side of I. This obverse was only used with reverse die F.1: no dot after 1723; the top of the cross under the right side of R; AN in AMERICANA nearly touch at the bases; and the I in DULCI is repunched. This example shows dark-brown coloration and is very attractive for the grade, with a bold strike and smooth, abrasion-free surfaces. Some of the dentils are imperfectly produced on both sides. Elusive in such a high grade, this problem-free coin will appeal to the specialist.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 119

1722 Rosa Americana Halfpenny, VG10
Martin 1.1-A.1



1722 Rosa Americana Halfpenny, AU58
Martin 2.1-B.1



1723 Rosa Americana Halfpenny, AU55
Martin 3.5-E.1



1723 Rosa Americana Halfpenny, AU58
Martin 3.7-F.1



1722 Rosa Americana Penny, AU53
Martin 2.1-A.1



30332 1722 Rosa Americana Penny, VTILE AU53 NGC. Martin 2.1-A.1, W-1256, R.5. This obverse die has the first stop centered midway between S and D; the second stop is high and a bit closer to G than I; the nose points to I; both ribbons are extremely short (diagnostic). Three different reverse dies were paired with this obverse. This is an example of reverse die A.1, where the first stop is slightly high and closer to the second A in AMERICANA; the second stop is centered midway between E and D. A defect (die chip) below the date is diagnostic. This is a sharply struck representative with deep walnut-brown toning intermingled with greenish hues across each side. The surfaces are remarkably clean and distraction-free. High-point wear only affects the central details.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 110

1722 Rosa Americana Penny, AU55
Martin 2.9-C.3



30333 1722 Rosa Americana Penny, UTILE AU55 NGC. Martin 2.9-C.3, W-1264, R.4. Rosette after date only. This coin was struck on a faintly rough planchet. Pleasing chocolate-brown surfaces show occasional accents of mustard-gold color. A lamination is noted near the upper right obverse rim, extending into GRA. Post-striking surface defects are minimal. This is an attractive Choice AU example.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 113

1723 Rosa Americana Penny, XF40
Martin 2.3-Ea.1



30334 1723 Rosa Americana Penny XF40 NGC. Martin 2.3-Ea.1, W-1278, R.4. There is no stop after the date, which helps to identify this piece as an example of the W-1278 variety. The obverse die shows the first stop slightly high and slightly closer to S than D; the second stop is somewhat high and about midway between I and G; and the nose points to IA. Only obverse die 2.3 was used with reverse die Ea.1.

This piece is well-struck and evenly worn, with pleasing apricot-brown coloration and minimally marked surfaces. A handful of shallow, non-distracting adjustment marks are noted on the portrait of King George.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 125

1723 Rosa Americana Penny, AU50
Martin 2.31-F.1



30335 1723 Rosa Americana Penny AU50 NGC. Martin 2.31-F.1, W-1282, R.4. The very rare W-1282 variety of the 1723 Rosa Americana penny is recognized by the presence of a period after REX , and also after 1723. This coin features lightly worn design elements on a slightly rough planchet, with just a few areas of granularity. A deep charcoal-brown example with vibrant copper-orange accents noted near some of the obverse devices.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $3.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 125

30336 1723 Rosa Americana Penny AU55 NGC. Martin 2.41-Eb.15, W-1278, R.4. No stop after the date. This example is sharply struck over all of the central design elements and on the peripheral devices, although most of the dentils are weakly produced. Jade-green toning is seen in the fields, while the high-points exhibit deeper hues of reddish-brown. A couple of minor planchet laminations are observed in the obverse fields below REX and GRA, but there are no post-strike abrasions or defects of note.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $12.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 125

30337 (1722) Rosa Americana Twopence, Label MS61 Brown NGC. Martin 2.1-B.1, W-1322, R.3. The Young Head of George, facing right. This is the much more common With Ribbon variety. Noteworthy strike doubling is observed on most of the peripheral letters on this well-struck example. The dentils are crisply produced and most are entirely on the flan, save for some along the left side of the obverse. Considerable luster remnants are evident on the deep reddish-brown surfaces. Other than a small amount of porosity below IC in AMERICANA, the surfaces are smooth and free of post-strike limitations.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 92

30338 1722 Rosa Americana Twopence VF20 NGC. Martin 4.4-C.1, W-1330, R.4. The Old Head of George, facing right, with no stop after REX. Plenty of clear design detail remains evident on both sides. This is a well-centered piece with some lightly-defined dentils. There are no obvious or distracting abrasions. The motif's high-points display coppery-gold color while the fields offer even deep brown-gray toning. The grading on this attractive piece seems a bit conservative.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 116

30339 1722 Rosa Americana Twopence AU58 NGC. Martin 4.4-C.1, W-1330, R.4. The Old Head of George, facing right. No stop after REX. The planchet displays moderate porosity and the dentils are unevenly produced with some rim crumbling observed, but the central motifs and the peripheral legends are boldly struck and well centered. The even reddish-brown coloration yields to golden highlights from original luster near some of the devices. Slight marks and faint high-point wear indicate that this coin may have circulated, however briefly.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 116

1723 Rosa Americana Penny, AU55
Martin 2.41-Eb.15



1722 Rosa Americana Twopence
Martin 2.1-B.1, MS61 Brown



1722 Rosa Americana Twopence, VF20
Martin 4.4-C.1



1722 Rosa Americana Twopence, AU58
Martin 4.4-C.1



1723 Rosa Americana Twopence
Martin 3.2-E.3, MS61 Brown



30340 1723 Rosa Americana Twopence MS61 Brown NGC. Martin 3.2-E.3, W-1338, R.4. This is a marvelous example with bold strike definition and clean surfaces that show no signs of circulation. The planchet reveals extensive porosity when viewed beneath a magnifier, but there are no signs of corrosion. Conditionally rare at this impressive level of preservation, and one of the finest-known and finest-graded examples of this scarce type.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 128

1723 Rosa Americana Twopence, AU58
Martin 3.9-F.3



30341 1723 Rosa Americana Twopence AU58 NGC. Martin 3.9-F.3, W-1342, R.4. This Martin obverse variety has the first stop high and slightly closer to S than D; the second stop is centered midway between T and H (in ET HIB); and the nose points to E; RI and RE of REX touch along the bases. Only obverse 3.9 was used used reverse die F.3.

A gorgeous piece, this coin shows deep chocolate-brown coloration and slightly glossy surfaces that are smooth, and essentially untouched, on both sides. Small raised die lumps are noted in the lower right obverse field area. A rare variety showing a stop both after REX and after the date.
Ex: New Netherlands Coin Co. (11/1956), lot 749; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 128

1723 Rosa Americana Twopence, AU53
Martin 4.5-E.13



30342 1723 Rosa Americana Twopence AU53 NGC. Martin 4.5-E.13, W-1346, R.5. There is no stop after either REX or the date. The central and peripheral design elements of this boldly defined piece, show typical incompleteness on approximately half of the dentils. Bright glimmers of yellow-gold luster cling to the peripheral obverse letters and to the outer edges of the portrait. The deep chestnut-brown fields and centers are smooth and unabraded on both sides.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 128

1724 Rosa Americana Twopence
Martin 5.1-H.1, XF Details



30343 1724 Rosa Americana Pattern Twopence — Corrosion — NGC Details. XF. Martin 5.1-H.1, W-1358, R.7. Goiter Head. Young Head of George, facing right. The Goiter Head name was inspired by the bulge on the throat. This rare example is heavily corroded but still shows a substantial degree of detail on each side. Some rim damage is noteworthy on the upper reverse near 1 o'clock. Reddish-golden accents are prominent across the obverse fields and centers, while deep navy-blue patina envelops most of the remaining surfaces. Only eight examples of this rare issue, thought to be a pattern, are known.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 140



1722 Hibernia Farthing, MS65 Brown Condition Census Martin 1.1-A.1

30344 1722 Hibernia Farthing MS65 Brown NGC. M. 1.1-A.1, W-12200, R.5. Rich auburn-brown surfaces retain traces of original mint red in the protected areas of this glossy and fully lustrous Gem, with faint striations and a planchet fissure from the rim at 8:30 on the obverse, running through the reverse as made. The surfaces are free of distractions and display overall exceptional preservation. Both sides are satiny with reflective fields.

The 1722 Hibernia farthing is a distinctive, single variety type with the harp to the left, the only occurrence of the First Type as listed in the *Guide Book*. This reverse die is found only with the 1.1 obverse, and the variety is scarce in all grades. This sole variety is a must for type collectors and specialists alike. The Eric P. Newman specimen ranks among the finest of only five or six Mint State pieces, equivalent to the finer of the Ford examples, and better than the Garrett, Robison, and Norweb coins, the latter called "Proof" but more likely a prooflike Mint State piece.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $150.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 161

1723 Hibernia Farthing, XF45 Martin 1.1-Bc.1



30345 1723 Hibernia Farthing, D:G:REX XF45 NGC. Martin 1.1-Bc.1, W-12240, R.5. This farthing shows the seated figure with harp to the right on the reverse. Dots appear before and after the date. This is a great example of this early variety, for the grade. The deep chocolate-brown surfaces are tinged with hints of intermingled reddish color. Both sides are smooth and unmarked, showing modest wear over the design. A prominent rim bump is noticeable near 12 o'clock on the reverse. The major design elements are all well-struck, leaving uneven definition on the dentils, some of which are off of the flan on the lower obverse.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 173

1723 Hibernia Farthing, MS66 Brown Martin 3.3-Ba.1



30346 1723 Hibernia Farthing, DEI GRATIA MS66 Brown NGC. Martin 3.3-Ba.1, W-12255, R.2. This variety, exhibiting 9 harp strings, is a spectacular example, in terms of both original production quality and virtually flawless preservation. Much more red than brown, both sides exhibit impressive luster and clean, mark-free surfaces. The design motifs and legends are fully struck, an unusual occurrence on one of these early issues. Only some of the dentils, between 8 and 2 o'clock on the obverse, show less-than-complete definition. Just two of the Dei Gratia coins, including this sub-variety, have been graded at MS66 by NGC, with none finer (3/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 176

1723 Hibernia Farthing, MS64 Brown
Martin 3.5-Bc.6



30347 1723 Hibernia Farthing, DEI GRATIA MS64 Brown NGC. M. 3.5-Bc.6, W-12350, R.5. Struck in Ireland, William Wood's Hibernia farthings and halfpence were primarily used in that country prior to suspicions about the pieces being underweight, and only circulated in the American colonies through informal importation. Many types are known of the 1723 farthing, this piece representing the 11 harp strings variant with just one dot following the date, of which Martin lists some 28 die varieties. This die pair is elusive, with less than 75 pieces believed extant. The strike is bold, with smooth, glossy auburn surfaces and small tinges of red seen in the protected regions.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 176

1724 Hibernia Farthing, XF45
Martin 3.9-D.1



30348 1724 Hibernia Farthing XF45 NGC. Martin 3.9-D.1, W-12600, R.4. This example displays reasonably sharp strike definition over the centers and most of the dentils are fully on the flan, even if some are incompletely formed. Pleasing chocolate-brown toning is evenly distributed across both sides of this attractive piece. A die crack is noted on the upper obverse from the rim at 12 o'clock downward over the tops of GRA. A small planchet lamination is observed on the lower obverse, extending from the rim onto the tip of the bust, and a larger lamination, on the reverse, bisects the H in HIBERNIA and travels to the feet of the seated figure.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 187



1722 Hibernia Rocks Halfpenny
M. 1.1-A.1, VF25

30349 1722 Hibernia Pattern Halfpenny, Rocks VF25 NGC. Martin 1.1-A.1, W-12650, R.7. This rare variety shows the Head of George, facing right on the obverse, with GEORGIVS to the left, and D: G: REX to the right. On the reverse, a seated figure faces right, with a harp to the left and a design element usually referred to as "rocks" to the far right. "HIBERNAE" appears along the left border with the date 1722 below.

Just two examples of this variety have been graded by NGC, and this is the finer; the other piece is rated as Good. Struck off-center toward 12 o'clock, this coin is also struck with nearly full medallic alignment. The rim of the planchet is cracked at 5 o'clock on the obverse and correspondingly at 2 o'clock on the reverse. The smooth, unmarked surfaces display uniform charcoal-brown toning, imbued with reddish undertones.
Ex: Waldo Newcomer; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $50.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 164

30350 1722 Hibernia Halfpenny, Type Two, Harp Right MS64 Brown NGC. Martin 3.3-C.1, W-12810, R.5. An impressive high-grade example of this scarce 1722 Hibernia halfpenny variety, showing the reverse harp to the right of the seated figure, and 11 harp strings. The surfaces are smooth and nearly spot-free with color that appears much more red than brown. Faint die clashing from the dentils seems apparent along the western border of the obverse. Minute pits, as struck, are noted but fail to detract from the near-Gem quality of this piece, the single finest-graded example at NGC (4/14).
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 170

30351 1722 Hibernia Halfpenny, Type One, Harp Left AU53 NGC. M. 4.1-Bb.1, W-12690, R.5. Three major types are known for the 1722 Hibernia halfpence, one with what is generally described as rocks behind the seated figure, and the other two differentiated by the placement of the harp. The Harp Left variant is the most plentiful of the three, though is itself scarce in all grades. This piece displays nearly complete detail, with smooth, problem-free surfaces, and rich reddish-brown patina over each side. A prominent die crack is seen on the lower obverse below the bust, characteristic of a late die state.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $5.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 167

30352 1722 Hibernia Halfpenny, Type One, Harp Left AU58 NGC. M. 4.1-Bb.1, W-12690, R.5. The reverse design was changed in 1722, with the seated figure remodeled and the harp moved to the right side, rather than the left. The Harp Left variety is more plentiful, but is still considered scarce in any grade. Martin lists six sub-varieties for this variant, this piece representing one of the rarer. The smooth, problem-free surfaces display a medium orange-brown patina, with faint tinges of bronze-red in the reverse crevices, and only a brush of friction seen over the high points. NGC has certified only eight numerically finer pieces, with none granted a Red and Brown designation (4/14).
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 167

30353 1722 Hibernia Halfpenny, Type One, Harp Left AU50 NGC. M. 4.1-Bb.2, W-12690, R.3. As a date, the Harp Left type of William Wood's 1722 Hibernia halfpenny is rarely seen in Mint State, and pleasing AU pieces are nearly as elusive. Five chief varieties are known, differentiated by the number of harp strings present. Martin describes six minor varieties for the eight strings variant, of which 4.1-Bb.2 is one of the more plentiful, and is often seen in type specialists' cabinets. This representative exhibits strong detail, particularly on the obverse, with smooth, problem-free surfaces and even olive-brown patina overall.
Ex: Richard Picker; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 167

1722 Hibernia Halfpenny, MS64 Brown
Martin 3.3-C.1



1722 Harp Left Hibernia Halfpenny
Martin 4.1-Bb.1, AU53



1722 Hibernia Halfpenny, AU58
Martin 4.1-Bb.1, Harp Left



1722 Hibernia Halfpenny, Harp Left
Martin 4.1-Bb.2, AU50





1723/2 Hibernia Halfpenny, XF40
Martin 3.4-Db.1

30354 1723/2 Hibernia Halfpenny XF40 NGC. M. 3.4-Db.1, W-12850, R.3. Martin lists four varieties of the 1723 over 2 overdate, two of which are decidedly rarer than the others. This piece represents one of the more often seen varieties, but is still itself rare. The surfaces exhibit rich burgundy patina, with only faint signs of verdigris seen in the crevices upon close examination. The strike is sharp, with only slight wear seen over the high points, and the overall visual appeal is pleasing. The upper-right curve and tail of an underlying 2 is plain immediately to the right of the 3 in the date.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $10.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 180



Rare 1723 Silver Pattern Hibernia Halfpenny
Martin 4.52-Gb.8, AU58

30355 1723 Hibernia Pattern Halfpenny, Silver AU58 NGC. M. 4.52-Gb.8, W-13460, R.7. Martin describes both copper and silver versions of variety 4.52-Gb.8. The copper variant is only marginally scarce, while the silver strike is exceedingly rare, and is believed to be a pattern struck from regular dies. The obverse is attributed in part by the high placement of stop one, and the position of the nose and upper ribbon, pointing at the second A and G respectively; the reverse is identified in part by a chip in front of the harp, and the position of Hibernia's head in relation to the second I. This obverse die was also used with reverses Gc.9 and Gc.33, and reverse die Gb.8 was likewise paired with obverse 4.40, though the silver 4.52-Gb.8 variety is by far the rarest use of both dies. This piece is one of only five silver 1723 Hibernia halfpence certified at NGC and PCGS combined (4/14), and exhibits an early die state, with no cracks or breaks. The strike is bold, and only slight friction is seen over the high points of the design. The patina is mainly pewter-gray, with faint turquoise and pale lavender accents seen when turned in-hand.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 186

1723 Hibernia Halfpenny, MS64 Red Martin 4.14-Fb.2



30356 1723 Hibernia Halfpenny MS64 Red NGC. M. 4.14-Fb.2, W-13470, R.4. Only six examples of the non-overdate 1723 Hibernia halfpence have been awarded a Red designation by NGC and PCGS combined, and all grade MS64 (4/14). Many varieties exist, including pieces with 10, 11, and 12 harp strings, and varying numbers of reverse dots. This piece represents the 11 strings variant, with three dots seen on the reverse before and after HIBERNIA and the date. A soft cartwheel effect illuminates the coppery-red luster of this beautifully preserved representative. The strike shows some minor incompleteness in the centers, though the overall visual appeal is exceptional.
Ex: A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 180

1723 Hibernia Halfpenny, Martin 4.17-Gc.22 MS64 Red and Brown



30357 1723 Hibernia Halfpenny MS64 Red and Brown NGC. M. 4.17-Gc.22, W-13120, R.3. This variety exhibits eleven harp strings and two reverse dots, seen on either side of the date. Martin lists 127 sub-varieties, this piece representing one of the more available. As a date, however, the 1723 Hibernia halfpence is rare with any amount of remaining Red color, as NGC has awarded the Red and Brown designation to just six pieces (4/14). This example displays strong central design definition, with substantial copper-red color beneath light burgundy overtones. The preservation is outstanding, making this an important opportunity for the specialist.
Ex: A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 180



1723 Hibernia Halfpenny, MS65 Brown Martin 4.34-Gb.3

30358 1723 Hibernia Halfpenny MS65 Brown NGC. M. 4.34-Gb.3, W-13120, R.2. Widely circulated in Ireland, and to a lesser extent in the American colonies, the vast majority of 1723 Hibernia halfpence show varying signs of wear, and high-end Mint State pieces are rarely encountered. NGC has awarded Gem status to just six examples in all color designations, with only one numerically finer (4/14). This representative displays bold central detail, with perfectly smooth, glossy auburn surfaces. The preservation and eye appeal are exceptional, with tinges of copper-red remaining in the protected regions.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 180

1723 Hibernia Halfpenny, MS64 Brown Martin 4.44-Fa.5



30359 1723 Hibernia Halfpenny MS64 Brown NGC. Martin 4.44-Fa.5, W-13470, R.4. A pleasing, high-grade example of this 11 harp strings, three dots reverse type. Both sides of the piece exhibit clean reddish-brown surfaces that are free of distractions. Pronounced doubling is noted on some of the peripheral lettering, including the first G in GEORGIUS, and on the 1 in the date. A faint die crack extends through EX and the tip of the bust to 6 o'clock on the obverse rim. The central design motifs are softly impressed, due to apparent die wear. NGC Census for all 1723 varieties: 11 in 64 Brown, 5 finer (4/14).
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $3.50; Richard Picker; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 180

1723 Hibernia Halfpenny, MS64 Brown Martin 4.57-Gc.13



30360 1723 Hibernia Halfpenny MS64 Brown NGC. Martin 4.57-Gc.13, R.3. This is the 11 harp strings, two dots on the reverse type. A plethora of interesting die characteristics are noticeable on both sides of this remarkable near-Gem specimen. These include die rust, die cracks, clash marks, and tiny planchet flaws. Many of the peripheral letters show doubling.

None of these mint-made features, most of which are unseen by the unaided eye, inhibit the visual appeal of this conditionally rare piece. Boldly struck and well-centered with some incomplete dentils noted to the left on both sides. There are no abrasions or other post-strike anomalies to concern the potential buyer.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $4.00; Richard Picker; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 180



1723 Hibernia Halfpenny Martin 4.93-Gc.35, MS64+ Red and Brown

30361 1723 Hibernia Halfpenny MS64+ Red and Brown NGC. M. 4.93-Gc.35, W-13120, R.4. Unlike the Rosa Americana tokens, which were intended for circulation in the American colonies, Hibernia (Ireland) farthings and halfpence were struck for use in Ireland. By late 1723, however, the Hibernia coinage had become unpopular, due in part to suspicions about the pieces being underweight, so some were eventually exported to the American colonies. Most extant pieces show varying signs of wear, and Mint State pieces retaining significant Red color are rarely seen. This is one of just six Red and Brown pieces at NGC (4/14), with well-balanced red and auburn patina over both sides. The devices are well-defined, with overall excellent visual appeal.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 180

1724 Hibernia Halfpenny, AU53
Martin 4.51-K.4



30362 1724 Hibernia Halfpenny AU53 NGC. M. 4.51-K.4, W-13690, R.2. Jonathan Swift, among others, asserted that William Wood's Hibernia coppers were produced without Irish consent, and were notably underweight, causing Wood to relinquish his coinage patent to King George I in 1725. The last of the Hibernia halfpence bear the date, 1724, and are significantly scarcer in all grades than the typically encountered 1723 issue. This well-struck piece represents the 11 harp strings, two reverse dots variant, for which Martin lists six sub-varieties. The surfaces display a smooth auburn patina, with intermingled orange-brown accents. Only slight wear is present on the high points of the design, with overall outstanding visual appeal.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 190

1724 Hibernia Halfpenny, VF20
Martin 4.73-L2



30363 1724 Hibernia Halfpenny VF20 NGC. M. 4.73-L.2, W-13730, R.5. This is a rare variety of the final-year Hibernia halfpenny issue, with 11 harp strings and only one dot (or stop) on the reverse, seen between HIBERNIA and the date. Martin lists six sub-varieties, of which this is one of the most plentiful. The surfaces of this representative show light, even wear, but are remarkably free of environmental impairments. Smooth, chocolate-brown patina blankets both sides, with moderate detail remaining on the devices. This is an exceptional, problem-free mid-grade example.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $1.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 190



1724 Hibernia Halfpenny, SP65 Brown
Rare Martin 9.2-Nb.1 Pattern

30364 1724 Hibernia Halfpenny SP65 Brown NGC. M. 9.2-Nb.1, R.7. Date below. Martin identifies four obverse and six reverse pattern dies for Hibernia halfpence, for a total of eight pattern varieties, all of which are exceedingly rare. Martin's 9.2-Nb.1 pattern, here represented, is identified in part by a goiter-like bulge on the throat, and by the position of the second stop: just left of center between the I and G. On the reverse, the harp strings are even and parallel, with the front of Hibernia's face midway between the E and R. This reverse die is only used with obverse 9.2, though the obverse is also paired with reverse P.1, which portrays a scepter and trident motif, rather than the seated figure. This boldly struck piece is one of just four 1724 Hibernia halfpence patterns certified, and is the sole example at NGC (4/14). Subtle bluish accents complement glossy chocolate-brown patina on each side, delivering an exceptional level of eye appeal.
Ex: Waldo Newcomer; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $200.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 190



Lot 30365


CONNECTICVT
1787



1737 Freidus 1.1-A Higley Copper, AU50
Finest Known of the Variety
One of the Finest of All Higley Coppers
Crosby, Breen, and Freidus Plate Coin

30365 **1737 Higley Copper, CONNECTICVT AU50 NGC. Crosby VIII-17, Freidus 1.1-A, W-8190, R.8.** 145.2 grains. This remarkably high-grade Higley copper shows smooth, problem-free surfaces. Glossy brown overall, the peripheral devices are framed by dark russet. The strike details are uniformly strong over both sides, with all three hammers and crowns boldly defined. This is the finest Freidus 1.1-A, and is surely among the finest of all Higley varieties.

The Simsbury, Connecticut medical doctor, Samuel Higley, owned 143 acres of land that included a copper mine in the vicinity of an area known as Copper Hill, a copper-producing region since the beginning of the 18th century. The area later became known as Granby, Connecticut, and though that name is often associated with these nearly-pure copper pieces, Granby was not established until 1786, 50 years later. A 2011 article at granby-eastgranby.patch.com identifies Higley's property as the present-day farm at 79 Holcomb Street, less than five miles due west of Bradley International Airport.

Most of what we know today about the Higley coppers was recorded by Daniel Freidus in "The History and Die Varieties of the Higley Coppers" (*The Token: America's Other Money, Coinage of the Americas Conference,* New York: American Numismatic Society, 1995, Richard G. Doty, editor). Freidus identified an impressive array of 15 different die varieties produced in the late 1730s, from 1737 to 1739.

Samuel Higley was born in 1687, shortly after his parents' 1684 arrival in Simsbury. He was the well-educated son of a wealthy merchant, and studied medicine with Samuel Mather and Thomas Hooker. In addition to his medical practice, Higley was an active blacksmith who was granted the exclusive right to make steel by the Connecticut General Court, and his knowledge of steel-making undoubtedly played a role in the production of these coins. There is no direct documentary evidence that proves Higley made these coppers. Freidus writes:

> "So why do we believe that these copper tokens are indeed the work of Samuel Higley? Basically, we have two lines of evidence. First, family lore. Not to be totally discounted, but neither should these legends be considered totally reliable. Second, his known ability as a steelmaker. While many people in Simsbury were skilled metalworkers, most would have been familiar only with copper or iron work. Striking coins required the ability to work with steel. The evidence points to Samuel Higley."

The first coins were dated 1737, and numismatic tradition suggests they were the work of Samuel Higley. It is believed that Higley died in May 1737 during a sea voyage to England to deliver a shipment of copper from his mine. His death leaves unanswered the maker of the later pieces dated 1739.

The Higley copper series consists of 15 die combinations produced from eight obverse and five reverse dies. Freidus recorded an initial census of 63 surviving examples from all 15 die marriages, individually ranging from one to eight known coins for each variety.

The design on this issue shows a deer on the obverse, and on the reverse three crowned hammers. Breen speculates the deer symbolized freedom, and the hammers represented malleability (then the only test for pure copper). It seems more likely to us that the hammers represent the method of manufacture from hammered dies. Significant evidence exists on the known coins that they were struck in this ancient manner by doubling on the legends, a common occurrence on hammered coins.

This piece is easily identified by Daniel Freidus' attribution system: "The right end of the horizontal line beneath the deer is a useful diagnostic, being between 'N' and 'C' on 1.1 ... The left end of this line is at the edge of the letter 'H' on die 1.1 ... The position of the horns is another diagnostic. On die 1.1 the right horn points between 'O' and 'F' ..." The surfaces are smooth and problem-free on this remarkably high-grade Higley copper. Freidus identified just two examples of this variety, including the Eric P. Newman specimen and another, once part of the John Story Jenks Collection, that appeared in a 1987 Stack's auction with the grade of Fine. This is a most beautiful Higley copper, imbued with both charm and mystery.

Ex: Sylvester S. Crosby (John W. Haseltine, 6/1883), lot 948; later, Waldo Newcomer, who paid $1,600.00; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $850.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 201



1737 Freidus 2-B.a Higley Copper, VG8 One of Only Three Known Unknown to Crosby

30366 **1737 Higley Copper, VALVE ME AS YOU PLEASE VG8 NGC. Unknown to Crosby, Freidus 2-B.a, W-8225, R.8.** 156.1 grains. This remarkably rare Higley copper shows weakness of strike in the center of the obverse, but the figure of the deer is still discernible. The strike on the reverse shows more localized weakness with the third or right crowned hammer indistinct. The left portion of the reverse is remarkably strong in detail, suggesting misalignment of the reverse die at the time of striking. The surfaces are deep gray-brown in the fields with lighter, almost tan-brown color over the design elements. Several crisscrossing scratches are seen on the reverse, along with a planchet depression at 1 o'clock covering the first P in COPPER.

Diagnostics are provided by Eric P. Newman on a typed paper that accompanies the coin:

> "Obv. VALVE instead of VALUE
> Each antler points to a leg of A
> Period after PLEASE
> Same obverse shown in Crosby VIII #20
>
> "Rev. Wide date with lower right hammer over 3 of date.
> Period between date and hand much nearer circular line than edge.
> Same reverse shown in Crosby VIII #19, 21, 22 and is in Brand-Smith collection #25."

There are four obverse design types. Type 1 has the legend THE VALVE OF THREE PENCE; type 2 has the legend VALVE ME AS YOU PLEASE; type 3 has the legend VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE; and type 4 has the legend THE WHEELE GOES ROUND. There are three known obverse dies of type 1 and type 3, and a single known obverse die of type 2 and type 4. Freidus identified three known examples of the type 2 obverse, two examples with reverse B.a and one with reverse B.b. In the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins,* Q. David Bowers mentions that three examples of Freidus 2-B.a are known, although details of the second and third pieces are not recorded.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; purchased from Mr. Camuti in March 1965 for $800.

Census of Type 2 Higley Coppers
1. 2-B.a VG8. Eric P. Newman Collection. **The present coin.**
2. 2-B.a Fine, porous. Krugjohann Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 5/1976), lot 23; Roper Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 150; anonymous collector.
3. 2-B.a. A piece mentioned in the *Whitman Encyclopedia.*
4. 2-B.b. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin and Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 276; J.C. Mitchelson; Connecticut State Library. PCGS# 207







1737 Freidus 3.1-B.a Higley Copper
VF Details
One of Only Eight Known Examples

30367 1737 Higley Copper, VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE — Scratches — NGC Details. VF. Crosby VIII-21, Freidus 3.1-B.a, W-8240, R.7. 142.7 grains. The legend VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE holds a special place in numismatic legend. The story was related by Sylvester S. Crosby in *Early Coins of America:*

> "We have heard it related of Higley, that being a frequent visitant at the public house, where at that time liquors were a common and unprohibited article of traffic, he was accustomed to pay his 'scot' in his own coin, and the coffers of the dram-seller soon became overburdened with this kind of cash, (an experience not at all likely to cause trouble to collectors of the present day), of the type which proclaims its own value to be equal to what was then the price of 'potation,' - three pence.
>
> "When complaint was made to Higley, upon his next application for entertainment, which was after a somewhat longer absence than was usual with him, he presented coppers bearing the words, "Value me as you please" "I am good copper."
>
> "Whether this 'change of base' facilitated the financial designs of the ancient coiner, or not, we have never been informed: sure we are however, that should he be aware of the immense appreciation in the value of his coppers, since that day, it would amply reward him for the insulting conduct of the publican.
>
> "We cannot vouch for the truth of this 'legend,' but we believe those first issued bore the words, 'The value of three pence,' and, whatever the cause, subsequent issues more modestly requested the public to value them according to their own ideas of propriety, although they did not refrain from afterwards proclaiming their own merits."

As Samuel Higley continued to produce his copper coinage from locally mined ore, he obviously acquired a punch for the letter U, rather than adapting a V as he had on the previous type that reads VALVE instead of VALUE, as seen here. The 3.1-B.a is one of the more "plentiful" varieties, with an estimated eight pieces known. Variety 3 coins are difficult to attribute, even to differentiate from Variety 2 pieces, because most are found heavily worn. As Daniel Freidus points out: "If the word 'VALVE' is not sharp, Type 3 may be distinguished from Type 2 by other diagnostics. The star is rotated differently and there is a dot between 'PLEASE' and the star which follows it. In addition, on Type 2, the spaces between 'ME AS YOU' are greater than the spaces between these words on all three dies of Type 3. There is also a distinctive die cud in the field of die 2." This piece is identifiable as a Variety 3.1 by a single broad line relative to the line above the III. This example is also conveniently featured as the plate coin for Variety 3.1 in the 1994 ANS reference.

Each side is deep brown with just slightly lighter reddish-tinged brown over the devices. The scratches listed by NGC are in the form of an X on each side. The devices are remarkably well-detailed on this piece. The only area of softness is in the area of the word YOU near the obverse rim. All three crowned hammers are sharply defined on the reverse.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 210



(1737) Freidus 3.2-C Higley copper, VF30 J CUT MY WAY THROUGH Reverse Eight Known to Freidus

30368 **(1737) Higley Copper, Broad Axe VF30 NGC. Crosby VIII-24, Freidus 3.2-C, W-8260, R.7.** 149.0 grains. The surfaces show a pleasing blend of darker and medium brown patina. The obverse devices are especially well-defined - even the crescent moon is clear. The reverse shows a strong die crack, and the devices on one side are clearly elevated relative to those on the other side of the crack. Many of the reverse devices on this piece (including the axe head) show evidence of the double striking that is so often mentioned in association with these pieces. This doubling is frequently cited as evidence Higley coppers were struck with the ancient hammer method of coining, rather than using a rocker press. This is a remarkably attractive, problem-free Higley copper.

When studying these coppers, one eventually has to ask why Higley changed the initial obverse die from THE VALUE OF THREE PENCE to VALUE ME AS YOU PLEASE. Research conducted by Philip Mossman determined that Higley threepence coppers actually weighed less than an English halfpenny. Based on the intrinsic value of the copper in the coins, and after figuring in production costs, Mossman has concluded that valuing the initial coins from 1737 as threepence yielded Samuel Higley a 465% profit. Higley altered the devices in subsequent issues, and in the case of this piece he added J CUT MY WAY THROUGH to the reverse periphery, rather than the previous I AM GOOD COPPER. To further reinforce his assertion of value, a broad axe was substituted in the center of the reverse for the previous three crowned hammers. Undoubtedly value, or the lack thereof, played a pivotal role in the design of these early American coppers.

A mere handful of collectors over the past 150 years have been able to locate more than one or two Higley coppers in a lifetime of collecting. Michael Hodder points out the few that have accomplished this feat in the Ford II catalog: "The Norweb sale in 1987 included three Higleys and it was considered unusually large. The Garrett sale featured four Higleys and was described as a landmark. The Zabriskie Collection had six Higley coppers." (The Garrett Collection actually had five Higley Coppers.) The Ford and Roper sales each had seven pieces, and we found the Prann Collection from 1947 contained six examples. The Newman Collection has five Higley coppers in this sale, all of which have been off the market for at least 49 years. A Very Fine example of Freidus 1.3-A, 1737 THE VALVE OF THREE PENCE, 3 Hammers CONNECTICVT is being retained by the Newman Money Museum.

Daniel Freidus recorded eight examples of this die variety, while Q. David Bowers gives a rating of URS-5, suggesting that nine to 16 examples survive, but unfortunately giving no basis for that higher count. The finest known examples of this variety include the XF Garrett Collection coin and the present VF30 Newman piece.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 213







1739 Freidus 3.3-D Higley Copper, Good 4 Probably Only Seven Other Pieces Known

30369 1739 Higley Copper, Broad Axe Good 4 NGC. Crosby VIII-26, Freidus 3.3-D, W-8285, R.7. 177.8 grains. This unique reverse type is identifiable as Reverse D by the presence of the date, 1739, just faintly visible below the blade of the axe. The presence of a date on these pieces is another curiosity in the Higley series. Samuel Higley was lost at sea in May 1737, while delivering a load of copper ore to England. His will was entered into court records on June 7, 1737. So who exactly struck these pieces? Once again, we are left with only speculation. Some have claimed his older brother, John, Jr., struck them. It could just as likely have been one or several of Samuel Higley's business associates. All we know for sure is that they were minted in Connecticut in 1739.

Among the canon of stories and oral traditions associated with Higley coppers is one related by Sylvester Crosby and only recently debunked by Daniel Freidus. This legend claims that early 19th century goldsmiths used Higley coppers as copper alloy in jewelry because of the "fine quality of the metal of which they were composed." Freidus conducted metallurgical analyses on Higley coppers and other contemporary copper coins from America and England, and found no significant difference in the purity of the copper. All were over 95% pure, and most were 98% to 99% pure copper. Crosby related the story of their use by goldsmiths as a way to explain the extreme rarity of Higley coppers, even in the 1870s. Today their rarity is widely recognized, and only seven other examples were recorded of this variety on Freidus' roster from 20 years ago.

This is a heavily, although not atypically, worn example of a Higley copper. The obverse clearly shows the deer, the words VALUE PLEASE, the denomination below the deer, the curved lines below the deer and the five-pointed star. The reverse shows a faint outline of the broad axe. Of all the peripheral devices on the reverse, only the date shows plainly. Nevertheless, the surfaces are even brown and undamaged, unlike many Higley coppers.

Ex: Prann Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 8/1947); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 219

30370 1760 Hibernia-Voce Populi Halfpenny Fine 15 NGC. N. 2, Z. 4-B, W-13940, R.3. Voce Populi coppers were struck in Dublin by button maker, John Roche in 1760, but a few pieces are known with both an error date of 1700, and a 1760/00 overdate. Breen suggests at least two dies exhibit the overdate, with a tail added to the top of the first 0 in an attempt to correct the error. Only three examples have been certified by NGC and PCGS combined, and this is the sole NGC representative (4/14). Moderate wear is seen overall, with some minor striking softness noted in the central reverse, but the rims and legends are bold, and the color is a pleasing medium brown. Some fine granularity on the surfaces is not uncommon for this variety.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 262

30371 1760 Hibernia-Voce Populi Halfpenny, VOOE POPULI VF30 NGC. N. 3, Z. 7-E, W-13930, R.3. The meaning of the Latin inscription VOCE POPULI (Voice of the People) has long been debated, though one theory suggests the phrase was meant to purport the coins were struck because the populace needed them. Nelson 3 is a popular *Guide Book* variety, with what resembles a die cutting error causing VOCE to instead resemble VOOE. Bowers suggests this is actually a late die state die crack, and not a C over O error as suggested by some. Only one variety is known. This piece exhibits remarkably smooth surfaces, with rich light brown patina. Moderate detail remains, with the obverse particularly bold.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $1.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 265

30372 1760 Hibernia-Voce Populi Halfpenny — Scratches — NGC Details. VF. N. 10, Z. 13-K, W-1382X, R.5. Types of the Voce Populi halfpence are known with short and long busts. Most long bust varieties exhibit a letter P on the obverse, either to the right or below the bust, the meaning of which is unknown. This is a rare long bust variety without the P, and exhibiting an unusually small 6 in the date. Strong detail is present on the obverse, with deep chocolate-brown patina over the glossy surfaces. NGC notes several old pin scratches in the central reverse, though they are not outwardly detracting to the unaided eye. This is a pleasing example of the rare variety.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $1.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 262

30373 1760 Hibernia-Voce Populi Halfpenny XF40 NGC. N. 15, Z. 3-A, W-1382X, R.4. Possibly produced as a speculative venture, Voce Populi tokens, which bear the inscription HIBERNIA (Ireland), circulated primarily in that country, though some pieces may have been found in the American colonies alongside other miscellaneous foreign coins. The similarity of the obverse legend, VOCE POPULI, to that seen on Georgivs Triumpho tokens dated 1783, VOCE POPOLI, is partly what caused the pieces to be adopted by American colonial collectors, according to Bowers. This piece displays deep chocolate-brown patina over glossy, problem-free surfaces. The legends are clear, and bold definition is seen on the central obverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 262

1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, Fine 15
Nelson 2, No P, '1700'



1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, VF30
Nelson 3, VOOE POPULI



1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, VF Details
Rare Nelson 10, No P



1769 Voce Populi Halfpenny, XF40
Nelson 15, No P







Nova Eborac Copper, XF40
Very Rare Large Head, Seated Left Variety
Finest We Have Ever Offered

30374 1787 New York, Nova Eborac, Large Head, Seated Figure Faces Left. XF40 NGC. Breen-985, W-5750, R.6. This is an example of the very rare Large Head, Seated Figure Facing Left style of Nova Eborac copper, one of the four types listed in the *Guide Book* and much rarer than the Normal Head or Medium Head (Breen-986, W-5755) Nova Eborac (New York) coppers. There are two quatrefoils preceding N(OVA), one distant behind the bust, the second close to the N; the single quatrefoil following (EBORA)C is fairly close. There is no quatrefoil after the N. Not only the large size of the portrait but also the prominent, aquiline nose distinguishes this variety. On the reverse, there is a quatrefoil close to the V(IRT) and one distant after (LI)B. The branch hand of the seated Liberty is close to the right side of the R in VIRT.

The Newman Collection coin is far finer than most examples seen of this variety, which often appears with surface issues and/or in low grades. Most of the problem-free coins are no better than Fine to Very Fine. (The last example we offered, in our Long Beach Signature auction of September 2012, lot 3339, was graded XF Details but showed numerous types of surface damage.) There are, nonetheless, a handful of AU coins and one Mint State example known.

This attractive, chocolate-brown example shows good eye appeal, with darker mahogany buildup around the device edges and peripheral legends. The bust shows a few tiny, unimportant pinpricks, and the planchet on the reverse shows a small flaw, as made, under the period between VIRT and ET. Much pleasing detail remains in the hair and laurel wreath on the obverse, as well as on the face, hair, and gown lines of Liberty on the reverse. This piece is in the typical die state seen, here missing portions of the O in NOVA and BOR and C in EBORAC.

This piece appears to be the finest problem-free example of this variety we have offered since we began our Permanent Auction Archives in 1993. A VF30 PCGS example is second, a coin we offered in our Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 334, which brought $9,200.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 484



1787 Nova Eborac, MS64+ Red and Brown Sole Finest Certified of Any Variety Perceptible Orange-Red Color Remaining

30375 1787 New York, Nova Eborac, Normal Head, Seated Figure Faces Left MS64+ Red and Brown NGC. Breen-986, W-5755, R.3. As a coinage type, the four varieties are frequently encountered, and the present variety is seen nearly as frequently as the other three, combined. The rarity ratings that Q. David Bowers assigns to the four varieties in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* suggests a total population for all varieties of in the range of 400 to 800 coins, and 250 to 500 of those are examples of the W-5755 Medium Bust copper.

All four varieties have a similar obverse with a bust facing right, NOVA at the left and EBORAC at the right, differing mainly in the size of the bust, although the rarest variety, the Small Bust, has stars in place of quatrefoils. The reverse of each has a seated figure with the legend VIRT ET LIB (Liberty and Virtue), differing in the direction of the seated figure, the spacing of the legend, and the punctuation.

The present Medium Bust variety has three quatrefoils on the obverse, one quite close to the N(OVA), a second somewhat farther away from the (NOV)A but still close, the third close to the (EBORA)C. The reverse shows two quatrefoils, close to the V(IRT) and the (LI)B, respectively. Liberty's branch hand is in line with the bottom of the (VIR)T. The *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* notes that the "dies seem to be by the same hand as the 1788 Vermont Mailed Bust Right dies (W-2205)."

The Breen-986, Whitman-5755 Normal Head, Seated Figure Faces Left style is the usually seen variety of Nova Eborac copper, but this piece from the Eric P. Newman Collection is a coin of remarkable quality and color for a Nova Eborac copper (or any other Colonial copper, for that matter). This MS64+ Red and Brown example is finer both in terms of color and grade than the finest at PCGS, which shows three submissions in MS62 Brown and four in MS63 Brown (4/14). At NGC, *this piece is not only the sole finest Nova Eborac certified of any variety, it is also the only Red and Brown Nova Eborac that NGC has ever certified.* The finest Brown Nova Eborac copper graded at NGC is a single MS62 Brown piece, also the Breen-986 variety.

The MS64+ grade of this incredible coin is evinced by the noteworthy lack of any mentionable post-strike distractions. The date is lightly struck (a given on this die variety) but completely visible, unlike many examples where part of the date is off the planchet. The surfaces throughout both sides show medium tan-brown color complementing generous helpings of orange mint luster that outline the devices and illumine the interiors of most of the peripheral lettering. The strike is boldly impressed on the remainder of the devices, including the small details within Liberty's shield that are usually indistinguishable on circulated examples. This remarkable Nova Eborac, long under Eric P. Newman's careful stewardship, will be a magnificent addition to a colonial collector's cabinet.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 485







1787 Nova Eborac Copper, Seated Figure Right Collectible XF45 Medium Head Variety

30376 1787 New York, Nova Eborac, Seated Figure Faces Right XF45 NGC. Breen-987, W-5760, R.4. The Nova Eborac coppers are ranked scarce overall, and the Breen-987, W-5760 Seated Figure Faces Right variety is rated very scarce or R.4, somewhat more elusive than the Seated Figure Faces Left variety but still obtainable. The Medium Head Nova Eboracs are the only types readily obtainable, as the Small Head and Large Head variants are both very rare.

The 1787 Nova Eboracs appeared to help fill the void in New York coinage that existed from the variety of substandard types in contemporary circulation. The Irish halfpennies with a harp and British halfpence bearing the effigy of George II were often defaced and worn slick from circulation; the British monarchy under George III, who assumed the throne in 1760, resisted the necessity to coin copper bearing his likeness until 1797, as the pieces were considered "ignoble." This gave rise to the various Conder tokens, Birmingham coppers, evasion tokens, and Tory coppers that served as substitutes.

Will Nipper writes in his underrated reference, *In Yankee Doodle's Pocket: The Myth, Magic and Politics of Money in Early America:*

> "In the absence of specie [gold and silver], the most widely used coin form in eighteenth century America, by a significant margin, was the British halfpenny. Farthings circulated in the colonies as well, but to a lesser extent. Ironically, as many as two-thirds of the coppers in America actually may have been counterfeits. This is evidenced by American non-collector accumulations that contain large proportions of them. Moreover, eighteenth century newspapers, American and British, routinely carried editorials lamenting the abundance of lightweight imitation coppers. For years the commercial role of imitation coppers was underestimated, perhaps because the coins themselves attracted little attention. Today, however, counterfeit British coppers are among the hottest topics in early American numismatics. Except for a few halfpence that are linked to unauthorized Confederation era American mints, no absolute place of origin ever has been established for the various groups of imitations."

It was into this maelstrom of counterfeit copper coinage that the 1787 Nova Eborac coppers appeared. Rather than depicting George II or George III with a fictitious date, or surrounding a vaguely regal bust with a deceptive legend, the Nova Eborac coppers encircled the same monarchical, laurel-wreathed portraits with the legend NOVA EBORAC (New York) on the obverse. And rather than Britannia on the reverse bearing a shield, the simple addition of a cap atop the pole she bore turned the seated goddess into a decent representation of Liberty — or perhaps Virtue. The legend VIRT. ET. LIB. seems to allow for either possibility, and the general fabric of the coins not only imitates British halfpence, but some Connecticut and Vermont coppers as well. Although there is no certain documentation, the letter punches used on these coins were identical to those used on the Brasher doubloons, tying Ephraim Brasher, and likely John Bailey, to these and related issues.

This piece is a nice Choice XF example with medium chocolate-brown surfaces that show scattered tan-colored accents and a bit of charcoal patina at LIB on the reverse. The glossy surfaces retain some evidence of the original mint luster. This piece shows the usually seen late state of the reverse die, displaying a triangular break from the right quatrefoil to the seated figure's right foot.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 475



Very Rare Nova Eborac Small Head Copper
Breen-988, VF35
Possibly the Finest Known
Rarest Nova Eborac Variety

30377 **1787 New York, Nova Eborac, Small Head, Seated Figure Faces Left VF35 NGC. Breen-988, W-5765, High R.6.** Although die punches link the Nova Eborac coppers with the famous Brasher doubloons, the Excelsior coppers, and John Bailey's 1788-dated New Jersey (Nova Caesarea) "Running Horse" coppers, it is uncertain how closely Ephraim Brasher and Bailey worked together. They lived about two blocks apart on Queen Street in New York according to the 1787 city directory, Brasher at number 77 and Bailey at number 22. Bowers writes in the *Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* that "it seems likely that John Bailey and Ephraim Brasher operated a minting shop in New York City and produced these [Nova Eborac] and possibly other issues."

With the present offering of the Newman Collection Small Head example certified VF35 NGC, we note that the Nova Eborac coppers constitute all four known types. This is unremarkable in the context of the Newman Collection, but for most Colonial specialists it would be considered a noteworthy accomplishment to assemble a complete set of all four types in astonishingly high grades.

The very rare Small Head variety is easily distinguished not only by the smaller head size of the laureate bust on the obverse, but also because of the presence of an obvious six-pointed star above the head — a feature absent on the other three Nova Eborac types. Stars also appear before NOVA and after EBORAC, rather than the quatrefoils of the other types. Quatrefoils appear on the reverse. The engraving is noticeably cruder: Bowers posits that the Small Head variety may have been designed by the same hand as the 1787 "Muttonhead" Connecticut coppers.

This piece is boldly struck and shows a good amount of detail remaining for the grade. The strike is noticeably off-center, with the denticles and rim quite heavy and thick at 6:30 to 12:30 on the obverse and 10 to 2 o'clock on the reverse, and weak to absent in the remaining areas around the rim. Ebony, reddish, and tan fields complement the lighter-brown high points. The rarity of this issue is such that we can find no recent trades. At PCGS, we can find no instances of Small Head certified coins. NGC's population report shows, besides this coin, only a single Very Fine example. A Very Good 8 uncertified Small Head sold in Stack's New York Americana sale in January 2011 for $4,313. Before that, we find the John J. Ford "Fine obverse/Very Fine reverse" example sold in May 2004, in which Michael Hodder enumerated a census of 10 other specimens, including two in institutional holdings (the Newman coin was among those).
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 481







Rare 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, VF25 Whitman 5780, Eagle Right

30378 **1787 New York Excelsior Copper, Eagle Right VF25 NGC. W-5780, Breen-979, High R.6.** On February 11, 1787, metalsmiths John Bailey and Ephraim Brasher petitioned the New York State legislature for franchises to manufacture copper coins. It has been speculated that the two petitions were submitted together, speaking to a partnership between the two makers (who were neighbors), though this theory has not been proven. However, Breen suggests the similarity of Bailey and Brasher's 1787 New York pattern pieces (likely submitted with the franchise petitions), all punch-linked to Bailey's "running horse" Jersey coppers of the following year, suggesting the two makers were closely associated. These patterns are broken up into two classes: Brasher's Doubloons and Bailey's Excelsior coppers (the Nova Eborac coppers were produced in quantity and are not considered patterns).

The Excelsior coppers depict the New York arms on the obverse, with the state motto EXCELSIOR, "More excellent, more noble," below, while a modified rendering of the United States arms is represented on the reverse, surrounded by the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM. A similar rendering of the New York arms is seen on the reverse of James Atlee's standing-Indian copper pattern of the same year, though the two designers are not believed to have been in collaboration. Rather, Breen suggests this coincidence is possibly the result of both Bailey and Atlee copying Peter Maverick's engraving of the New York arms on the then-current New York paper currency.

Bowers lists six varieties of the Excelsior copper, all of which are rare, though Breen attributes only three of them to Bailey (and possibly Brasher). This piece represents the right-facing eagle variant, of which Breen estimates only 10 to 12 pieces are extant (though a few more have likely surfaced since that writing). Light wear is seen over both sides, though the main design elements are bold. The surfaces display attractive two-toned patina, with deep burgundy-brown in the fields and warm reddish-brown on the high points. A loupe reveals some faint granularity in the recesses, though it is not apparent to the unaided eye, and the overall preservation is exceptional for the issue. This is the only example certified by NGC, and PCGS has graded only an additional seven in all grades (4/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 424



1787 New York Excelsior Copper Whitman 5785, Eagle Left, Fine 15

30379 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, Eagle Left Fine 15 NGC. W-5785, Breen-980, R.6. In early 1787, several New York private mint owners submitted formal petitions to the state legislature for franchises to manufacture copper coins legally; among them were John Bailey and Ephraim Brasher, who submitted their petitions in February, and Thomas Machin, who submitted his in March. The petitions were not well-received, and in April of that year, the legislature passed a law which prohibited the circulation of any copper coins weighing less than 1/3 ounce avoirdupois, and pegged the value of any sufficient-weight pieces at 20 to a shilling, a 30% loss from the previous 14 to a shilling valuation. The law not only restricted the legality of the then-circulating Birmingham coppers, it also put a cinch on the perceived high profits of the coiners of the underweight pieces, though it is questionable if the law was indeed enforceable.

The denial of their franchise petitions did not seem to affect Bailey and Brasher, as that same year a significant quantity of unauthorized coppers bearing designs and inscriptions related to New York were struck, possibly prior to August 1787, when the April 20th law took effect. Most of these coppers were of the NOVA EBORAC design, though a small number of earlier pieces bearing the inscription EXCELSIOR, believed to be pattern coins for the February petitions, are also known to survive.

Bowers notes the punch used for these New York coppers is identical to the one Brasher used for his doubloons, which suggests Bailey and Brasher may have been in association with each other, and possibly in the same private New York mint, though that is not known for certain. Still, several aspects of the Excelsior copper designs closely resemble those of the doubloon, most notably the similar reverse eagle, and the rising sun obverse motif, seen on the copper in the small central crest of the obverse. Three varieties of the Excelsior copper are known, two differentiated by the position of the obverse eagle, and one prohibitively rare variant with the arrows and the olive branch swapped on the reverse.

This piece represents the left-facing eagle variety, which is the most plentiful of the three, but is still itself exceedingly rare. The high points exhibit glossy medium brown patina, while the recesses are slightly darker and finely granular. All design elements are clear, and the overall visual appeal is outstanding for the issue. This is the only representative certified at NGC, and PCGS has seen only 11 pieces in all grades (4/14).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 427





Lot 30380


1787
EXCELSIOR



1787 George Clinton New York Excelsior Cent, MS63 Brown
Rare New York Copper, W-5790
Finest Certified, Ex: Bushnell, Parmelee, Newcomer, "Col." Green

30380 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, George Clinton MS63 Brown NGC. Crosby Plate VIII Number 5, Figure 62, Breen-989, W-5790. Low R.7. The 1787 George Clinton cent is a very rare issue today. The Stack's cataloger of the Gilbert Steinberg Collection believed there were 11 coins extant in 1989, and our current roster confirms that quantity, with a number of earlier appearances that may or may not be duplicate citations of the coins in the main roster. PCGS and NGC have combined to certify only four coins between them (4/14). While the George Clinton cent was hotly traded in the 19th century, auction appearances have occurred with less frequency in recent times, with only two public offerings in the last two decades. Four of the coins are sequestered in Institutional holdings and at least three others are tightly held in long-term collections. Heritage Auctions is privileged to offer the finest-certified example of this rare classic in its first auction appearance in more than a century.

The financial chaos of the Confederation period gave rise to many issues of private coinage in the original 13 states. The 1787 George Clinton cents were created as patterns by Captain Thomas Machin, who petitioned the New York State Assembly on March 3, 1787 for the right to produce copper coinage for the state of New York. The central obverse device is a portrait of then-governor George Clinton, a friend of Machin's, who had a long career as a soldier and statesman, culminating in two tours as vice president of the United States. Machin was not awarded a contract for coinage in New York, but his private mint near Newburgh stayed quite busy with other ventures, some authorized and some clandestine. The dies for the Clinton coppers were engraved by James Atlee, who was still working at another private facility in Rahway, New Jersey at the time. Only a small number of coins were struck to provide the Assembly with examples of the proposed coinage. At least three examples were overstruck on 1787 Immune Columbia pieces.

Although some of the coins show irrefutable signs of circulation, the small mintage was never widely disseminated, and the issue was not familiar to more than a few legislators and merchants at the time of issue. The Clinton coppers were quickly forgotten by the general public and there was no organized numismatic community in those days to preserve examples for collecting purposes. All knowledge of the issue had faded by 1859, when a grocer from East Poultney, Vermont located the discovery coin. According to Walter Breen, W.C. Prime acquired the coin and published the discovery in *Harper's* March 1860 edition. Prime later sold the coin with the rest of his collection in December of 1864 (see roster below).

The present coin traces its history through many distinguished collections, all the way back to Charles Ira Bushnell, a popular numismatist who was most active in the 1850s and '60s. Bushnell's collection was sold after his death in 1882 by the Chapman brothers, who were relatively new to the coin business. More established dealers of the period viewed the newcomers with surprise and not a little jealousy, but the brothers produced a catalog of exceptional quality in stately quarto format and available with fine photographic prints of selected lots. The secret to their acquisition of the collection lay in their relationship to millionaire Boston collector Lorin G. Parmelee, who purchased Bushnell's collection intact and offered it for sale, planning to bid whatever amount was necessary to secure the lots he needed for his own collection. Parmelee had used the same tactic at least twice before, always acting through dealer William Strobridge, but Strobridge retired in 1878, forcing Parmelee to find a new venue for this sale. The coin was described in lot 887 of the catalog:

> "1787. Bust of George Clinton to right. GEORGE CLINTON. Rev. The Arms of the State of New York; an oval shield bearing a sun rising behind a range of mountains, the sea at their base; at right of shield stands Justice with scales and sword, at left stands Liberty with staff; above an eagle with outstretched wings facing right, standing on a globe; 1787 EXCELSIOR. Very sharp, bold, even impression. Looks as if it was struck for a proof. Uncirculated. Olive brown color. A most splendid specimen of this extremely rare piece, of which but five are known in any state. See plate."

Parmelee purchased the lot (actually paying himself, as the owner of the collection) for $135, a strong price at the time. This coin was offered publicly only one more time before its present appearance, when Parmelee sold his collection in 1890. It has been moving outside the open numismatic market ever since, while serving as a centerpiece of the fabulous collections of Waldo Newcomer and "Col." E.H.R. Green, before its acquisition by Eric P. Newman, decades ago.

This delightful Select example is the finest-certified George Clinton cent by a wide margin, as the closest contender grades only XF40. Actually, the Smithsonian piece and two in the British Museum are the next finest, but those pieces have not been certified and are not available to collectors in any case. This piece offers sharply detailed design elements throughout, with glossy brown surfaces that show minimal signs of contact. Struck only slightly off-center, dentilation shows around the entire obverse, although it is weak from 12 to 3 o'clock. The planchet shows no fissures or pits, and the surfaces show no sign of corrosion or carbon. This coin combines the highest available technical grade, tremendous eye appeal, and an illustrious pedigree back to the early days of the hobby. It is one of the most important lots in this incredible collection, and the opportunity to acquire this piece may not recur for decades.

Roster of 1787 George Clinton New York Excelsior Coppers

The following roster was compiled with the generous assistance of Wayne Burt, Erik Goldstein, Stuart Levine, P. Scott Rubin, and Anthony Terranova.

1. MS63 Brown NGC. Charles Ira Bushnell; Bushnell Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1882), lot 887, realized $135; Lorin G. Parmelee; Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 452, realized $150; Waldo Newcomer; "Col." E.H.R. Green circa 1931 via B. Max Mehl; Green Estate; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. **The present coin.**
2. Uncirculated. British Museum (acquired in 1855).
3. Uncirculated. British Museum duplicate. Reported by Anthony Terranova.
4. Mint State. Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand in 1909; Norweb Collection; donated to the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution in 1982. This piece appears to match the Crosby plate.
5. Uncirculated. William Sumner Appleton; Appleton bequest to the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1905; Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 3/1973), lot 31, realized $34,000; Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 5/1975), lot 463; Connecticut collection.
6. Extremely Fine, practically Uncirculated. A piece found in a Long Island farmhouse circa January 30, 1895; Dr. Thomas Hall; purchased privately by Allison W. Jackman; Jackman Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1918), lot 142; unknown intermediaries; Theodore Grand Collection (Stack's, 12/1947), lot 14, realized $500 to Eric P. Newman; traded to F.C.C. Boyd in exchange for his 1792 Silver Center cent in 1951; John Ford; private sale in 1973; Long Island collection.
7. Very Fine 20 or better (probably XF today). John G. Mills; purchased privately by James Ten Eyck; Ten Eyck bequest to the Albany Historical Society; Ten Eyck Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 817; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part I (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 603, realized $29,000.
8. XF40 PCGS. U.S. Marshals Service Auction (Boston, 7/2000), lot 37; Rossa and Tannenbaum; Anthony Terranova; Joseph Lasser; donated to Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.
9. Very Fine or better. Colonel Mendes I. Cohen; Cohen Collection (Edward Cogan, 10/1875), lot 2311, realized $21; Thomas Warner; Warner Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1884), lot 2093; John Story Jenks; Jenks Collection (Henry Chapman, 12/1921), lot 5492, realized $200; unknown intermediaries; Donald Groves Collection (Stack's, 11/1974), lot 335, realized $21,000; Laird U. Park; Park Collection (Stack's, 5/1976), lot 59; Ellis Robison; Robison Collection (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 154; William Anton.
10. Fine 15 PCGS. "Col." E.H.R. Green Collection; Green Estate; Robert R. Prann; ANA Convention Auction (Numismatic Gallery, 8/1947), lot 602; John L. Roper Collection, Second Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 274; Gilbert Steinberg Collection (Stack's, 10/1989), lot 103; Colonial Coins & Medals FPL (Stack's, 1990), lot 135; John Royse Collection; Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 11/2012), lot 6056, realized $218,500.
11. Fair. Metropolitan New York Convention (Stack's, 5/1968), lot 52.

Other Appearances

A. Perfect beautiful impression. Joseph Finotti Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 11/1862), lot 1521, realized $115; William Lilliendahl; Lilliendahl Collection (William Strobridge, 12/1863), lot 1185, realized $275.
B. Grade Unknown. Benjamin Haines Collection (Bangs, Merwin & Co., 1/1863); Jeremiah Colburn (W. Elliot Woodward, 10/1863), lot 2625.
C. Very Fine. John F. McCoy; McCoy Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 5/1864), lot 1760, realized $126; Colin Lightbody; Lightbody Collection (Edward Cogan, 12/1866), lot 450, realized $92.50; Heman Ely; Ely Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 1/1884), lot 1014.
D. Fair. W.C. Prime Collection (Bangs, Merwin & Co., 12/1864); Dr. F.S. Edwards Collection (Edward Cogan, 10/1865), lot 2642, realized $25.
E. Grade unknown. Colin Lightbody; Sixth Semi-Annual Sale (W. Elliot Woodward, 3/1865), lot 2629, realized $85 to "Irving."
F. Fine. Joseph Mickley Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 10/1867), lot 2452, realized $32.50 to "Wall."
G. Good. Alexander Balmanno Collection (John W. Haseltine, 4/1873), lot 479.
H. Uncirculated. George F. Seavey; Seavey Descriptive Catalogue (William Strobridge, 6/1873), lot 158; Lorin G. Parmelee.
I. **Good impression.** Carson Brevoort; Lorin G. Parmelee; Parmelee Collection (Strobridge, 6/1876), lot 1482, realized $28.
J. Grade unknown. Colonel James H. Taylor Collection (William Strobridge, 11/1875), lot 1051, realized $38.50.
K. Grade unknown. Ninety-Ninth Sale (W. Elliot Woodward, 9/1888), lot 1265.
L. Grade unknown. An example purchased from an unknown source by Virgil Brand in 1897 (Brand Journal number 17761).
M. Grade unknown. An example purchased from an unknown source by Virgil Brand in 1905 (Brand Journal number 29169).
N. Grade unknown. An example in the collection of DeWitt Smith; purchased by Virgil Brand in 1908 (Brand Journal number 46444); Armin Brand.
O. Very Fine. George H. Hall Collection (Stack's, 5/1945), lot 34.
P. Fine. Baum Collection (Stack's, 5/1947), lot 707. PCGS# 433



1760 England Half Guinea, VF30 Brasher Regulation Stamp

30381 (1783-1795) Regulated Gold: Ephraim Brasher Counterstamp on a Great Britain Half Guinea VF30 NGC. 61.7 grains. EB in oval cartouche. Ephraim Brasher (1744-1810) was without a doubt the most respected and well-known of the New York goldsmiths. He is famous for his eponymous doubloon, one of the greatest United States colonial coins that exists today. He resided on Cherry Street in lower Manhattan, in George Washington's neighborhood. His countermark on foreign coins circulating in 18th century America assured the assay or quality of those coins. This wheat-gold half guinea is a pleasing host coin that carries the famous hallmark. The lower edge is clipped, undoubtedly contemporaneously, reducing its weight to slightly below the New York standard of 5 dwt, 6 grains for one guinea (or 63 grains for the half guinea). American regulated gold coinage represents an important specialty in the field of colonial numismatic history.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 505606



1772 King George III Guinea, XF40 John Burger Regulation Stamp

30382 (1783-1795) Regulated Gold: John Burger Counterstamp on a Great Britain Guinea XF40 NGC. 125.0 grains. Script JB monogram. The gold and silversmith, John Burger, advertised that "He gives ready Money for old Gold and Silver." His business was located at No. 11, Hanover Street, according to his June 1, 1784 advertisement in the *New York Morning Post*. John Burger's JB counterstamp appears in a round cartouche over King George III's eye, a standard location for these marks. The weight of this piece is only one grain below the 1784 New York standard of 5 dwt., 6 grains for a British guinea. Like Ephraim Brasher, John Burger assayed and countermarked the gold coins that passed through his hands, lending credence to their further circulation. The legends of this light yellow-gold guinea are tight against the edge on both sides. The surfaces show minuscule marks consistent with the grade. A pleasing and important piece of American colonial history.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 511413



(1785) Bar Copper, MS65 Brown Original Issue

30383 **(1785) Bar Copper MS65 Brown NGC. W-8520, R.4.** 86.4 grains. Die alignment about 345 degrees. Two versions of the Bar copper are known. The first is the original issue that was struck about 1785. The second is the Bolen copy produced in the middle or late 19th century. The Eric P. Newman piece represents the original issue. There are two important diagnostics that identify the original issue. First, the S passes under the A, so that the left diagonal of the A is visible on top of the S. Second, a spur juts upward from the left end of the 12th bar (second from the bottom), assuming these were struck with medallic alignment.

Public notice of the Bar coppers appeared near the end of 1785, as reported in the *New Jersey Gazette* for November 12, 1785. The same article appeared in the *Pennsylvania Mercury* for December 23, 1785:

> "Trenton, December 19. A new and curious kind of coppers have lately made their appearance in New-York, the novelty and bright gloss of which keeps them in circulation. These coppers are in fact similar to Continental buttons without eyes; on the one side are thirteen stripes and on the other U.S.A., as was usual on the soldier's buttons. If Congress does not take the establishment of a mint into consideration, it is probable that the next coin which may come into circulation, as we have a variety of them, will be the soldiers old pewter buttons, for they are nearly as valuable as the coppers above described, and hardly so plenty."

Little else is known about these small copper coins, although the late Russell Rulau speculated that they were minted by Thomas Wyon in Birmingham. At coins.nd.edu, Louis Jordan writes:

> "At an average weight of 80.8 - 87.2 grains this coin was even lighter that most Birmingham products. Thus, it is unlikely they passed for more than the standard rate of fourteen coppers to the shilling. For this reason, we may assume they do not deserve their traditional name of "bar cents" but rather should be called coppers or tokens. They are usually found on narrow planchets with incomplete rim denticles."

This example is a lovely golden-tan Gem, with exceptionally smooth surfaces that display bluish-steel toning and traces of original mint red. Unlike the typical example that Jordan describes, this piece has full and complete borders on both sides. *Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.* PCGS# 599



Auctori Plebis — But With No Authority Whatsoever

By

Eric P. Newman, A.N.A. No. 4624

A modern die struck forgery of the Auctori Plebis token dated 1787 has recently appeared in London. This is another of the modern deceptive counterfeits made primarily to appeal to American collectors. It is hoped that a prompt publication of the differences between the genuine coin and the counterfeit will prevent the further sale and distribution of this fake.

The genuine coin is an English halfpenny token, the designs, date, and legends of which were adapted from the 1787 Connecticut copper. The words of its legends *AUCTORI:* *PLEBIS:* and *INDEP:ET·LIBER* are even punctuated in the style used on the Connecticut issue. The reverse has a female figure seated on a chest, her hand on a globe, and an anchor leaning against the chest. There is a die break commonly found running from the seat of the female figure along the back of her left arm, through the top of her head to the top of the globe. The token is properly classified as an "evasion" halfpenny but is sometimes improperly referred to in Ameri-



Genuine above and forgery below, enlarged

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ca as belonging in the "bungtown" halfpence category.

The forgery is easily distinguishable from the genuine on the obverse because each petal of the two lowest cinquefoil ornaments is cut separately into the die whereas in the genuine a single cinquefoil punch was used.

The forgery is readily distinguishable from the genuine on the reverse because the shank of the anchor connects with the center of the bottom of the shackle at the top end of the anchor, whereas in the genuine piece the shank of the anchor does not connect with the shackle and lines up far to the left of the center of the shackle. In other words, the anchor on the false piece is properly assembled while on the genuine token it is erroneous. On the spurious coin the chest on which the female figure is sitting is a thin line outlined on the field whereas on the genuine it is composed of solid panels.

The forgery, generally, is very crude in its die cutting compared to the detail on the original, but since dies for original 18th century tokens of this type were normally not cut to produce sharp impressions, one might be induced to wonder if the forgery was from an unknown pair of genuine dies. However, the false piece is intended to be identical to the genuine piece and it can be noted that even the abnormal gap between C and T in AUCTORI is present in both. The dies for the forgery seem to have been produced by impact after which the design was substantially strengthened by hand engraving.

David Q. Bowers kindly furnished the specimen of the spurious piece illustrated. As the title to this article indicates a coin originally struck with the implied "authority of the people," has now been copied without any respect for the authority of numismatic decency.

1787 Hispaniola Auctori Plebis Token Breen-1148, Blundered Date, VG10



30384 1787 Auctori Plebis Token VG10 NGC. Breen-1148, R.7. The Auctori Plebis token series includes pieces with both left and right-facing busts, though it is uncertain if the same coiner made both varieties. The bust-right pieces display an alternate reverse motif, depicting a harp, with one of three legends around the border: HISPANIOLA, NORTH WALES, or BRITAINS ISLES. Breen describes all as extremely rare, and lists two varieties for the HISPANIOLA variant. This piece represents the "blundered date" variety, with the 3 misplaced far left. The smooth, problem-free surfaces boast even chestnut-brown patina, while the central devices are well outlined, and all legends are readable. This is a pleasing example of this rare bust-right token.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 601

1787 Hispaniola Auctori Plebis Token Breen-1149, 'IC' Under Bust, VG10



30385 1787 Auctori Plebis Token VG10 NGC. Breen-1149, R.7. Of all the rare bust-right varieties of the Auctori Plebis tokens, Breen-1149 is the only one depicting a small IC in the field below the bust. Breen suggests the letters are an abbreviated signature, possibly that of the same person who so "signed" several medals (1788 to 1789) celebrating the recovery (or temporary remission) of King George III, though the individual's identity is uncertain. This representative is remarkably well-preserved, given the grade, with strong borders and clearly defined legends. The color is a dusky burgundy-brown, with smooth, problem-free underlying surfaces.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 601

1787 Auctori Plebis Token, VF20 Breen-1152, Uniface, Ornaments in Legend



30386 1787 Auctori Plebis Token VF20 NGC. Breen-1152, R.7. The inscription, AUCTORI PLEBIS, classifies these late 18th century coppers as "evasion" halfpence, as evidenced by Breen and Newman. Varieties are known with left and right-facing busts, the latter being significantly the rarer. Breen lists two right-facing varieties that are uniface, both undated and described as extremely rare. This piece represents the variety with the ornaments within the legend, and is evenly struck, with clear lettering and above-average definition on the bust. The smooth chocolate-brown surfaces are problem-free. A thin die crack is seen down from the obverse rim at 10 o'clock, and a small planchet clip is noted at 2 o'clock.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 601

1787 Uniface Auctori Plebis Token, VF25 Breen-1153, Ornaments After Legend



30387 1787 Auctori Plebis Token VF25 NGC. Breen-1153, R.7. Auctori Plebis tokens are part of the Conder token classification, and were not intended for circulation in America. However, Newman suggests the obverse design was adapted from the 1787 Connecticut copper, and thus these British pieces have been long collected as American colonial coinage. This piece represents one of two rare uniface varieties (struck on one side only), with the obverse ornamentation positioned after the legend, rather than within. The obverse details are unusually strong, with clear legends and a well-defined bust. Light chocolate-brown patina covers both sides, with smooth underlying surfaces that are free of environmental impairments.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 601

30388 1789 Mott Token, Thick Planchet, Plain Edge AU50 NGC. The dies used to strike Mott tokens suffered from rust, excessive wear, and breakage, and most resulting tokens exhibit partially obscured legends and little if any detail on the clock face. The large, characteristic die break on the upper-left corner of the clock is in an early state on this lightly circulated piece, with only a fraction of the typically seen break. The border legends are unusually clear, and the light wear seen over the high points of the design has not overly tempered the central sharpness. Glossy auburn-brown patina blankets each side, with no significant surface imperfections.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 603

30389 1789 Mott Token, Thick Planchet, Plain Edge MS66 Brown NGC. Breen-1020. 193.6 grains. Much debate has ensued regarding when Mott tokens were made, and by whom, though certain scholars suggest the pieces were made as late as the 1830s, likely to commemorate the founding of the company in 1789. Most pieces are poorly struck, with large die breaks obscuring much of the border legends. This early die state piece stands as the single finest certified, with no disrupting die breaks, and incredibly sharp detail on both the clock face and the legends. The surfaces are glossy, with iridescent accents over the rich chocolate-brown patina on each side. This is a truly remarkable piece in every respect.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 603

30390 (1792-94) Kentucky Token, Engrailed Edge MS65 Red and Brown NGC. Breen-1162, W-8805, R.6. 144.2 grains. Struck in England circa 1792 to 1794 as part of the Conder token series, Kentucky tokens were widely collected by English numismatists, and are not known to have circulated in the United States. The reverse depicts a pyramid of 15 stars, representing the 15 United States; as Kentucky is seen at the peak, the piece is commonly called the Kentucky token. This Gem example represents the engrailed edge variety, which is among the rarer of the many varieties known. It is the finest of only three Red and Brown examples at NGC and PCGS combined (4/14), and displays substantial copper-red color beneath medium orange-brown patina on each side.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 618

30391 (1792-94) Kentucky Token, LANCASTER Edge MS65 Brown NGC. Breen-1156, W-8810, R.5. 181.8 grains. Kentucky tokens were produced in quantity, but the vast majority of survivors are of the plain edge variety. The LANCASTER edge variant is among the more plentiful lettered edge varieties, but is nonetheless highly elusive, especially in Mint State. This beautifully preserved, glossy Gem is tied with one other for the finest numerically at NGC (4/14), and displays virtually undisturbed light brown surfaces. The strike is essentially sharp, save for some minor softness on a couple of reverse stars, and the lustrous surfaces deliver a subtle cartwheel effect when turned beneath a light.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 623

1789 Mott Token, AU50
Thick Planchet, Plain Edge



1789 Mott Token, MS66 Brown
Breen-1020, Thick Planchet, Plain Edge



Kentucky Token (1792-94), Engrailed Edge
MS65 Red and Brown, Breen-1162



Kentucky Token (1792-94), MS65 Brown
Breen-1156, LANCASTER Edge







Undated Kentucky Token, AU55
Unique Edge Device

30392 (1792-1794) Kentucky Token, Twin Leaf Edge AU55 NGC. Breen-1163, W-8825, Unique. 162.8 grains. Large quantities of Kentucky tokens were produced in England, mostly in copper, with several edge varieties. Commonly seen varieties are the plain edge, diagonally reeded edge, and LONDON edge varieties. Rarities include the BEDWORTH, FIELDINGS, and BIRMINGHAM edge variants. That with the ASYLUM edge was reported in the 19th century, but is untraced today. The present piece with the Twin Leaf edge is unique.

In his *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins,* Walter Breen called this the Vine Edge variety, and suggested that the "Edge is probably like that on 1051: sinuous line and dots." However, he was clearly mistaken as the edge in no way resembles that of his Breen-1051 variety, the Talbot, Allum, and Lee/Blofield mule. The edge device has two rows of leaves, side-by-side, pointing outward. In the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins,* Q. David Bowers described the edge as "ornamented with series of lines and dots," relying on Breen's earlier incorrect description.

This important variant has a trace of high-point wear as the grade suggests, with lovely surfaces that display an attractive mix of chestnut, chocolate, and bluish-steel toning. A minor rim bruise is evident at 4 o'clock, over the C of SOCIETY. A smaller rim bump is noted over the N of UNUM. Both sides have the usual grade-consistent, trivial marks.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 614

30393 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, NEW YORK XF45 NGC. Fuld-3, W-8580, R.5. 154.4 grains. Struck in copper with a lettered edge, the small ampersand variety of the 1794 with NEW YORK Talbot, Allum & Lee cent is only seen on thick planchets. Smooth chocolate-brown patina blankets both sides, with only slight wear seen over the devices. The surfaces are free of environmental impairments, and the eye appeal is excellent. Two thin die cracks are present from the reverse rim at 10 and 12 o'clock, while some minor softness of strike is noted on the ship's hull.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 634

30394 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, NEW YORK MS64 Brown NGC. Fuld-4, W-8590, R.1. 162.2 grains. Three varieties of the lettered edge, with NEW YORK 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee cents are known, differentiated by the size of the ampersand on the reverse, and the position of the ship's mast in relation to the second L in ALLUM. This piece represents one of the two more plentiful, and is often the variant encountered in high grades. Each side displays glossy, beautifully preserved surfaces that seem to glow when tilted beneath a light. The strike is sharp and the eye appeal is exceptional. Only one example has graded numerically finer at NGC (4/14).
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $4.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 634

30395 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, NEW YORK MS66 Red and Brown NGC. Fuld-4, W-8590, R.1. 158.4 grains. Struck in Birmingham, by Peter Kempson & Co., and imported to America, Talbot, Allum & Lee cents were distributed into circulation in 1794 and 1795 to advertise the New York-based business, which was engaged in the India trade. Pieces are known both with and without the words NEW YORK above the ship on the reverse. This high-end example represents the with NEW YORK variant; it is the single finest certified at NGC, and is one of just six Red and Brown-designated pieces overall (4/14). Flashy copper-red luster radiates from the recesses, with complementary pale burgundy accents on each side. The strike is sharp, and the preservation is exceptional.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 635

30396 1795 Talbot Allum & Lee Cent MS65 Brown NGC. Fuld-1, W-8620, R.1. Unlike the 1794 issue, the 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee cents did not circulate well, and large quantities piled up in the company's waterfront store. To dispose of the hoard, the firm sold thousands of pounds of the coins to the Philadelphia Mint in two lump sums, at 18 and 16.6 cents per pound respectively. As they did not widely circulate, 1795 pieces are not uncommon in Mint State condition, though Red and Brown specimens are rare. This piece is certified Brown, but showcases substantial copper-red luster amid the orange-brown patina on each side, with a strong cartwheel effect. The preservation is excellent, and the eye appeal is outstanding.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 640

1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, XF45
Fuld-3, NEW YORK, Lettered Edge



1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, MS64 Brown
Fuld-4, NEW YORK, Lettered Edge



1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, NEW YORK
Fuld-4, Lettered Edge, MS66 Red and Brown



1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent, MS65 Brown
Fuld-1, Lettered Edge, Strong Red Accents



1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Mule, Stork
Breen-1043, Liverpool, D&H-52, MS64 Brown



30397 1794 Talbot/Stork MS64 Brown NGC. Liverpool Edge, Breen-1043, W-8670, R.4. In the late 18th century, the Birmingham coiners of Talbot, Allum & Lee cents paired the obverse coinage dies with several irrelevant reverses, creating a number of scarce to rare mules to market to Conder token collectors. This particular piece is among the more plentiful mules, exhibiting the 1794-dated Fuld-3 obverse paired with a 1793-dated reverse depicting a standing stork and the legend PROMISSORY HALFPENNY. Examples are known with two different edge inscriptions, the LIVERPOOL edge variety being the more plentiful. This piece displays medium orange-brown patina with tinges of copper-red in the recesses. The strike is sharp, with well-preserved surfaces.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 973

1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Mule, Howard
Breen-1049, Lettered Edge, D&H-56, XF45



30398 1794 Talbot/Howard XF45 NGC. Lettered Edge, Breen-1049, W-8720, R.4. The 1794-dated Fuld-3 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent obverse die is here paired with an undated reverse depicting a bust facing left with the inscription IOHN HOWARD F.R.S. PHILANTHROPIST surrounding. Howard, who lived from 1726 to 1790, was a prominent social reform figure who was well-known for his efforts toward the improvement of living conditions in prisons. Varieties of this mule are known with both plain and lettered edges, the latter being the more plentiful. This piece displays deep auburn-brown patina, smooth surfaces, and only light wear over the high points. Some minor lightness of strike is noted on the lower-central obverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 976

1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee Mule, Blofield
Breen-1051, Engrailed, D&H-10, MS66 Brown



30399 1795 Talbot/Blofield MS66 Brown NGC. Breen-1051, W-8725, High R.4. For this mule, a 1795-dated obverse die was paired with a reverse depicting cavalry weapons and instruments, with the legend BLOFIELD CAVALRY surrounding. FIFTH TROOP is seen on a scroll in the upper reverse field. Only one variety is known, exhibiting a serpentine line and dot pattern around the edge. The obverse die is lapped, likely to remove signs of die rust prior to striking, as the remnants of the granular texture are seen on the relief elements with low-power magnification. This high-end piece is otherwise sharply struck, with beautifully preserved surfaces. Glossy burgundy patina graces each side, with significant remnants of Red luster seen in the recesses.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 969

1795 Chichester Conder Token, MS62 Brown
Edge of T.A.L. Cent



30400 1795 Great Britain Halfpenny Token, Edge of Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent MS62 Brown NGC. Dalton & Hamer 17B. Although a Sussex - Chichester Conder token, the edge inscription is WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE CENT, the same as found on the W-8620 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent. The obverse depicts Queen Elizabeth in elaborate court attire, while the reverse shows Britannia and a patriotic motto. This piece is primarily medium brown with glimpses of golden-brown in design recesses.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



1796 Castorland Medal, MS65 Brown Early Restrike

30401 1796 Castorland Medal MS65 Brown NGC. Whitman-9140, R.5. 133.4 grains. 99% copper. The Castorland medals were struck at the Paris Mint near the end of the 18th century, and they are associated with the Castorville settlement (located in Upstate New York), about 65 miles north of present-day Utica, or 10 miles southeast of Carthage. The village still carries the name Castorland, meaning Land of the Beaver. A group of refugees, fleeing the violence of the French Revolution, founded the colony in 1792.

The enigmatic reverse design shows a luxuriant, leaved maple tree with a tap and freely flowing maple sap, although in practice the tapping of maple trees occurred in the early spring before the return of leaves.

Following the 1796 original strikes, the Paris Mint produced restrikes in the 19th and 20th centuries. This example is one of the earlier 19th century copper restrikes, and like the Eliasberg example, it appears to be triple-struck, with reflective fields and pristine light olive surfaces. The early restrikes, such as this piece, incorporate the original dies, the reverse with defects that include a bulge and crack at the S in PARENS. Modern restrikes are produced from copy dies.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 657



1796 Myddelton Token, PR63 Copper, Plain Edge

30402 1796 Myddelton Token PR63 Brown NGC. Breen-1074, W-8900, R.7. 170.6 grains. NGC reports that this example is 99% copper and 1% trace elements, not surprising for a product of Matthew Boulton. In his 1875 colonial reference, *The Early Coins of America,* Sylvester S. Crosby described these pieces as "unsurpassed" for their beauty of design and execution. However, that was apparently a concern to Boulton, who identified these pieces as halfpence. On February 12, 1796, he wrote to Myddleton about the design:

> "I must acknowledge that for so small a piece as a halfpenny [*sic*], there are too many figures, too much intricacy, & too little Simplicity which is a beauty in Medals: moreover it will make the Dies rather too Expensive & take more time than I fear you can allow. Copper ½ pence will chiefly pass through the hands of unlettered [*sic*] persons & the device should be such as to be understood at first sight."

This impressive proof reproduces Myddelton's design concept in copper, with fully mirrored fields and bold design motifs. Both sides exhibit mahogany and blue-steel surfaces that show inconsequential hairlines. A delightful example of this rarity.
Ex: Roper Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 350; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 646

1783 Washington & Independence Cent Baker-4, Large Military, MS63 Brown



30403 1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Large Military Bust MS63 Brown NGC. Baker-4, Vlack 6-E, W-10200, R.1. Washington Military Bust coppers are dated 1783, but were likely struck no earlier than 1820, according to Bowers and Fuld. Robert Vlack describes nine die varieties for the large bust variant, with 6-E being determined in part by striking weakness on CE of INDEPENDENCE. This piece is boldly detailed at the centers, though the reverse dentils are indistinct. Substantial copper-red luster shines through the rich burgundy patina on each side, delivering exceptional visual appeal. This example exhibits a 180 degree die rotation, and is tied for the finest certified at NGC (4/14).
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 667

1783 Washington & Independence Cent Baker-4, Large Military Bust, AU55



30404 1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Large Military Bust AU55 NGC. Baker-4, Vlack 5-D, W-10190, R.1. Struck in copper with a plain edge, possibly around 1820, as suggested by Rulau and Fuld. The initials of the die cutter, Thomas Wells Ingram, and the painter whose artwork was adapted for use on the coin, Edward Savage, are seen in the lower reverse field. A defective left crossbar on the W of WASHINGTON and speckling on the reverse rock identify this piece as being struck from Vlack's dies 5-D. The devices are sharp, with only a touch of wear seen upon close examination. Light auburn hues complement the rich burgundy patina on each side, with smooth, problem-free surfaces.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 667

1783 Washington & Independence Cent, AU55 Baker-4B, Small Bust, Engrailed Edge



30405 1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Small Military Bust, Engrailed Edge AU55 NGC. Baker-4B, Vlack 1-A, W-10150, R.6. Baker-4B is unique in that it exhibits an engrailed (or corded) edge, whereas all other Washington Military Bust coppers exhibit a plain edge. Both small bust varieties (corded and plain edge) are significantly scarcer than their large bust counterpart, and the engrailed edge variant is the rarer of the two. Struck from terminal dies, with numerous prominent cracks seen across the obverse, this piece displays medium auburn-brown patina over smooth surfaces, with nearly complete detail on the central devices. Only one example has graded numerically finer at NGC (4/14).
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 673

1783 Washington & Independence, Vlack 15-K Draped Bust, No Button, MS64+ Brown



30406 1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Draped Bust, No Button MS64+ Brown NGC. Baker-2B, Vlack 15-K, R.6. Struck about 1820, according to Rulau and Fuld, this rare variety is easily attributed by a heavy die break below the date that runs from the rim between the 7 and the 8, through the bottom loops of the 8 and the 3, and back to the rim. This is the only use of Vlack's obverse die 15, though reverse K is also paired with obverse 16 and the MELBOURNE mule, dated 1851, which depicts a kangaroo. This piece is boldly struck, with excellent surface preservation and outstanding visual appeal. Intermingled medium brown hues accent glossy burgundy patina on each side.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 676

30407 Undated Washington Double Head Cent MS61 Brown NGC. Baker-6, W-11200, R.2. The Double Head cents are undated, though Bowers suggests they were made in Birmingham no earlier than 1820, long after the Conder token era. Produced in quantity (Rulau and Fuld estimate as many as 50,000 pieces) and exported to the United States, they circulated as one cent coins alongside the Hard Times tokens of the 1830s. As a result, Mint State survivors are rare, and no Red and Brown pieces have been certified by NGC or PCGS (3/14). This example is designated Brown, but exhibits a remarkably substantial copper-red hue beneath light burgundy patina. The strike is bold and the preservation is excellent on this truly exceptional coin.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 692

30408 1791 Washington Liverpool Halfpenny, Copper AU55 NGC. Baker-17, W-10650, R.6. Dated 1791, but possibly struck circa 1793 using the same obverse as the earlier (1791) Large Eagle cents, according to Bowers *(Colonial and Early American Coins)*. This die was slightly larger than the halfpenny planchet (30 mm to 29mm), and as a result, few pieces show border dentils. The reverse was also paired with other dies in the Conder token series. Rulau and Fuld estimate at least 25 pieces are extant of this rare die pairing; none are certified in Mint State, and this is one of just two examples graded at NGC, both AU55 (4/14). Glossy auburn-brown patina graces the smooth surfaces, with ample detail overall, and the edge inscription is complete.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 698

30409 1793 Great Britain Halfpenny Token, Liverpool Halfpenny Reverse MS64 Brown NGC. Dalton & Hamer 105. This Lancashire - Liverpool Conder token variety has a reverse similar to Baker-17, W-10650. The Liver bird, featured on the obverse signifies the city of Liverpool The obverse legend is the motto of Liverpool, and translates from Latin as" God Has Given Us These Days of Leisure." The edge begins PAYABLE AT ANGLESEY. Faded fire-red fills the peripheral legends of this otherwise olive-brown example.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 698

30410 (1790s) Great Britain Halfpenny Token, Liverpool Halfpenny Reverse MS64 Brown NGC. Dalton & Hamer 114. This Lancashire - Liverpool Conder token has a CURRENT EVERY WHERE edge. The reverse die is similar to Baker-17, W-10650, but the obverse depicts the Duke of Lancaster instead of Washington. Although the smooth surfaces are principally olive-brown, mint red lingers within the legends and rigging.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 698

Washington Double Head Cent, MS61 Brown
Baker-6, Remarkably Reddish Hue



1791 Liverpool Halfpenny, AU55
Rare Washington Die Pairing, Baker-17



1793 Liverpool Conder Token, MS64 Brown
Liverpool Halfpenny Reverse



1790s Liverpool Conder Token, MS64 Brown
Liverpool Halfpenny Reverse



Washington Success Medal, MS64 Baker-265A, Large Size, Plain Edge



30411 Undated Washington Success Medal, Large Size, Plain Edge MS64 NGC. Baker-265A, W-10905, R.5. 75.2 grains. Struck in brass, possibly circa 1793 in conjunction with George Washington's second inauguration, as suggested by W.E. Woodward (1864 McCoy collection sale, lot 236), and J. Doyle Dewitt *(A Century of Campaign Buttons, 1789-1889,* published 1959). The presence of 15 stars (or rosettes) on the reverse could substantiate this theory, as Kentucky joined the union as the 15th state in June, 1792. This well-detailed piece is the single finest certified (4/14), with substantial yellow-gold luster illuminating the well-preserved surfaces. A prominent obverse die crack from 11 to 3 o'clock confirms the variety.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 779

MS64 Washington Success Medal Baker-267, Reeded Edge, Small Size



30412 Undated Washington Success Medal, Small Size, Reeded Edge MS64 NGC. Baker-267, W-10875, R.5. 34.8 grains. Struck in brass, though examples are also known in copper, silver, and pewter (or white metal), with the latter thought by Breen and Fuld to be a die trial piece. The small diameter variant of this popular medal is believed to have been made at the same time as the larger, a date that is still under significant debate, but their confirmed existence dates to 1830. This piece stands as the finest-graded at NGC, and the second-finest certified overall (4/14). Original brass-yellow luster is seen beneath olive-gold patina on each side, and the strike is essentially sharp, though the all-seeing eye in the central reverse is indistinct.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 783

1795 Washington North Wales Halfpenny XF40, Baker-34, Plain Edge



30413 1795 Washington North Wales Halfpenny, Plain Edge, One Star at Each Side of Harp XF40 NGC. Baker-34, W-11150, R.3. Undated, but believed to have been made circa 1795, North Wales halfpenny tokens (part of the "evasion halfpence" series) were struck on lightweight planchets with crudely executed dies, and none are extant with sharp features. Bowers lists four varieties, with the plain edge variant the most easily obtainable; still, no Mint State examples are certified (4/14), and most survivors are dark and unattractive. This piece displays unusually light chocolate-brown color, with smooth, problem-free surfaces. Typical weakness is seen on the harp and Washington's head, but the strong borders balance the eye appeal.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 770

1795 Plain Edge North Wales Halfpenny XF45, Washington, Baker-34



30414 1795 Washington North Wales Halfpenny, Plain Edge, One Star at Each Side of Harp XF45 NGC. Baker-34, W-11150, R.3. Unlike the Conder tokens of the same period, the undated North Wales halfpenny tokens were not made for sale to collectors, and this is reflected by the inferior craftsmanship of the dies. However, the thin planchets and weakly struck details may have aided in the acceptance of these pieces in circulation, as they usually turned dark quickly and appeared well-used. This piece is exceptionally well-detailed for the issue, with the harp edges nearly complete and above-average definition on Washington's head. The smooth surfaces are a rarely seen light brown patina.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 770

30415 **1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, Small Buttons, Reeded Edge AU58 NGC. Baker-29D, W-10950, R.4.** Grate halfpennies were struck in Birmingham for use on the British Isles, but have long been collected as part of the American colonial pieces. Produced with a reeded edge, only one variety of the small buttons variant is known, and it is far scarcer than the reeded edge large buttons variety, especially in Mint State. Attractive, well-struck examples are elusive, and no Red and Brown pieces have been seen by NGC or PCGS (4/14). This piece displays smooth, glossy surfaces beneath rich auburn patina. The strike is unusually bold, and only a brush of friction is seen over the high points.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 749

30416 **1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, Large Buttons, Lettered Edge VF35 NGC. Baker-29, W-10990, R.6.** Part of the Conder tokens, Grate halfpennies were produced in quantity as advertisement for the Clark & Harris firm in London, dealers in stoves and fireplace grates. Most pieces, however, are of the reeded edge variety, and the lettered edge variant is rare. Interestingly, the few examples that are known, are primarily in AU or Mint State grades, and this is the only piece certified below AU50 (4/14). Light wear is seen across both sides, but the medium brown surfaces are remarkably free of environmental impairments, and the remaining detail is excellent for the grade.
Ex: A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 743

30417 **1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, Large Buttons, Lettered Edge MS63 Red and Brown NGC. Baker-29, W-10990, R.6.** Produced for circulation in the British Isles, the Grate halfpenny derives its name from the fireplace grate seen on the reverse, meant to conjure the image of a warm home setting. Unlike its reeded edge counterpart, the lettered edge variety is rare in all grades, especially with remaining Red color. This piece stands as the only Red and Brown example certified at NGC, and one of only six so-designated overall (4/14). Rich burgundy patina graces each side, with substantial coppery-red in the protected regions. The strike is bold, giving this problem-free example immense eye appeal.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 744

30418 **1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, Large Buttons, Reeded Edge MS63 Red and Brown NGC. Baker-29B, W-10955, R.1.** Large buttons on Washington's coat and diagonal edge reeding sloping down and to the right identify this piece as Baker-29B. This is the most plentiful Grate halfpenny token variety, but it is rarely seen with any amount of remaining Red color. This piece is tied for the finest of just seven Red and Brown pieces at NGC, with none graded full Red (4/14). Fiery copper-red accents surround smooth burgundy devices, with a well-centered, crisp strike. Any pre-Federal issue retaining significant Red color is rare and highly sought-after.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 747

1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, AU58
Baker-29D, Small Buttons



1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, VF35
Baker-29, Large Buttons, Lettered Edge



1795 Grate Halfpenny, MS63 Red and Brown
Baker-29, Large Buttons, Lettered Edge



1795 Grate Halfpenny, MS63 Red and Brown
Baker-29B, Large Buttons, Reeded Edge



1795 Washington Liberty and Security Halfpenny, MS62 Brown, Baker-31C, Plain



1795 Washington Liberty and Security Baker-31A, Halfpenny, AU58



1795 Washington Liberty and Security Baker-31B, Halfpenny, XF40



Washington Liberty and Security Penny MS65 Red, Baker-30



30419 1795 Washington Liberty & Security Halfpenny, Plain Edge MS62 Brown NGC. Baker-31C, W-11000, High R.6. The plain edge variety of the 1795 Liberty and Security halfpence is on a slightly smaller-diameter planchet than the other three (27mm versus 29mm), and Rulau and Fuld estimate about 30 pieces are known in all grades. This representative is the finest of only four examples at NGC, and is the only Mint State survivor certified (4/14). Medium auburn hues accent the perfectly smooth chocolate-brown surfaces, while the only small area of notable strike weakness is seen on the eagle's breast below a long curving die crack. The eye appeal is remarkable, as the beautifully preserved, glossy surfaces seem to glow when tilted beneath a light.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 752

30420 1795 Washington Liberty & Security Halfpenny, ASYLUM Edge AU58 NGC. Baker-31A, W-11005, R.6. The Liberty and Security halfpence and pennies were both produced in England, though the halfpence are decidedly scarcer. Four rare varieties are known (plus two mules), differentiated by their edge inscriptions. The plain edge variety is rarest, followed by this ASYLUM edge variant, rarest of the lettered edge varieties. NGC has certified only four examples of this variety in all grades (4/14), and Rulau and Fuld estimate at least 15 are extant. Only a brush of friction is seen over the glossy auburn-brown surfaces of this piece, with boldly struck devices and excellent eye appeal.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 761

30421 1795 Washington Liberty & Security Halfpenny, BIRMINGHAM Edge XF40 NGC. Baker-31B, W-11010, R.5. Following the American Revolutionary War, George Washington's likeness appeared on many copper coins and tokens produced in England for sale to collectors, collectively known as the Conder series. In the Liberty and Security subseries, four different edge styles were used for the 1795 halfpence; three lettered and one plain. This piece represents the BIRMINGHAM edge variety, with the inscription BIRMINGHAM REDRUTH & SWANSEA incused around the circumference. The strike is even and unusually strong, with the only area of softness seen on the central shield, where it is minor. The surfaces are problem-free, with smooth chocolate-brown color overall.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 758

30422 Undated Washington Liberty & Security Penny MS65 Red NGC. Baker-30, W-11050, R.2. Produced in England in 1795, this large, undated copper saw extensive circulation and most extant pieces exhibit light to moderate wear. Varieties are known with both plain and ornamented rims. This piece represents the plain rims variant, and is the finest of just two full Red examples certified (4/14). The level of preservation is exceptional, with rich copper-red luster over both sides and no noticeable surface flaws. The strike is bold, and some minor softness on the reverse rim at 9 o'clock is normal for this variety.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 769



Lot 30423



Fig. 1. Continental Currency dollar enlarged to show initials EG.

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Does circumstantial evidence solve this problem?

THE CONTINENTAL DOLLAR OF 1776 MEETS ITS MAKER

By

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IT IS shocking to realize that the maker of the first coin for our independent national government has never been properly identified. To see E G FECIT (E.G. made it) prominently located on one of the principal varieties of the 1776 Continental Currency coinage has been a continual challenge to numismatists. The fact that no specific official records have ever been located with respect to the 1776 dollars has made the problem one to be solved by circumstantial evidence since action taken at some sessions of the Continental Congress and its committees in 1776 were unrecorded or lost.

The author endeavored to demonstrate conclusively in "The 1776 Continental Currency Coinage[1]" that a special niche was provided in the denominations of the paper currency for coined silver dollars; that the minting of silver was intended to stabilize the paper currency; that there was a paper $1 note in each issue from May 10, 1775 through the May 9, 1776, but thereafter $1 notes were discontinued for the next six issues from July 22, 1776, through September 26, 1778; that the intention to issue a coined dollar was obviously the reason why the issues of July 22, 1776, November 2, 1776, February 26, 1777, and May 20, 1777, have denominations of $2, $3, $4, $5, $6, $7, $8 and $30 only; and that the $1 note, being the most convenient for circulation, would not have been eliminated unless a substitute was intended.

To corroborate further, that position attention should be called to the fact that an open letter to the Continental Congress dated March 7, 1776, was signed "Luke, the Physician" (apparently a fictitious name), and stated that "if the establishment of a mint were added where the plate with which many families abound could be fitted for ready exchange with foreigners for commodities of which the most opulent will soon be in want, I flatter myself the salutary consequences would soon become sensible to every one[2]." This letter was ordered published by the Committee of Inspection and Observation for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia and shows the contemporary desire, in Philadelphia, to have silver minted. A committee to study existing gold and silver coins in relation to the Spanish milled dollar was set up by the Continental Congress on April 19, 1776,[3] because the paper money was payable in Spanish milled dollars. The desire to have a Federal mint for the coinage of specie did not abate and was recommended again by a Congressional Committee on February 20, 1777 so that persons could bring in specie to be coined for their own account.[4]

1. *The Coin Collector's Journal,* Vol. 19, No. 4, (July-August, 1952).
2. *American Archives,* edited by Peter Force, Fourth Series, Vol. V, (Washington, 1837-53), p. 85.
3. *Journals of the Continental Congress,* (Washington, 1906), Vol. IV, p. 293.
4. *Id.* Vol. VII, p. 136.

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The 1776 dollars coined in silver are the rarest of all of the United States silver dollars.[5] One specimen is known of variety 1-C reading CURRENCY[6] and two specimens are known of variety 3-D having E G FECIT.[7] The brass pieces (1-A and 1-B) are trial pieces prepared in the development of variety 1-C and no other variety in brass exists.[8]

The pieces struck in pewter encompass all varieties except those trial pieces struck in brass. A most logical explanation was made by William H. Strobridge in 1873 as to

> from impressions in tin,[9] struck from the dies for distribution among the patriotic friends of the First Congress. **"

This would justify their issuance in pewter as a means of gaining support for the plan to have Congress and the public coöperate to convert available silver into coined silver dollars for circulation.

The "Initial" Search

When the Continental Congress authorized the issuance of fractional paper money (see illustration) by



Fig. 2. February 17, 1776 Continental Currency note with border and design cuts made by an unidentified artist

the use of pewter when in the catalog of the Seavey Collection he described No. 836, being the Continental dollar (1-C) in silver, as follows:

> "A Pattern from design made by Benj. Franklin, and familiar

resolution of February 17, 1776, new cuts had to be ordered.[10] Michael Hillegas, Richard Bache and Stephen Paschall were put in charge of the preparation of the notes. No invoice or appropriation to anyone

5. For classification of varieties see: Eric P. Newman, "The 1776 Continental Currency Coinage," *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Vol. 19, No. 4, (July-August, 1952).

6. Johns Hopkins University Collection, ex-Garrett, Mills, Parmalee, Seavey, Adams and Clay.

7. F.C.C. Boyd Collection, ex-Stack, Green, Raymond, * * * and Granberg; Eric P. Newman Collection, ex-Johnson, Green, Mehl, Newcomer, McCoye and sold in 1886 in London. Both coins were included in the 1914 American Numismatic Society Exhibition.

8. Variety 3-D for many years was assumed to exist in brass due to an erroneous listing as 66 in the Seavey Collection catalog (1873) but the same coin was correctly described as 574 of the Parmalee Sale catalog (1890) and is identifiable as Variety 1-B.

9. Tin is loosely used in this instance as meaning pewter.

10. *Journals of the Continental Congress* (Washington, 1906). Vol. IV, pp. 157, 164.

for the preparation of the cuts has been found in the papers of the Continental Congress; perhaps the work was done as a patriotic service. Whoever prepared those cuts remains unidentified. Since the Continental Currency coinage designs are copied from the fractional paper money,[1] it is possible that the cuts for the paper money were made by the same person who cut the dies for the coinage. Thus, there is no clue from the fractional paper money as to the identity of the maker of the coinage.

There is no doubt that all of the varieties of the coinage were made by the same diemaker, and it is fortunate that the initials EG were placed on one variety (3-C).

There was no other avenue of research than to begin by looking for a qualified person with those initials. It was a pleasant surprise, therefore, to find that in 1776 there lived an American engraver by the name of Elisha Gallaudet. Merely naming him without supporting data would satisfy no one[11] even though no other qualified person with the initials E.G. could be found. Thus, research to prove or disprove that theory was undertaken.

Gallaudet's Cuts for Paper Currency

The selection of Elisha Gallaudet as an engraver of paper money for both the Colony of New York and the City of New York is in the official records. On January 5, 1770 an act was passed by the Colony of New York to issue £120,000 in paper money which provided for the engraving of seven denominations, 5 and 10 shillings and 1, 2, 3, 5 and 10 pounds. The portions of those denominations which were not to be typeset were to be engraved by Elisha Gallaudet in accordance with the following provision:

> "And be it enacted the Authority aforesaid that Elisha Galludet [*sic*] or such other person as the Major Part of the said first signers of said Bills of Credit shall agree with shall engrave according to the directions he shall receive from the Majority of the said first Signers twenty-eight Stamps for the sides of the said Bills, and fourteen Stamps for the Arms of the City of New York and shall deliver them to the Treasurer.***"[12]

This law was repealed by King George III on February 14, 1770 in accordance with his power to do so and no paper money was issued in accordance therewith. The identical law was again passed by the legislature of the Colony of New York on February 16, 1771 carrying the same authorization with respect to the engraving by Elisha Gallaudet.[13]

It will be noted from the example of the February 16, 1771 issue illustrated herein that two engraved cuts were used for the sides of each bill and one engraved cut for the arms of the City of New York. With seven denominations to be printed the number of cuts ordered to be made was sufficient for two bills of each denomination to be printed at one time. The line cuts made by Elisha Gallaudet are virtually identical and must therefore have been made from one master negative by a transfer process. Hugh Gaine added the typeset portions and struck off the bills. The New York Legislature, on March 24, 1772, passed an act authorizing payment "Unto Elisha Gallaudet for cutting the Stamps for the new Loan Office Money the sum of twenty-two Pounds one shilling."[14]

Because large quantities of counterfeits of almost all denominations of this issue were put into circulation due to operations of the Albany County gang, Felix Meigs and others, an act was passed on March 8, 1773 authorizing a back to be pasted on each of the 44,000 notes issued

11. *St. Louis Globe Democrat,* April 13, 1958; *The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine,* (June, 1958), p. 1155.

12. *The Colonial Laws of New York,* (Albany, 1894), Vol. V, p. 26.

13. *Id.,* Vol. V p. 149.

14. *Id.,* Vol. V, p. 342.

15. Kenneth Scott, *Counterfeiting in Colonial New York,* American Numismatic Society Numismatic Notes and Monographs No. 127, (New York, 1953), pp. 144, 145, 152, 154, 172.

under the February 16, 1771 act and providing that no bill of credit of that issue should pass in circulation after February 1, 1774 without having a back pasted onto it. Separate plates with which to print backs of each denomination were to be melted immediately after their use.[16] The record shows that Henry Dawkins received the engraving appointment rather than Gallaudet, but Hugh Gaine was nevertheless authorized to print the backs.[17] Apparently, because of impracticability or because the counterfeiters of this issue were all rounded up the backs were never affixed to any of the denominations and must have been destroyed in their entirety as no example of them has been located.

Following the commencement of the American Revolution the New York Provincial Congress authorized a new style of paper money beginning September 2, 1775, but the name of the engraver who was authorized to make the insignia or cuts was omitted in the enabling act.[18] Elisha Gallaudet was not selected to make the cuts and Hugh Gaine was not chosen as printer.

The Common Council of the City of New York authorized paper money to be issued to finance the proposition of Christopher Colles to improve the New York City water supply by erecting a large steam-operated pump and enlarging the well on the property of Augustus and Frederick Van Cortlandt.[19] These are known as the New York Waterworks issues. In the first series 18,500 notes dated August 25, 1774 were authorized in denominations of 6 pence, 1, 2, 4 and 8 shillings. All except the 6 pence were issued. The headpieces on the front and the illustration of the machinery on the back were engraved by Elisha Gallaudet, as indicated by invoice of August 30, 1774, in Voucher Box No. 1, Comptroller's Office:

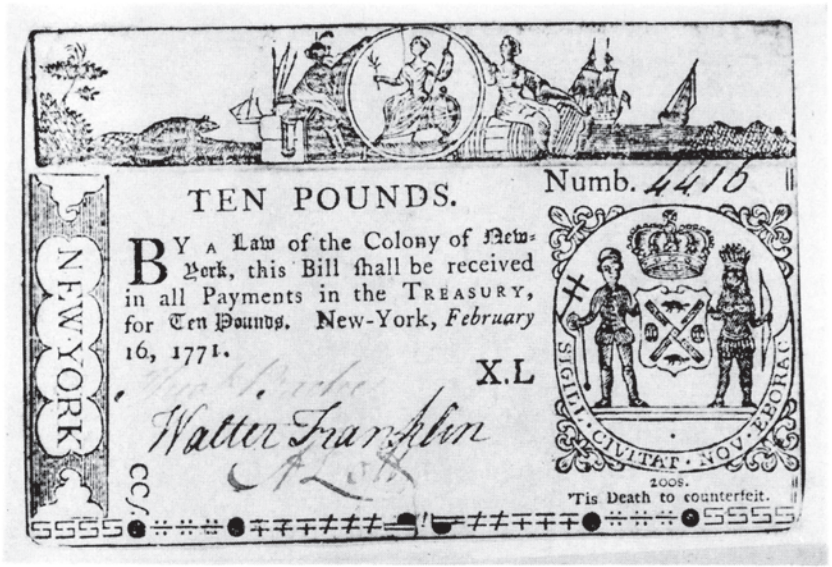


Fig. 3. Colony of New York currency of February 16, 1771, printed from cuts made by Elisha Gallaudet

16. *The Colonial Laws of New York,* (Albany, 1894), Vol. V, p. 510.
17. *Id.,* Vol. V, p. 686.
18. *American Archives,* edited by Peter Force (Washington, 1837-53) Fourth Series, Vol. III, pp. 567, 575.
19. *Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York,* (New York, 1905), Vol. VIII, pp. 41, 48.

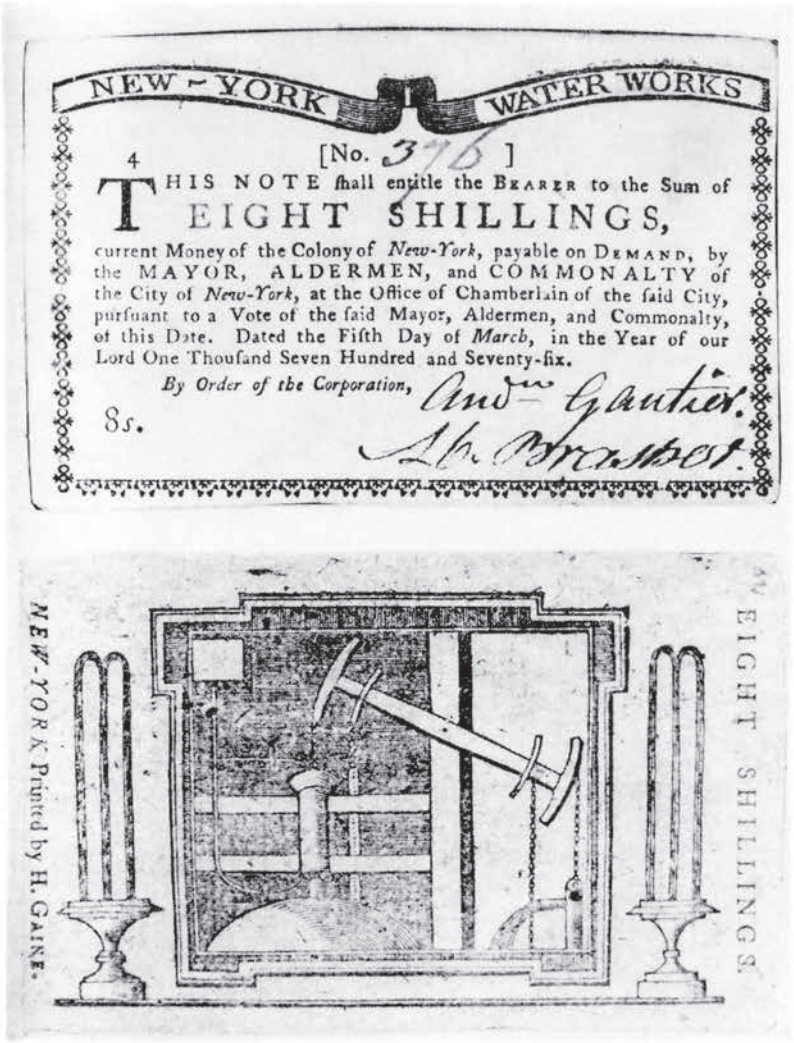


Fig. 4. City of New York waterworks note printed from cuts made by Elisha Gallaudet

> "To Engraving Eight plates & Eight headpeases (pieces) for the Water Work notes and blocking the same £ 7-0-0."[20]

Payment for the engraving was authorized by the Common Council of the City of New York as shown by the following minutes of October 10, 1774:

> "N(o.) 2773. Ordered the like (i.e. that the Mayor issue his Warrant to the Treasurer of New York City to pay) to Elisha Gallaudet or Order the sum of £ 7 for engraving Eight Plates and Head Pieces for the Water Work Notes."[21]

An examination of a complete sheet of eight Waterworks notes

20. I.N.P. Stokes, *The Iconography of Manhattan Island,* Vol. 4, under date August 30, 1774.

21. *Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York,* (New York, 1905), Vol. VIII, p. 59.

shows that four notes of the same denomination were simultaneously printed on one half and the sheet then turned and printed on the other end. The headpieces and reverse plates are virtually identical indicating that one master plate and one master headpiece were en-



Fig. 5. Bookplate of the New-York library, 1752

graved and additional plates and headpieces were made by a transfer or duplicating process. The same headpieces and reverse plates were reused for each of the subsequent issues of the New York Waterworks paper money authorized August 2, 1775, January 5, 1776, and March 5, 1776.

Gallaudet's Other Activities

Elisha Gallaudet was born in New Rochelle, New York in 1730. His father, Pierre Elisee Gallaudet, was a French Huguenot who settled in New Rochelle in 1711 and was naturalized by the New York Colonial legislature on June 17, 1726.[22] The name Elisha is merely the English translation of the French name, Elisee. Elisha Gallaudet was married twice, first in 1755 to Jean Dubois, of New Rochelle, and then to Naomi Reade (1729-1809) in New York on November 24, 1770.[23]

Elisha Gallaudet engraved an elaborate bookplate for the New York Society Library in 1752 and signed it E. GALLAUDET. SCT. (See illustration). In 1754 he engraved the bookplate for John Chambers, Esquire, Chief Justice of New York, with the motto VINCIT VERITA, and signed it E. GALLAUDET SCULP.[24]

In 1759 "Elisha Gallaudet, Engraver in Smith-Street" and his father, "Thomas Gallaudet, Perriwig-maker in Wall Street," were taking subscriptions for *Gentlemen and Ladies Military Closet Furniture* which was to consist of six engravings of British and Prussian military personnel. The engraving was apparently done by Michael De Bruls, of New York, and not by Elisha Gallaudet.[25]

In 1767 Elisha Gallaudet proved his integrity and responsibility in paper money matters when Timothy Green came to New York and requested him to make plates to counterfeit North Carolina paper money. Gallaudet not only rejected the request but had Green taken before an alderman for examination. When counterfeit money was found in Green's possession Green was arrested, tried, pilloried and given thirty-nine lashes.[26]

Elisha Gallaudet apparently did his engraving at his home as the *New York Journal* or *General Advertiser* for August 1, 1771 announced:

> Elisha Gallaudet,
> Engraver,
> is removed from the house where he lately lived in Smith-street, to the house wherein Mr. Moran lived in the Broad-Way near Bowling-Green, where he carries on his business as usual.
>
> N. B. The house in Smith-street (which is very suitable for a Shopkeeper or Confectioner) will be let till the first of May next.

The last piece of engraving signed by Elisha Gallaudet is the portrait of the English clergyman, Reverend George Whitefield, who became very popular during his many visits to America. *The Mem-*

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22. *Journal of the Legislative Council of the Colony of New York,* (Albany, 1861) p. 536.

23. Gallaudet biographical material has been assembled from the following sources:

Jean T. K. Wilson, *Account of the Gallaudet Family,* manuscript in the New York Public Library, dated 1953; Reverend Arthur Dunham Bryant, manuscript of lecture given in 1937 at Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.; David McNeely Stauffer, *American Engravers on Copper and Steel,* (New York, 1907-1917); William Dunlap, *History of the Rise of the Arts of Design in the United States,* (Boston, 1918); Mantle Fielding, *Dictionary of American Painters, Sculptors and Engraver's,* (Philadelphia, 1926); U. Thieme and F. Becker, *Allgemeines Lexikon der Bildenden Kunstler,* (Liepzig 1907-34); Daniel T. Mallett, *Index of Artists, Engravers and Publishers in N.Y.C. (1633-1820),* (New York, 1942); "One Hundred Notable New York Engravers 1683-1820," *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* (March, 1928), Vol. 32; Gottesman, *The Arts and Crafts in New York, (1726-1776),* (New York, 1938; George C. Groce and David H. Wallace, *The New-York Historical Society's Dictionary of Artists in America, (1564-1860),* (New Haven, 1957).

24. Charles Dexter Allen, American Book-Plates (New York, 1905), pp. 74, 136, 183, 255; Ex Libris Journal, Vol. III p. 141.

25. *New York Mercury,* March 5, 1759 and July 30, 1759.

26. Kenneth Scott, *Counterfeiting in Colonial New York,* (New York, 1953), pp. 126, 198; *New York Journal or the General Advertiser,* Aug. 27, 1767; *New York Mercury,* Aug. 31, 1767.

oirs of the Life of the Reverend George Whitefield, compiled by Reverend John Gillis, was first published in London in 1772 and contained



Fig. 6. Engraving (woodcut) of George Whitefield by Elisha Gallaudet

as a frontispiece the portrait of George Whitefield engraved by V. M. Picot. It was republished by Hodge and Shober in New York in 1774 for which new edition Elisha Gallaudet engraved a copy of the frontispiece signing it ELISHA GALLAUDET SCULP. N. YORK. 1774 (See illustration). Among the subscribers to the book is "Elisha Gallaudet, Engraver, New York."

No data has been found as to when during the period from October, 1774 to March, 1779 Elisha Gallaudet moved from New York to Freehold, N. J., but he certainly must have done so before August of 1776 when the British began their long occupation of New York.

Contrary to the statement made in all publications relating to engravers,[27] Elisha Gallaudet died in 1779 instead of 1805. The record of his death in the New Jersey Archives[28] indicates he died intestate in Freehold, Monmouth County, N. J., on March 29, 1779 and that his administratrix was his wife, Naomi. The inventory of his estate totaling £121-16-6 (New Jersey money of account) was made June 11, 1779 and shows that his nephew, Peter Wallace Gallaudet, of Philadelphia, "took" (was given) Elisha Gallaudet's beaver hat and bought his coat and westcoat. No other of his many blood relatives are mentioned as having bought or been given any assets. The fact that Peter Wallace Gallaudet came to Freehold from Philadelphia indicates that these men were in contact with one another during the Revolutionary War. Elisha could readily have gone to Philadelphia during the war to visit his nephew if anyone wished him to do engraving work. If Elisha had lived into the post-Revolutionary period more evidence of his life and work would undoubtedly exist.

A brief sketch of the lives of Peter Wallace Gallaudet and his famous descendants is necessary to support a specific assertion by a living member of the family that Elisha Gallaudet made the first United States coin.

Peter Wallace Gallaudet (1756-1843) was one of the six children of Elisha's brother, Thomas Gallaudet (1724-1772). Peter started as a commission merchant in Philadelphia, but when the Revolution broke out became a colonel in the Continental army. For a short time he served as a secretary to General Washington and in Peter's obituary it was said that "he was honored with the special confidence of Washington."[29] Whether Peter was in any way instrumental in suggesting his uncle's name as a die sinker is not known. In later years Peter held a post in the Registry Office of the United States Treasury Department.

Peter's son, Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet (1787-1851), of Hartford, Conn., is the most famous member of the family, being the founder of the first school in America for the training of the deaf, now known as the American School for the Deaf, in West Hartford, Conn. A biography of Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet was written in 1888 by his son, Edward Miner Gallaudet (1837-1917), who was the family historian and the founder and first President of Gallaudet College, in Washington, D. C., which continues to train teachers to rehabilitate the deaf.

In checking with members of the Gallaudet family for possible data, Robert Monro-Erwin, of Forest Hills, Long Island, the great-great-grandson of Dr. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet, stated that he (Monro-Erwin) visited Edward Miner Gallaudet, in Hartford, Conn., in 1911, and was specifically told that E G FECIT on the first United States coinage stood for "Made by Elisha Gallaudet."

Artistic Considerations

The dies for the 1776 Continental dollars are distinctly those made by

27. No printed publications listed under Note 23 have the correct date of death, indicating that each is copied from previous printed publications.

28. First Series, Vol. XXXIV, p. 204; Records of the Superior Court of New Jersey, Liber 22, p. 70.

29. *National Intelligencer*, May 19 1843.

an engraver rather than a die sinker. There is no three dimensional effect attempted. The design is primarily a group of geometric lines. The sundial is clumsily engraved into the die in poor perspective as if a plate for a flat engraving were being cut. The sundial's rod or style is unnaturally filled in with a series of parallel lines such as an engraver of cuts would do. The ground on which the sundial rests is given substance only by a series of parallel lines in the manner of an engraving. No hub or punch was used to make any part of the die except the lettering. A comparison of the 1776 coinage with the 1787 Fugio copper coinage shows the difference between dies of the same general design, the former being made by an engraver, and the latter by a die sinker. Since Elisha Gallaudet was an engraver accustomed to using parallel lines, the manner in which the dies were cut is indicative of the handiwork of such a man as he and eliminates all American or foreign craftsmen trained in die sinking.

The sundial on the February 17, 1776 fractional paper money is also in poor perspective. The numerals are erroneously spread over 360° of the dial but the position of the XII is correct in being in the same general direction as the sundial's style points. On the coin XII is on the wrong side of the dial and the portion of the arc where the numbers are omitted is where the noon shadow actually falls. The Roman numerals on the sundial of the coin should face the center of the dial as they do on the fractional paper money, but the numerals IX, XI, and XII face outward on all obverses. On Obverse Three the III is omitted and instead of an VIII and IX there is an conglomerate IIX. On Obverses Four and Five there is a VI at both the beginning and the end of the numerals which would be proper if any of the numerals were in the right position. All of the foregoing technical errors, however, fall within artistic license.

As further proof of the inexperience of the person who cut the dies for the coins it is well known that the lettering beyond the outer circle on Obverse Three is too crowded; that the N in AMERICAN on Reverse A was made much smaller than the adjacent letters because there was no room for it; that the word CURENCY on Obverse One and CURRENCEY on Obverse Four are misspellings; and that the position of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, on Reverses A, B, and C, is geographically incorrect. These errors point to a man like Elisha Gallaudet who apparently had no prior experience in die sinking.

Other Candidates

The Chapman brothers appear to be responsible for indicating that EG stood for Edward Getz of Lancaster, Pa. No early mention of that name has come to the author's attention other than their use of it in the description of Lot 113 in the Mills sale of April 27, 1904; Lot 2132 of the Earle sale of June 25, 1912; Lot 327 of the Parsons sale of June 24, 1914; and Lot 124 of the Bascom and Brown sale of January 16, 1915. Albert R. Frey in 1917 included the Edward Getz assumption in *A Dictionary of Numismatic Names.*

In 1909 an article in *The Numismatist*[30] indicates that someone (unnamed) stated that the initials stood for Ephraim Getz. Ephraim Getz was, because of this assertion, included with doubt, in "Early American Engravers" by Richard D. Kenney in the March-June, 1951, *Coin Collectors' Journal.*

There has never been any evidence given that either an Edward Getz or Ephraim Getz existed. The suggestion of the Getz name must have come from the fact that Peter Getz, of Lancaster, Pa., cut the dies for the 1792 Washington President I half dollar. Peter Getz was the son of Johan Getz, a German

30. "First Silver Dollar for the United States," unsigned but apparently written by Edgar H. Adams as Editor of *The Numismatist,* Vol. XXII, (June, 1909), p. 177.

farmer, who immigrated through Philadelphia in 1733, where he took the oath of allegiance to the English crown, and then settled in Lancaster County.[31] Church records show that Peter Getz was born March 13, 1764 and was, therefore, only 12 years old when the Continental dollars were prepared. The accomplishments of Peter Getz up to his death on December 28, 1809, are well known.[32] The probate records of Lancaster County, the *Lancaster Journal*, the records of the First Reformed Church, in Lancaster, and the 1790 United States census for Pennsylvania do not mention any person by the name of Getz with a first name beginning with E. No other die sinking or engraving work by any E. Getz has ever made its appearance.

The entire suggestion of the Chapman brothers is self-destructive due to a Freudian slip which they made in the sale of the Jackman collection on June 22, 1918. In the description of Lot 205 it stated "E.G.FECIT. Initials of the maker, Peter Getz, of Lancaster, Pa."

An imaginary gravestone should be erected with the following epitaph:

> Lest the reader forgets
> The elusive E. Getz
> With sincere regrets
> A ghost-rating gets.

The author himself is responsible for confusing the issue to some degree. In "The 1776 Continental Currency Coinage" the suggestion was made of the possibility of Elbridge Gerry being EG, since he was appointed on February 17, 1776 as one of a committee of five to superintend the Treasury of the Continental Congress and on May 22, 1776 was requested to devise some method to obtain gold or silver. It is a privilege to withdraw one's own comment instead of having someone else correct it.

There was, however, another engraver in the Gallaudet family with the initials E.G., namely, Edward Gallaudet (1808-1847). He was a son of Peter Wallace Gallaudet and worked during the nineteenth century with John Cheney in Boston.

Mention should also be made of a silversmith by the name of Eliakim Garretson who died in Philadelphia in his 67th year on September 5, 1827. His birth therefore would be 1760 which would fit normally with his marriage to Lydia Windle of Chester, Pa., on November 27, 1783. Since he was only sixteen years of age in 1776 he would not have been selected to make the Continental dollar.[33] In addition his subsequent work did not include any engravings or cuts for illustrations or any die cutting.

Conclusion

A summary of the facts relating to the conclusion that Elisha Gallaudet cut the dies for the 1776 Continental currency coinage are:

1. In 1776 the only engraver known in America or Europe having the initials E.G. was Elisha Gallaudet (1730-1779).
2. He had brought about the arrest of a counterfeiter indicating his trustworthiness in Treasury matters.
3. He had engraved the cuts for paper money of the Colony of New York.
4. He had engraved the cuts for the paper money of the City of New York.
5. In the early part of 1776 he either had moved from New York to Freehold, N. J., or was about to move.
6. Some New York representatives to the Continental Congress must have known Elisha Gallaudet.
7. His nephew, Peter Wallace Gallaudet, was a well-connected Philadelphian, in 1776, and Elisha

31. The Getz family information was assembled from local records by C. H. Martin, late treasurer of the Lancaster County Historical Society and Elizabeth Kieffer, librarian.

32. Dickeson erroneously listed the date of birth as 1762 while Crosby gave the date as about 1768. Dickeson had the year of death correct while Crosby indicated it was 1804.

33. Data assembled by Historical Society of Delaware.

Gallaudet could have been contacted for the work by Peter.

8. Neither the Continental dollar nor Elisha Gallaudet's known work indicates artistic skill or training.

9. The use of parallel lines in the Continental dollar dies is also common in his earlier engravings.

10. He was inexperienced in die sinking as distinguished from engraving.

11. The dies for the 1776 Continental currency coinage were cut by an engraver rather than a die sinker.

12. A member of the Gallaudet family who was a historian told a presently living member of the family that Elisha Gallaudet prepared the first United States coin.

Acknowledgement

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GEORGIA
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PENNSYLVANIA
JERSEY
NEW YORK



1776 Continental Currency Dollar, MS63
Extremely Rare EG FECIT, Newman 3-D in Silver
Finer of Two Known, Ex: Earle, Newcomer, "Col." Green

30423 1776 Continental Dollar, CURRENCY, Silver, EG FECIT MS63 NGC. Newman 3-D, W-8470, R.8. This coin is truly magnificent. Only two examples of the Newman 3-D variety in silver are known, and this is the finer by a wide margin. There are also two Newman 1-C dollars in silver, bringing the total of silver Continental Currency dollars extant to four: **The present coin is the finest silver Continental Currency dollar and the most desirable of the Continental Currency coinage.** Heritage Auctions is privileged to offer at auction this spectacular MS63 example for the first time since its appearance in lot 2132 of the George Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), more than 100 years ago.

Eric P. Newman published *The 1776 Continental Currency Coinage* in 1952, and the work remains the standard reference for the series today. The Continental Currency dollars were struck primarily in pewter, but a few examples are known in brass and silver. Newman identified five obverse and four reverse dies, which were combined to produce seven different die varieties for the series, ranging from Newman 1-A to 5-D. On obverse 1, the word currency is spelled CURENCY; on obverse 2, it is properly spelled CURRENCY; on obverse 3, the spelling is as on obverse 2, with the addition of EG FECIT (appearing only on this obverse); on obverse 4, the spelling is altered to CURRENCEY; and on obverse 5, the spelling is corrected to CURRENCY by punching a Y over the excess E, and adding a floriated cross to cover the extra Y. The reverses are as follows: reverse A shows the linked chain made up of dotted lines; on reverse B, the dots are partially cut into lines; the rings have been completely reworked as lines on reverse C; and reverse D has the same linked chain, but the names of the states appearing within have been reordered geographically, with N.HAMPS now to the left of MASSACHS.

Eric P. Newman, Don Taxay, Walter Breen, Philip Mossman, and Michael Hodder spent many years researching the Continental Currency coinage, mesmerized by its mysterious origins. No authorization for the production of the Continental Currency coinage has come to light, but it is probable that the coins were intended to take the place of the dollar-denominated paper currency issued by the Continental Congress in the latter part of 1776. The four resolutions from May 10, 1775 to May 9, 1776 provided for the issue of paper money in various denominations, including the one dollar bill. The six resolutions of July 22, 1776 through September 26, 1778 omitted the one dollar denomination. Thus, it is logical to conclude the pewter pieces were intended as a substitute for the paper dollars in those issues. The coins had minimal intrinsic value, and like the paper bills they replaced, were valued according to the public's confidence in Congress, who guaranteed their value at one dollar each.

The mintage figures are unknown, but the pewter coins appear with enough frequency to suggest they were produced in substantial numbers. Many of the coins were undoubtedly melted during this period, because Benjamin Franklin observed that pewter was sorely needed for the canteens used by soldiers in the Continental Army. The most reasonable explanation for the brass examples is that they represent dies trials. The silver coins are of full weight and value, suggesting that a precious-metal coinage was contemplated, but the Continental Congress was chronically short of funds and had no reliable supply of silver, so this idea must have been abandoned quickly.

Newman's obverse die number 3 features the EG FECIT (Latin for EG made it) lettering on the obverse. This die is one of the very few signature dies from the colonial period, as Michael Hodder reports the only other examples are the Chalmers coins signed TS for Thomas Sparrow and the unique New Jersey copper signed WM for Walter Mould; further research has shown that the obverse of Maris-62 also contains the letters WM, hidden under the left and right leaves below the horse's head. Eric P. Newman identified Elisha Gallaudet as the engraver of the dies in his article *The Continental Dollar of 1776 Meets its Maker,* reproduced in this catalog. Gallaudet also engraved the plates for printing the City of New York waterworks notes and the February 17, 1776 Continental Currency one-sixth dollar notes. A comparison of the design and craftsmanship of the latter notes and the Continental Currency dollar coin dies suggests they were all engraved by the same person, Elisha Gallaudet.

Although there was no organized numismatic community in the United States until about 1855, coin collecting was well-established in Europe in the late 18th century. European collectors began collecting and studying the Continental Currency dollars at an early date, and a printed illustration of the coin was published in *Allgemeines historisches Taschenbuch,* by Matthias Christian Sprengel in Berlin in 1784. Bishop Richard Watson analyzed a pewter example of the Continental Currency dollar in his 1786 scientific study titled *Chemical Essays, Vol. 4* Some of the finest Continental Currency dollars we know about today, including the present coin, were preserved by European numismatists for many years before being repatriated to this country, after the hobby gained sufficient popularity to make them sought-after and valuable items.

The different varieties in pewter have been avidly collected since the earliest days of the hobby in this country; the brass and silver coins have always been extremely rare. Sylvester Sage Crosby was aware of pewter examples of the Newman 3-D variety, but the silver coins were discovered only after he wrote *The Early Coins of America* in 1875. Today, we know of two examples, including the present coin. Crosby recorded a silver example of the Newman 1-C (Parmelee Collection) and a Newman 1-B in brass (Brevoort Collection). Current census data shows the following examples: Newman 1-C, two in silver; Newman 1-A, two in brass; and Newman 1-B in brass, six to eight.

The present coin is the discovery example of the Newman 3-D in silver, which first came to the attention of U.S. collectors through a query in the January 1887 edition of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. On page 72, the following question was posted by prominent Philadelphia coin dealers S.H. & H. Chapman:

> "In an English Sale Catalogue (Dec. 17) we note the following: 'Chain Dollar, *silver. Obv.* Sundial, Continental Currency, 1776, *rev.* Chain, American Congress, *rare and very fine.'* Have any of our collectors this coin in SILVER?"

Numismatic literature authority Charles Davis informs us that the "English Sale Catalogue" referred to must be the Sotheby's offering of the Williams, Smith, Clark and Solly Collections, held on December 17, 18, 20, and 21, 1886. The April 1887 issue of the *AJN* included the following letter from the Chapman brothers, who seem to have acquired the coin in the meantime. (See page 432.) The Smith of that sale, was the well-known American coin dealer, Harlan Page Smith.

The editors of the *AJN* disputed the Chapmans' assertion that the sundial side was the obverse of the coin, siding with Crosby in thinking the identity of the government issuing the coin should be specified on the obverse. However, in his 1859 *American Numismatical Manual,* Montroville W. Dickeson designated the sundial as an obverse device. The Chapmans reasoned that the Continental Currency notes displayed the sundial on the obverse, and the coin design should follow suit. Modern authorities, including Eric P. Newman, have adopted the position of Dr. Dickeson and the Chapmans.

The Chapman brothers consigned their "latest important acquisition" to the Frank McCoye sale of May 5, 1887, their next auction. The coin was described in lot 238 of the catalog, with a page and a half of text that vigorously defended their attribution of the sundial side as the obverse. The coin was plated in the catalog, along with a Continental Currency note for comparison, to further strengthen their claim. Unfortunately, the coin did not receive a high enough bid to satisfy the Chapman brothers, who had a significant investment in it by that time, and the lot was withdrawn. Philadelphia collector George Earle purchased the coin privately sometime after the sale.

The second decade of the 20th century saw a surprising amount of numismatic activity involving the Continental Currency dollar in silver. A second example of the Newman 3-D in silver surfaced in the collection of H.O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Granberg exhibited his coin at the Chicago ANA Convention in 1911, and it was the subject of an article by Edgar Adams in the *New York Sun*, reprinted in the April 1912 issue of *The Numismatist*. Henry Chapman offered the present coin in lot 2132 of the sale of George Earle Collection in June of 1912. The coin passed to Baltimore financier Waldo Newcomer, for a strong price of $2,200. Both examples of the Newman 3-D in silver were exhibited in the 1914 ANS Exhibition, the Granberg coin described on page 19 of the catalog and the present coin on page 21, with an image of this piece on Plate 13. After this period of rather intense activity, no mention was made regarding the silver Continental Currency dollars for quite some time. By the early 1930s, the two coins found their way into the fabulous collection of "Col." E.H. R. Green.

The former Granberg coin emerged from "Col." Green's estate sometime before 1947, when it was offered by Stack's in lot 10 of the Theodore Grand Collection. Prominent collector F.C.C. Boyd acquired the coin there and it later passed to John Jay Ford, Jr. When Ford's collection was sold through Stack's a decade ago, this uncertified Extremely Fine graded specimen realized $425,500. The present coin was acquired from the Green Estate by Burdette G. Johnson. Upon his death, ownership passed to Mary Cruzan, and Eric P. Newman acquired it in 1956. It is being offered at auction for the first time in more than a century.

The 1776 Continental Currency dollars are among the most important and historically interesting issues in all of American numismatics. They have a distinctively American character, as our first dollar coin, although not denominated as such. They were struck at a crucial time in our nation's history. The young country badly needed a medium of exchange to continue to finance the American Revolution, and to promote confidence in the paper currency as well. The silver pieces are among the rarest and most valuable coins in the American Colonial series.

This coin is the finest-known silver example, with no serious challenger. The design elements are well-centered and sharply rendered, with some doubling evident on the date and some letters in the obverse legend. EG FECIT is bold, although the EG is not as well-formed as the other letters. Both sides are blanketed in pleasing shades of silver-gray toning, with attractive highlights of lavender and champagne-gold. Original mint luster is evident beneath the toning. There are no signs of planchet adjustment marks and only minor contact marks are evident. A small depression in the obverse field, to the left of the sundial, is most likely an imperfection in the planchet. A few minor die breaks are evident on the reverse, the most prominent traveling through the N.HAMPS and MASSACHS rings. Eye appeal is outstanding. The combination of this coin's importance in American history, its stunning appearance, and the highest available technical grade makes this offering a once-in-a lifetime opportunity.

Roster of 1776 Continental Currency Dollars in Silver

The following roster was compiled with the assistance of Bryce Brown, Charles Davis, Ron Guth, and Saul Teichman.

1. Newman 3-D. MS63 NGC. British auction sale, probably the Williams, Smith, Clark and Solly Collections (Sotheby's, 12/1886); two unknown intermediaries; S.H. & H. Chapman; consigned by the Chapman brothers to the Frank McCoye Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 5/1887), lot 238, withdrawn; George H. Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), lot 2132, realized $2,200; Waldo Newcomer (Inventory number 2751), exhibited at the 1914 ANS Exhibition, described on page 21 and illustrated on Plate 13 of the catalog; sold to "Col." E.H.R. Green in 1933, via B. Max Mehl; Green Estate; Burdette G. Johnson in the early 1940s; Johnson Estate; Mary Cruzan; purchased by Eric P. Newman in May of 1956 for $2,500; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. **The present coin.** Note: This coin is the discovery piece, mentioned in a query on page 72 of the January 1887 edition of the *American Journal of Numismatics,* giving the lot description from the British auction of 12/17/1886. According to *British Auction Catalogues 1710-1984* by Manville and Robertson, the date corresponds to the Sotheby's sale of the Williams, Smith, Clark and Solly Collections, but we have not seen the catalog. The coin was more fully discussed in an article on page 89 of the April 1887 edition of the AJN.

2. Newman 3-D. Extremely Fine. H.O. Granberg, purchased sometime before 1911, exhibited at the 1911 ANA Convention in Chicago; exhibited at the 1914 ANS Exhibition, described on page 19 of the catalog; unknown intermediaries; "Col." E.H.R. Green (there are two examples of this issue listed in the Green Collection appraisal compiled by F.C.C. Boyd, so Green must have owned both of the known examples); Theodore Grand Collection (Stack's, 12/1947), lot 10; F.C.C. Boyd; Boyd Estate; John Jay Ford, Jr.; Ford Collection, Part I (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 7, realized $425,500.

3. Newman 1-C. Very Fine. Corrado Romano; Romano Estate; Romano Collection (Stack's, 6/1987), lot 24; John Jay Ford, Jr.; Ford Collection, Part VII (Stack's, 1/2005), lot 159, realized $345,000.

4. Newman 1-C. Fine/Very Good. Dr. Charles Clay; Clay Collection (William Strobridge, 12/1871), lot 867; George Seavey; Seavey Descriptive Catalog (William Strobridge, 6/1873), lot 836; Lorin G. Parmelee; Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 573; John G. Mills; Mills Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 4/1904), lot 110; James W. Ellsworth; Knoedler Galleries; Wayte Raymond and John Work Garrett in 1923; John Work Garrett**;** Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part III (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1491; John Jay Ford, Jr.; Ford Collection, Part I (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 2, realized $287,500. PCGS# 796

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY DOLLAR.

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

It may interest the readers of the *Journal* to learn of our latest important acquisition, which is the very piece concerning which there was a query in the January issue, page 72, viz.: The first dollar of the United States, 1776. Obverse, Sun-dial with sun shining upon it; beneath, in two lines, MIND YOUR BUSINESS; encircled by two lines, between which, near the sun, FUGIO; and under the dial, E G FECIT, the whole surrounded by CONTINENTAL CURRENCY, 1776. Reverse, Thirteen links intertwined, each bearing the name (abbreviated) of a State (beginning at the top with New Hampshire, and reading to the right in geographical order to Georgia) surrounding a radiated band inscribed AMERICAN CONGRESS, inside of which, WE ARE ONE, in three lines. Border, beaded. Edge, a continuous band of twin laurel leaves. Weight, 363½ grains. Silver. Extremely fine, sharp impression, and bearing every appearance of having been struck in 1776 for circulation; not like a proof or specially struck piece. The reverse shows a very faint crack in the die. It is without doubt unique, and until now impressions from this die were unknown in silver. We do not forget that Mr. Parmelee also has a unique specimen in silver, which, we learn from Mr. Colburn, bears the lettering E. G. FECIT, but is from the die with *one* R in CURRENCY, and on which the link inscribed MASSACHS. precedes N. HAMP'S; this was previously in the Clay collection.

As stated in the January number of the *Journal*, the piece in our possession was sold in London, December 17th last, and brought £20 10s., but before we obtained it it had changed hands twice, each time at a considerable advance, and we had to pay a large price to procure it.

The very devices on this coin were used on the $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a dollar bills, issued under authority of Congress at Philadelphia, February 17, 1776; and again, July 6, 1787, this device was ordered by Congress to be placed on the Cents to be issued in that year,—the pieces commonly known as Franklin or Fugio Cents. From a foot note, page 302, in Mr. Crosby's valuable work,* it would appear that the originator of this quaint design was either Judge Hopkinson or David Rittenhouse; but may there not be a likelihood that it was suggested by Benjamin Franklin? The motto, "Mind your business," is quite characteristic of "Poor Richard," and in harmony with "A penny saved is a penny earned." Then again, Franklin designed, and Dupré engraved, the beautiful Libertas Americana medal, commemorating the Independence of the United States, and the victories over Burgoyne at Saratoga, and Cornwallis at Yorktown.

It will no doubt be noticed that in our description of the piece we call the *sun-dial* the obverse, contrary to Crosby, who regards it as the reverse, for what reason is not apparent, unless it be that he follows the way it is described in the Resolution of July 6, 1787, which may have been caused through carelessness or inattention to the important point of obverse and reverse. On the bills referred to (which are not rare), the sun dial is placed on the face, the chain of links on the back, quite conclusive proof, we think, that that was the way it was intended by its designers to be considered.

Philadelphia, March 24, 1887. S. H. & H. CHAPMAN.

EPN ERIC P. NEWMAN COLLECTION



Lot 30424



Lot 30424


FUGIO
U.S
100
1783



Unique 1783 Nova Constellatio Plain Edge Bit, W-1820, AU55
Extremely Important Pattern for First Proposed U.S. Coinage
Ex: Garrett, Newcomer, Green

30424 1783 Unique Plain Edge Nova Constellatio 100 Units, Silver, AU55 NGC. W-1820. To quote Heritage Auctions' Co-Chairman Jim Halperin, "The 1783 Nova Constellatio patterns are, quite simply, national treasures. Not only are they the first pattern coins issued by the newly independent United States, they are also the forerunners of the decimal coinage's acceptance, first in America, then eventually by most monetary systems throughout the world. From a historical perspective, I believe that no more important coinage exists from any country on earth." These coins are of the utmost interest to students of history, economics, and art, as well as coin collectors of all disciplines. Heritage Auctions is privileged to offer the discovery example of the 1783 Nova Constellatio bit, the unique plain edge example from the fabulous collection of Eric P. Newman, in just its third auction appearance. This coin's last public offering was in 1903, over 100 years ago.

The Need for a Unified Monetary System

In 1781, the newly independent United States found itself in a nearly untenable financial situation. The country was operating as a loose affiliation of states under the weak central authority of the Articles of Confederation. Each of the original 13 colonies functioned as a separate economic entity and official rates of exchange varied widely from one state to another. To quote Gouverneur Morris:

> "The various coins, which have circulated in America, have undergone different changes in their value, so that there is hardly any which can be considered as a general standard, unless it be Spanish dollars. These pass in Georgia at five shillings, in North Carolina and New York at eight shillings, in Virginia and the four Eastern States at six shillings, and in all other states, excepting South Carolina, at seven shillings and sixpence, and in South Carolina at thirty two shillings and sixpence."

To make the situation even worse, the money supply of the new country consisted of a confusing mix of Spanish, French, and English coins and an equally varied mix of paper money issued by various banks and government entities. Interstate commerce required a bewildering number of financial calculations that were quite challenging for the parties involved and often resulted in suspicion and mistrust on all sides. It was clear to everyone in government and business circles that a unified monetary system was needed for the infant economy to grow.

Gouverneur Morris' Plan

Acting on the instructions of Superintendent of Finance Robert Morris, Gouverneur Morris (no relation), Assistant Superintendent of Finance for the Confederation of American States, conceived the Nova Constellatio patterns in 1781 as representatives of the first proposed monetary system for the newly independent country. As Walter Breen said, it was "at once the most ingenious and the most cumbersome coinage system ever devised in Western Civilization." Morris discovered that 1,440 was a significant number for the majority of monetary systems in use throughout the country. By making his basic unit, or mill, equal to ¼ of a grain of silver, or 1/1,440th of a Spanish milled dollar, Morris could express prices for any item in terms of the monetary units currently employed by 12 of the 13 states in a corresponding number of federal units without resorting to fractions. Ten federal units would equal one penny in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland; 15 units would equal one penny in Georgia; 24 units would equal one penny in New York and North Carolina; and 32 units would equal one penny in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Virginia. Only South Carolina remained unreconciled, where slightly more than 3.6973 units would equal one penny. Morris determined that 48 units would equal 13 pence in South Carolina, close enough for business purposes.

Accordingly, Morris decided to make his basic monetary unit, the mill, equivalent to 1/1,440th of a Spanish milled dollar. Of course, a coin that contained only ¼ grain of silver would be much too small for practical use, so Morris kept the unit, or mill, as an abstract concept. The smallest coin actually envisioned in his system was a copper five-unit piece; other denominations included an eight-unit copper coin, a 100-unit silver piece (known as the cent or bit), a 500-unit silver quint, a 1,000-unit silver mark, and, eventually, a 10,000-unit gold piece.

Robert Morris and the Proposed United States Mint

At the same time that Gouverneur Morris was formulating a plan for the new country's monetary system, another closely related project was under development in Congress. As early as February 20, 1777, a Congressional committee on matters pertaining to the Treasury recommended the establishment of a United States Mint to issue coinage for the new country. Little action was taken at first, because the Revolutionary War had not officially concluded until 1783: The government was too deeply involved in resolving that conflict and handling the resulting military and diplomatic affairs of the country to accomplish much on the financial side. The man most involved with the financial affairs of the new country was Robert Morris, Superintendent for Finance for the Confederation, and Gouverneur Morris' supervisor. Robert Morris was keenly interested in the establishment of a federal mint and the implementation of a unified monetary system. Accordingly, Morris had directed his assistant to develop the plan that resulted in the Nova Constellatio patterns while he commenced the practical steps of setting up the mint. On July 9, 1781, Robert Morris received a letter from John Bradford of Boston, recommending an experienced metallurgist and die sinker named Benjamin Dudley, who had recently emigrated from England. Dudley was a skilled craftsman, capable of assaying metal and rolling it into strips of desired thickness for coin planchets. He also had the skills to construct a screw press and other necessary machinery for the functioning of the mint. Without waiting for Congressional approval, Morris enthusiastically hired Dudley to supervise the establishment of the mint and to make dies and coins for the proposed coinage system. Dudley arrived in Philadelphia on October 23, 1781, and began the work of setting up the mint. Morris submitted the plans for the new monetary system to Congress on January 15, 1782.

Walter Breen notes Morris also hired several workmen whose families were later associated with the mint for generations, John Jacob Eckfeldt and Abraham Dubois. Dudley worked diligently, finding several prospective sites for a mint and hiring a blacksmith to make the rollers and other machinery. However, final approval from Congress was not forthcoming, and expenditures were approved only on a piecemeal basis; progress was limited. The papers of Robert Morris are a rich source of information, recording many minute details of the work done. In his diary entry for April 2, 1783, Robert Morris noted, "I sent for Mr. Dudley who delivered me a Piece of Silver Coin being the first that has been struck as an American Coin." Morris did not specify the denomination of this coin, but John Ford speculated that it must have been the largest silver denomination, the mark, because of a difference in the manufacture of the dies for the various coins. (No proof exists. It could just as easily have been a quint or bit that was delivered to Morris.)

The dies for the mark were produced from device punches in the usual manner of the time, while the dies for the quint and the bit were cut by hand. Morris and Dudley recognized the need to act quickly, as there were several competing plans submitted to produce government coinage by private contract, rather than their hoped-for mint. Dudley may have decided that making punches for the smaller denominations would be too time-consuming, so the dies for the quint and bit were cut by hand. A few weeks later, on April 16, Morris wrote the following entry in his diary, "Sent for Mr. Dudley and urged him to produce the Coins to lay before Congress to establish a Mint."

Seven examples of the Nova Constellatio patterns survive today: one mark, one Type One quint, one Type Two quint, three 100-unit cents, or bits, one of which (the present coin) has a plain edge, and a single copper five-unit piece. No specimens of the proposed gold 10,000-unit piece or the copper eight have ever been found, and it seems unlikely that any were ever struck. Of the seven surviving coins, six of them exhibit the same devices:

Obverse: The All-Seeing Eye in a glory of rays at the center with 13 stars and NOVA CONSTELLATIO around.
Reverse: U.S (no stop after S) and denomination enclosed by an olive wreath at the center with LIBERTAS JUSTITIA and the date 1783 around.
Edge: Twin olive leaf design, except for the copper five and one of the bits, which have plain edges.

The Type Two quint features the same reverse as the Type One, but the obverse is unique with the all-seeing eye encircled by 13 stars and no inscription.

On April 22, 1783, Morris recorded the following in his diary, "Mr. Dudley sent several Pieces of Money as Patterns of the intended American Coins." This group may have been the denominational set of four coins, all with the same devices, although no definitive documentation on this point has come to light. Morris sent the coins to Elias Boudinot, President of the Congress, the next day.

Unfortunately, the idea of a national mint was clearly ahead of its time in 1783. The lack of a suitable facility and a reliable source of silver bullion were significant stumbling blocks to the establishment of a mint, and many competing proposals for contractual private coinage were deemed more practical and cost-effective at the time. By the end of 1783, the mint project ground to a halt, only to be revived and ultimately realized in 1792, under the auspices of the new Constitutional government. The talented Benjamin Dudley was finally paid for his work in January 1784. He went on to perform much of the work in producing the later New Jersey copper coinage.

The Nova Constellatio coinage system was likewise never adopted. The proposed monetary system met with considerable opposition from Thomas Jefferson when he entered Congress in 1783. As Jefferson wrote in 1784:

> "The general views of the financier were sound, and the principle was ingenious on which he proposed to found his Unit. But it was too minute for practical use, too laborious for computation either by the head or in figures. The price of a loaf of bread 1/20 of a dollar would be 72. Units; a pound of butter 1/5 of a dollar 288. Units; a horse or bullock of 80. D. value would require a notation of 6 figures, to wit 115,200 and the public debt, suppose of 80. millions, would require 12 figures, to wit 115,200,000,000. Such a system of money-arithmetic would be entirely unmanageable for the common purpose of society."

Jefferson's objections were eminently practical and hard to refute. Robert Morris made a final attempt to convince him that the proposed monetary system should be adopted, reasoning that it would result in less disruption of the various monetary systems in use throughout the states than any other suggested plan. Jefferson remained adamant that it was better for the national economy to endure the temporary inconvenience of learning a new universal system than to settle for an impractical, but familiar system, which would complicate financial dealings far into the future.

The Patterns are Dispersed

After the mint project was abandoned, the Nova Constellatio patterns were returned to Robert Morris. The small copper five-unit piece was separated from the silver coins at an early date. It surfaced in England in the possession of exiled loyalist Samuel Curwen in May of 1784, having been taken there by his friend Josiah Bartlett, of New Hampshire. After a disappearance of almost 200 years, it finally resurfaced in Paris in 1977.

On May 1, 1784, Robert Morris sent Thomas Jefferson a number of documents, including the original presentation of his plan to Congress; an answer to Jefferson's *Notes on Coinage,* in which Jefferson had recorded his opposition to the plan; and a package containing an undocumented number of Nova Constellatio patterns, asking Jefferson to deliver them "...to the Secretary of Congress after you have done with them." Morris hoped to convince Jefferson to reconsider his opposition to the plan, but Jefferson was undoubtedly correct in his objections and too busy to consider the matter any further. He was leaving on a four-year assignment as U.S. Minister to France, a position he held from 1785-1789. A hurried note in his account book on May 11, 1784 records, "Left with C. Thomson as specimens of coins 1.8 D." This refers to Charles Thomson, the Secretary of Congress with whom Morris had asked Jefferson to leave the coins. From the amount of the coinage, we deduce that Jefferson left the mark, or dollar, one quint (.5 dollars), and three bits (3x.1 dollars = .3 dollars) for a total of 1.8 dollars with Thomson. Later evidence confirms that the quint in this group was the Type One variety. It seems that Morris did not send Jefferson the Type Two quint, and that coin traveled a much different path than the other silver coins. Its next appearance was in 1870, when a young man in New York sold the piece to coin dealer William P. Brown, noting that it had been a family heirloom for many years.

Of the coins entrusted to Thomson, the mark and Type One quint were faithfully stored for many years, but the three bits were dispersed in some unknown fashion shortly after he received them. The mark and quint were both known to Montroville W. Dickeson when he published his *American Numismatical Manual* in 1859. Apparently he contacted a man who had acquired the two coins from a nephew of Charles Thomson, who found the coins in a compartment in Thomson's desk after his death, circa 1842. Joseph Mickley, who consulted closely with Dickeson on his book, had several soft-metal casts of the coins made, and an example of each of these replicas was offered in his collection when he sold it through W. Elliot Woodward in October of 1867. Other copies turned up throughout the 19th century, causing some confusion among contemporary numismatists about their origin.

Captain John W. Haseltine was fascinated by Dickeson's story of the mark and quint when he became active in numismatics after the Civil War. In a speech at the 1908 ANA Convention, Haseltine revealed that he contacted every descendant of Charles Thomson that he could locate in a systematic effort to find these coins. His hopes were realized when he communicated with Mr. Rathmel Wilson, of Wilmington, Delaware, in May of 1872. He was able to secure both the mark and the Type One quint from Wilson, and offered them as lots 345 and 346 of his December 18, 1872 coin auction. Haseltine provided a physical description of the coins and the following discussion in his catalog:

> "The two preceding pieces are, without doubt, the most interesting of the Confederation series, being the first known designs for a dollar and half dollar. They were found about thirty years ago, in a desk formerly the property of the Hon. Charles Thomson, Secretary of the first United States Congress. They are in remarkably fine condition, having a beautiful proof surface, and are as sharp as when they were struck. They will be sold together, and are limited to five hundred dollars for the pair.
>
> "The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Rathmel Wilson, the original of which will be sold with the pieces:
>
> '*John W. Haseltine, Esq.*
> PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1872
>
> 'Dear Sir:
>
> 'The history of the two coins which you obtained from me, viz.: Nova Constellatio, 1783, U.S. 1000, and Nova Constellatio, 1783, U.S. 500, is as follows:
>
> 'They were the property of the Hon. Charles Thomson, Secretary of the first Congress. At his death his property was left by will to his nephew, John Thomson, of Newark, State of Delaware. These two coins were found in the desk of the said deceased, Charles Thomson, and preserved by his nephew during his life; at his death they came into the possession of his son, Samuel E. Thomson, of Newark, Delaware, from whom I received them. So you will perceive that their genuineness cannot be questioned, as they were never out of the possession of the Thomson family until I received them.
>
> 'Yours, respectfully,
>
> 'Rathmel Wilson' "

The coins sold to Henry Adams, of Massachusetts, for $540. Sylvester Sage Crosby, who published the standard work on colonial coins three years later, acquired the mark and Type One quint shortly afterward. He also purchased the Type Two quint sometime during this time frame. These three coins passed through several important collections over the next century, and they remained together until the sale of the Garrett Collection in 1979. For more on the pedigrees of the mark and quint, please see our description of the Type Two quint in lot 4107 of the Central States Signature (4/2013) .

The Nova Constellatio patterns were one of the hottest topics in American numismatics during the 1870s. After the fanfare surrounding their first auction appearance in Haseltine's sale of December 18, 1872, and the publication of *The Early Coins of America,* by Sylvester Sage Crosby in 1875, the story of the Nova Constellatio patterns was well-documented and known to all serious numismatists in this country. Still, no example of the smallest silver denomination, the cent, or bit, had come to light, and its existence remained theoretical.

The Bit Surfaces

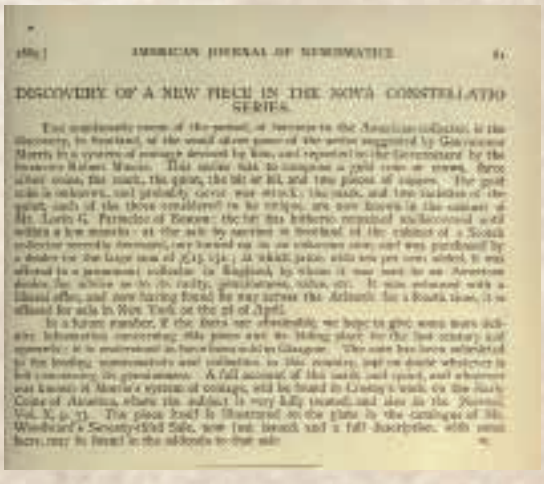
Surprisingly, the discovery of the 1783 Nova Constellatio bit took place, not in this country, but in Scotland, when the Edinburgh firm of T. Chapman & Son offered the present coin in lot 131 of the collection of William Taap, and others, beginning on October 21, 1884:

> "Nova Constellatio, Pattern Dime or Piece of 100 Mills, obv. A wreath surrounding the inscription 'U.S. 100'; legend 'Libertas Institia, 1783'; Rev. an eye, surrounded by rays, forming a sun, between the rays thirteen stars, NOVA CONSTELLATIO.
>
> 'This is the earliest pattern of an American dime, and is probably unique.
> 'In the Mickley sale, 1867, a dollar and a half dollar were sold, exactly of the same type, but struck in white metal, this piece being of silver.'
>
> "In brilliant condition, and of the highest rarity, - 1."

The lot realized 15 pounds, 15 shillings ($78.75) to Scottish collector John G. Murdoch or, more likely, a dealer representing him at the sale. The Taap catalog seems to have had a limited circulation and copies are extremely rare today. When Manville and Robertson published their masterful study *British Numismatic Auction Catalogs 1710-1984,* they could locate only one copy of this sale, in the Coin and Medals Department of the British Museum. Another copy surfaced in 1991, when Richard Margolis discovered it in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris (see *The Colonial Newsletter,* July 1992 edition, for an image of the title page and lot description). Douglas Saville, the dean of British numismatic literature dealers, knows of no other copies today. The Taap sale was probably not well-attended or widely known outside the United Kingdom, giving Scottish collectors, like Murdoch, a home-field advantage at the sale.

A Second Example

Sometime before the Taap Collection was sold, between 1881 and 1884, another example of the 1783 Nova Constellatio bit was acquired by Edward Shorthouse, a collector from Birmingham, England. He purchased the bit as an "unknown coin" from the shop window of T.F. Cloud, Pawnbroker, 207, High Holborn, London, for 2 shillings, 3 pence (55 cents). These facts were disclosed by Shorthouse himself in the catalog of his collection, sold by Ludlow, Roberts & Weller in Birmingham on November 29, 1886 (see *The Asylum,* volume 29, number 2, April-June 2011 for a discussion of the catalog). What happened next is not entirely clear, but it seems likely that Shorthouse heard about the bit and the high price it brought in the Taap sale, and realized that his "welcome little stranger" was actually a coin of great importance and high value. He consigned the bit to prominent American coin dealer W. Elliot Woodward, who issued the following account in the April 1885 edition of the *American Journal of Numismatics*:



DISCOVERY OF A NEW PIECE IN THE NOVA CONSTELLATIO SERIES.

Woodward's account is somewhat confused. He seems to have combined the story of Shorthouse buying the "unknown coin" at the pawnshop with a secondhand account of the auction sale of the Taap collection piece. The Taap lot description is remarkably detailed and accurate, aside from substituting INSTITIA for JUSTITIA in the inscription. Far from buying an unknown coin, the winner of lot 131 knew exactly what he was getting. The dealer he mentions at the Taap sale was probably representing Murdoch, and the "ten percent added" was the standard dealer commission at the time. The "prominent collector in England" who consigned the coin to Woodward was actually Shorthouse (who did not attend the sale), and the "American dealer" he consulted was Woodward himself. The venue of the Taap sale was also incorrect in Woodward's account, as the auction took place in Edinburgh, not Glasgow. These inaccuracies caused much confusion in later years, when numismatists like Carl Carlson and others tried to untangle the pedigrees of the Nova Constellatio bits. This second example of the bit, along with some other rare pieces, was offered in a four-page addendum to the Clark Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 4/1885), with a description that required a page and a half of text. Woodward's lot description was the first to mention the "leaf work" design on the edge of the bit, as the piece in the Taap Collection (the present coin) has a plain edge. The obverse of the coin was also plated in the catalog, probably the first photographic representation of the bit. Unfortunately, the extremely high reserve of $550 discouraged bidders, and the lot failed to sell. The coin was offered again in lot 1064 of the Twining Collection (Woodward, 4/1886), where it sold to Boston collector Lorin G. Parmelee for $272. This coin later passed through the famous collections of James W. Ellsworth, John Work Garrett, and John Ford (see roster below for details).

The Taap and Shorthouse examples of the bit both surfaced in the United Kingdom, causing many numismatists to speculate that Gouverneur Morris took them to Birmingham circa 1785, to serve as models for the Nova Constellatio coppers, which he sponsored and produced in large numbers. The truth may never be known for certain but, since the bits were all separated from the mark and quint that were entrusted to Charles Thomson at an early date, this explanation seems a likely one.

The Present Coin in the 20th Century

After John G. Murdoch died in 1902, his massive collection was offered by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge in a series of eight auctions held in 1903 and 1904. The 1783 Nova Constellatio bit was featured in lot 905 of the July 1903 catalog:

> "An eye in the center of radiations, within a circle of stars, NOVA CONSTELLATIO; rev. U.S. 100 within a wreath LIBERTAS JUSTITIA 1783, very fine and extremely rare [Plate VII]
> ** 'One of the rarest American coins.'-J.G.M."

The lot was purchased by S.H. Chapman, for 26 pounds ($126.66). The Chapman brothers later sold the bit to Robert Garrett, youngest son of T. Harrison Garrett, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad magnate. The elder Garrett had assembled one of the greatest numismat-

ic collections of the 19th century before his untimely death in 1888. Robert inherited his father's collection and took pains to preserve it, but lacked interest in buying coins; the bit was one of the few major additions he made during his long stewardship. He either sold or traded the collection to his older brother, John Work Garrett, in 1919.

Unlike his brother, John Work Garrett was an avid collector and he steadily built the collection over the years, until his death in 1942. He entered into partnership with New York coin dealer Wayte Raymond in 1923 to buy the marvelous collection of Colonel James W. Ellsworth, through Knoedler Galleries. The asking price for the collection was $100,000, the largest numismatic purchase on record up to that time. Garrett and Raymond split the collection between them, with Raymond keeping most of the federal issues and Garrett retaining the Territorial and colonial coins, including a complete set of the Nova Constellatio silver patterns. Garrett then had two examples of the bit in his collection. Evidently not realizing that the edge designs were different (plain verses leaf design), or not considering the difference important, Garrett sold the plain edge piece through Wayte Raymond for $2,200 shortly after their deal for the Ellsworth Collection was completed. Raymond apparently sold the plain edge bit to the Guttag brothers, New York coin dealers, who offered it at an undisclosed fixed price in a circular dated May 2, 1923. The coin was purchased by Baltimore financier Waldo Newcomer, who held it until 1931.

The plain edge bit passed to eccentric millionaire "Colonel" Edward Howland Robinson Green when Newcomer sold his front line collection through Fort Worth coin dealer B. Max Mehl. Green kept the coin in his fabulous collection until his death in 1936, when it passed to his estate. The numismatic collection was stored and curated by the Chase-Manhattan Bank. Green's collection remained intact until Eric P. Newman established a rapport with the administrators of his estate and succeeded in buying some Missouri currency he was studying in the early 1940s. After this initial foray, Newman partnered with his mentor, St. Louis coin dealer Burdette G. Johnson, to acquire many more items from Green's collection. Johnson's financial resources allowed him to purchase many items, including the plain edge bit, on his own account, and Newman purchased the coins he wanted from Johnson afterward, as soon as he could afford to buy them. Most of Newman's purchases were made at bargain prices, but he paid a substantial $1,500 for the unique plain edge bit. The coin has remained a centerpiece of his celebrated collection for more than 70 years.

Physical Description

The Eric P. Newman bit is a well-preserved Choice AU piece, with sharply defined design elements that show just a trace of friction on the high points. The lettering, stars, and dentils all show evidence of multiple strikes. We believe this coin received at least three blows from the screw press. At least one of the leaf-edge bits shows evidence of multiple strikings as well, consistent with the idea that these coins were struck as proofs, as suggested by Walter Breen and PCGS. The surfaces display pleasing shades of silver-gray, pale green, and amber toning. The planchet is well-formed and there is no sign of die rust or corrosion. A few minor abrasions are scattered over the surfaces of both sides and, although reflectivity is minimal, traces of prooflike luster show when the coin is tilted in the light. Some faint planchet adjustment marks are seen on the plain edge. A metallurgical analysis of the coin reveals the following composition: 93.65% silver, 6.19% copper, 0.16% trace elements, total weight: 26.39 grams.

As arguably the first official United States coins, the Nova Constellatio patterns are among the most interesting and historically significant coins in the world. They are even more important as an early example of a decimal coinage system, a precursor of the systems that have been almost universally adopted by Western countries today. These coins are greatly sought after by pattern enthusiasts, colonial and early U.S. collectors, and aficionados of art and history. This coin is a unique example of the 100-unit bit, the only one of the three known examples to feature a plain edge. It is remarkably well preserved for a coin of this era, and it has been off the market for more than 70 years. This is only the third public offering of this piece in its 231-year history, making this lot a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for the discerning collector.

Roster of 1783 Nova Constellatio Bits

1. AU55 NGC, unique plain edge variety. Benjamin Dudley; Robert Morris; Thomas Jefferson; Charles Thomson, possibly Gouverneur Morris; unknown intermediaries; William Taap; Taap Collection (T. Chapman & Son, 10/1884), lot 131; John G. Murdoch; Murdoch Collection (Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 7/1903), lot 905; S.H. Chapman; Robert Garrett; John Work Garrett; Wayte Raymond; Guttag brothers FPL in 1923; Waldo Newcomer, purchased for $3,000; "Col." E.H.R. Green, via B. Max Mehl in 1931; Green Estate; Eric P. Newman, via B.G. Johnson in the early 1940s for $1,500; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. **The present coin.**

2. PR66 PCGS, twin olive leaf design on edge. Benjamin Dudley; Robert Morris; Thomas Jefferson; Charles Thomson; possibly Gouverneur Morris; unknown intermediaries; T.F. Cloud, London pawnbroker; Edward Shorthouse; Clark Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 4/1885), lot 1 in the Addenda, not sold; Twining Collection (Woodward, 4/1886), lot 1064; Lorin G. Parmelee; Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890) lot 583, bought in by H.P. Smith, for Parmelee's account; Colonel James W. Ellsworth, via the Chapman brothers in 1902, exhibited at the 1914 ANS Exhibition; Knoedler Galleries; purchased by John Work Garrett as part of a blockbuster transaction involving the entire Ellsworth Collection, in partnership with Wayte Raymond in 1923; Johns Hopkins University, after Garrett's death in 1942; Garrett Collection, Part I (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 619; John Ford; private collection, via Stack's circa 2007.

3. Very Fine or better, twin olive leaf design on edge. Scratches, particularly on the reverse. Acquired by an Italian collector in the 1920s while visiting the Philadelphia area, per Stack's; Italian collector's descendants; Picker, Benedict and Rising Collections (Stack's, 5/1991), lot 112; New York collection.

Provenance of the Unique 1783 Nova Constellatio Plain Edge Bit (dates of ownership in parenthesis)

William Taap (early times-1884). Little is known of William Taap, except that he was "a Scotch collector recently deceased" when his collection was sold at auction by T. Chapman & Son on October 21-22, 1884. W. Elliott Woodward believed the present coin was acquired at an early date and remained in the Taap family for 100 years before being sold in Chapman's sale.

John Gloag Murdoch, Sr. (1884-1903) was born in 1830 at Huntingtower, Perthshire, Scotland. In his early years he was apprenticed in the printing trade and later joined the firm of Messrs., Collins & Co. of Glasgow, publishers of Family Bibles. In 1871 he set up his own business in London, publishing Family Bibles, which were very popular at the time, in Welsh and Dutch, as well as English. Later on, he branched out into photograph albums and music boxes, which led in turn to the manufacture of musical instruments like pianofortes and organs. He was one of the founders of Spencer & Co., pianoforte makers to HRH the Prince of Wales, and Malcolm & Co., organ makers, Regent's Park. Murdoch had a large business reproducing works of art by the greatest artists of the time in the best style of color printing, gaining the patronage of Queen Victoria and many other influential personages. His sons continued his business enterprises after his death, and the firm of John G. Murdoch & Co. survived until 1970.

Murdoch began collecting coins in the 1880s, joining the Numismatic Society of London in 1885. He collected coins from all over the world, buying liberally at auction and private treaty until his death in 1902. Among the many American coins in his collection were the 1783 Nova Constellatio bit, which he acquired at the Taap sale, and the Uncirculated 1794 Flowing Hair dollar that was later owned by George Earle and Harry Bass. His collection was sold by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge in a series of eight auctions in 1903-1904. The collection comprised 5,386 lots and the eight different auctions required a total of 39 days to complete. Sotheby's described the collection in the preface to the first auction catalog as:

> "...second only to the late Mr. Montagu's. The two collections are probably the most important, valuable and extensive ever formed in England. Mr. Murdoch did not collect Greek and Roman coins. If these series are eliminated from the Montagu Collection, we think Mr. Murdoch's will be found to be the most important numismatic collection ever sold in this country."

Robert Garrett (circa 1903-circa 1919) was the youngest son of T. Harrison Garrett and he inherited the family coin collection after his father's death. Garrett graduated from Princeton in 1897. A star athlete, he represented the United States at the first modern Olympic Games, held in Athens in 1896, becoming the first American to win a gold medal for his performance in the discus throw. He preserved the collection well, but he was a cautious buyer and made relatively few additions to his father's collection. Perhaps his most important acquisition was the coin offered here, which he obtained through the Chapman brothers after they purchased it at the Murdoch sale. He sold or traded the collection to his brother, John Work Garrett, in 1919.

John Work Garrett (circa 1919-1923) was born in Baltimore, Maryland on May 19, 1872. He was the oldest son of T. Harrison Garrett, the president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and one of the greatest collectors of the 19th century. Garrett graduated from Princeton in 1895 and served as a diplomat until he retired in 1933. He was posted in secretarial and ministerial positions at The Hague, Berlin, Venezuela, and Argentina, and as ambassador to Rome. His brother, Robert, inherited their father's coin collection after the senior Garrett's death, but sold or traded it to John Work in 1919. Garrett was a serious numismatist and continued to build the collection until his death on June 26, 1942. Childless, he left his collection to Johns Hopkins University. The collection was eventually deaccessioned and sold in a series of four auctions by Bowers and Ruddy from 1979-1981. Garrett sold the plain edge bit through Wayte Raymond, after acquiring the colonial portion of the marvelous collection of Col. James Ellsworth in 1923. Ellsworth's collection included an example of the Nova Constellatio bit with a twin olive leaf design on the edge, and Garrett possibly considered his plain edge bit a duplicate.

Waldo Newcomer (circa 1923-circa 1931) was born in Baltimore, Maryland on September 14, 1867. He married Margaret Vanderpoel in 1897 and they had three children. He served in many positions at different financial institutions over the years, including president of the National Exchange Bank, chairman of the board of the Atlantic Exchange Bank & Trust Co., and CEO of Baltimore Trust Company. Newcomer was also President of the Atlantic Coast Line Co. and Northern Central Railroad. He assembled one of the greatest collections of all time, buying the collections of H.O. Granberg and Augustus Heaton outright and buying many patterns and half eagles from William Woodin. His acquisition of the 1783 Nova Constellatio bit was via Wayte Raymond, who either purchased it from John Work Garrett, or was acting as his agent.

Like many financiers, Granberg's interests were hit hard by the Great Depression, and he sold the main body of his collection through B. Max Mehl in 1931. Many of his coins, including the Nova Constellatio bit, were purchased by "Col." E.H.R. Green. Newcomer died of heart failure in Honolulu, Hawaii on June 29, 1934.

"Col." Edward Howland Robinson Green (circa 1931-1936) was born on August 22, 1868 in London, England. Edward (Ned) was the son of the famous Hetty Green, called "the Witch of Wall Street" because of her ruthless (and highly successful) business dealings. Newspaper accounts claim she was so miserly that she refused to hire a doctor to treat her son's injured leg, which later had to be amputated. (In actuality, she was a believer in homeopathic remedies; after her attempts to cure him failed, she and Ned visited a number of renowned specialists.) Green inherited a fabulous fortune after her death, and spent the money with reckless abandon for the rest of his life. A shrewd businessman, he pursued many enterprises throughout the country, but his primary residence was a mansion he had built at Round Hill, Massachusetts. He was an executive of several railroads and active in Republican politics in Texas. His business ventures and political activities made it desirable for him to maintain residence in Texas, which he did by renting an apartment in Dallas and keeping one suit of clothes and one of his wooden legs there. His title of "Colonel" was an honorary one, bestowed by the governor of Texas. Green was justly famous for his numismatic collection, which some sources valued at $5 million at the time of his death. Among his more famous coins were the unique 1783 Nova Constellatio bit and the unique 1870-S three dollar gold piece, both acquired from the Newcomer Collection via B. Max Mehl. At one time, Green owned all five known specimens of the 1913 Liberty nickel, as did Eric P. Newman in partnership with B.G. Johnson.

"Col." Green Estate (1936- early 1940s).

Eric P. Newman (early 1940s-present day) was born on May 25, 1911 in St. Louis, Missouri, where he resides today. When he was seven years old, he received a gift of an 1859 U.S. cent from his grandfather. Thus began his lifelong interest in numismatics. As a child, he would ride the streetcar to his local coin shop, St. Louis Stamp and Coin Company, and use his allowance to purchase an interesting piece within his means. Owner Burdette G. Johnson gave him a book, with the caveat that he could not buy any coin until he studied about it. B.G. Johnson proved to be mentor, friend, and later on, a partner in the acquisition of numismatic material from the magnificent collection of "Colonel" Green. Eric P. Newman purchased the present coin from the Green Estate in the early 1940s via Burdette G. Johnson for $1,500.

Since 1949, Eric has researched and written about coins and currency, making numismatics his avocation throughout his long career in real estate law. At present, he is working on the 6th edition of his essential reference work, *The Early Paper Money of America*. In 1958, he founded the Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; he also established the Newman Money Museum, located on the campus of Washington University in St. Louis.

Eric has been married for 74 years to the dynamic Evelyn E. Newman, who is well known in St. Louis for her numerous innovative, and highly successful, fund-raising projects. Many institutions throughout the United States, including universities and medical facilities, have benefited from their philanthropy. PCGS# 45409


IMMUNIS COLUMBIA
1787
E PLURIBUS UNUM



1787 Immunis Columbia Copper, AU55 ★
Rare Eagle Reverse, Broad-Flan, Breen-1136
One of Four Known
Ex: Parmelee, Ten Eyck, Newcomer, Green

30425 **1787 Immunis Columbia, Eagle Reverse, Wide Planchet AU55 ★ NGC. Breen-1136, W-5680, R-7.** 167.8 grains. Once called pattern issues to support a March 1787 coinage proposal, the Immunis Columbia pieces may actually have been struck for circulation at the end of the 1780s.

There are two formats known for the 1787 Immunis Columbia coins. The narrow planchet coins are typically 26 to 27 mm., with about 100 examples known. The wide planchet overstrikes, such as this piece from the Eric P. Newman Collection, are about 29 to 30 mm., with just four examples believed to survive. Typically, overstruck coins used random coppers pulled from circulation to provide additional planchet stock. However, each of the known wide planchet Immunis Columbia pieces are on identical New Jersey varieties, suggesting the "random copper" theory is incorrect. Instead, it is almost certain that these Immunis Columbia pieces were coined alongside certain New Jersey coppers.

In *New Jersey State Coppers,* Roger Siboni, John Howes, and Buell Ish identify the broad planchet overstrikes as 1) an example in the Col. Phares O. Sigler Collection; 2) the present Newman coin; 3) an example in the 1976 ANA sale; and 4) the Garrett specimen.

The most detailed study available for these coins is "The 1787 'New York' Immunis Columbia, A Mystery Re-Ravelled," by Michael Hodder, in *The Colonial Newsletter,* January 1991, pages 1203-1235. Hodder examined all aspects of the issue and determined that these pieces were struck at the end of the 1780s, from late 1788 to the middle of 1789. Matthias Ogden likely produced the Immunis Columbia pieces at the Rahway Mint, where he also coined the New Jersey 16-S and 26-S varieties. Hodder writes:

> "It is probable that the entire issue was planned for circulation, and was not struck to support Matthias Ogden's March 3, 1787 coinage proposal, but rather, to provide Ogden with another source of revenue free from the 10% seigniorage payable to the state on the New Jersey coinage."

Eric P. Newman wrote on the back of his envelope "Pattern by Ogden to get Federal franchise." Included in the envelope was an advertisement for the memorable example offered in this sale, offering pictures of the coin and saying:

> 1787 IMMUNIS COLUMBIA copper
> Struck at the Rahway Mint as a pattern for Matthias Ogden's March 23, 1787
> Petition to strike coppers for Congress.

While they disagree about the intent of the coinage, pattern or business strike, Newman and Hodder agree that the coiner was Matthias Ogden at the Rahway Mint. Others have suggested that the Immunis Columbia pieces were coined by James F. Atlee. Hodder responds:

> "The identification of James F. Atlee as the die cutter for the Immunis issue is reexamined and challenged, suggesting a reappraisal of his role in all other copper issues that have traditionally been ascribed to his hand."

The present example is exceptionally original and high-end for the AU55 NGC grade, as indicated by the NGC Star designation. The coin is a highlight of the Eric P. Newman colonials, both for its rarity and its immaculate preservation. The oversized flan allows the Immunis Columbia design to be viewed in its entirety, including all dentilation, the legends, and a full date. Ample evidence of the undertype exists on both sides of the coin, especially at the margins where a second row of dentils remains from the undertype. Rich, medium-brown surfaces are glossy and softly lustrous - boldly struck, with hints of orange-brown patina around the sharp devices. It is believed James Atlee made the dies for this eagle-reverse variety as well as for a second design, the crudely made 1786-dated pattern, aptly dubbed the "pterodactyl" variety.

The 1787 broad-flan design is not to be confused with the more common Immunis Columbia pieces that were struck on smaller diameter planchets, with the legends and/or the date running off the too-small flans. Those coins are thought to have been struck later than the broad-flan coins, possibly at the Rahway mint in 1788 or perhaps even later, after Matthias Ogden established a new mint in Elizabethtown, NJ.

Ogden was a notable Revolutionary War figure and served as a member of the state's legislative council in 1785. He supervised his partners at the Rahway mint and held a surety bond, which allowed him to take control of the Rahway mint's assets and the firm's New Jersey copper cent contract after a falling out of the partners doomed the Rahway operations.

Ex: Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), Lot 596; James Ten Eyck; Albany Historical Society; James Ten Eyck (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), Lot 845; Waldo Newcomer (circa 1931 via B. Max Mehl); "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; B.G. Johnson in the early 1940s; Eric P. Newman, purchased for $50.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 841



Lot 30426


UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ONE
CENT
1
100



1792 Silver Center Cent, Judd-1, MS63+ Brown
United States' First Bimetallic Coin
Ex: F.C.C. Boyd

30426 1792 One Cent, Judd-1, Pollock-1, High R.6, MS63+ Brown NGC. The 1792 Silver Center cent is one of the earliest United States pattern issues and probably the most famous of all 1792 patterns. The initial mintage figure for the Silver Center cent is unknown, but it was undoubtedly quite small. Just over a dozen examples are known today, with a single coin included in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution. Any offering of a Silver Center cent is a numismatic milestone, and Heritage is privileged to offer the third-finest example of this historic issue in its first appearance at auction.

Design

Liberty faces right with hair flowing behind. The obverse periphery reads LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE & INDUSTRY, with 1792 just below the bust. The reverse has a wreath tied with a ribbon at the bottom; ONE CENT is within. Around the rim is UNITED STATES OF AMERICA with the fraction 1/100 below. Struck in copper with a silver plug in the center with a reeded edge. Medallic alignment. Diameter of this coin is approximately 23 mm, weight = 79.8 grains.

The 1792 Patterns

The 1792 patterns represent the founding fathers' first attempt to establish a national coinage that was efficient to use (unlike the earlier Nova Constellatio patterns). The Mint Act of April 2, 1792 authorized the establishment of a national mint to issue coinage for the fledgling United States and set down some specific guidelines for that coinage. Section 9 of the Mint Act stipulated that cents were to contain 11 pennyweights (264 grains) of pure copper. Unfortunately, a copper coin of that weight would be too large and unwieldy for practical purposes. The ingenious chief coiner, Henry Voigt, suggested including a plug of silver in a more appropriately sized copper planchet to create a coin with an equivalent intrinsic value and a more convenient size than the originally envisioned large copper piece. The silver plug was to be conical in shape and inserted into a tapered hole in the copper planchet with the wider top of the plug on the obverse of the coin. When the resulting bimetallic planchet was struck on the screw press, the protruding edges of the plug would be fused with the surrounding copper and actually receive part of the design. A note in Henry Voigt's journal indicates that the first Silver Center cents were struck on December 17, 1792 and Thomas Jefferson reported on the new patterns in a letter to President George Washington the following day:

> "Th. Jefferson has the honor to send the President two cents made on Voigt's plan by putting a silver plug worth ¾ of a cent into a copper worth ¼ of a cent. Mr. Rittenhouse is about to make a few by mixing the same plug by fusion with the same quantity of copper. He will then make of copper alone of the same size, and lastly he will make the real cent as ordered by Congress, four times as big."

The first pattern cent referred to in Jefferson's letter was the Silver Center cent (Judd-1), while the second pattern that Rittenhouse reportedly was about to make was the Fusible Alloy cent (Judd-2). The third coin mentioned, with a pure copper composition and the same design and dimensions as the Fusible Alloy cent, is also included in the Judd-2 designation today. The fourth large copper piece was the Birch cent (Judd-3 through 5).

The Judd-1 and 2 coins were of a manageable size, but both had serious drawbacks. The Fusible Alloy cent was visually indistinguishable from the pure copper pieces, meaning the coins would be easy to counterfeit and would probably not be readily accepted at their stated value. Only a few examples of Judd-2 have undergone metallurgical testing in modern times, and of those that have, only one shows the mixed silver and copper composition of the Fusible Alloy cent. The Silver Center cents were visually distinctive and conveniently sized, but the difficulties in preparing and striking the composite planchets were formidable, and the design was not suitable for high-volume coinage. Fortunately, Congress authorized a smaller, lighter version of the cent in 1793, resulting in the familiar large cent copper pieces that would be a staple in the national economy for many years to come. The Silver Center cent was abandoned, and it was not until 1857 that the rising cost of copper forced the U.S. Mint to produce a small-planchet cent for circulation. The U.S. would not issue another bimetallic coin until the year 2000, when the 2000-W Library of Congress commemorative ten dollar piece was struck in platinum and gold.

The Silver Center Cent in Numismatic Circles

The Silver Center cent has been a popular issue since the earliest days of the hobby. It was described in John H. Hickcox' *An Historical Account of American Coinage* in 1858 and in Montroville W. Dickeson's *American Numismatical Manual* the following year. It began appearing at auction at least as early as 1862 and has always commanded a high price because of its rarity and distinctive appearance. When B. Max Mehl sold a specimen in lot 1794 of the Will W. Neil Collection (6/1947), he noted:

> "1792 Silver-Center Cent. Head of Liberty with flowing hair facing to right, date below. Inscription, LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE AND INDUST:(ry). Reverse, ONE CENT in olive wreath with fraction 1/100 below. Legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Milled edge. Copper with a small silver plug inserted in center, to bring up its value to the value of the metal. The silver center was placed in the planchet before striking. While this coin is listed as a pattern, it was undoubtedly struck for circulation, as it is found in various degrees of condition. Extremely fine, but I doubt if this coin has ever been in circulation, as it has considerable mint luster and only the highest portions show slight cabinet friction. Excessively rare. Only about eight specimens were minted. This particular specimen has

an unusually interesting and valuable pedigree. It originally came from the great Earle Collection. At the Earle sale it was purchased by the eminent numismatist, Mr. Wurtzbach of Massachusetts, who in turn sold it to the great Chicago collector Virgil Brand. From the Brand Collection it went to the Belden Roach Collection of New York, and when I had the pleasure of selling the Roach Collection in 1944, Mr. Neil was the successful buyer. It brought $525.00. But it is certainly worth much more today, considering its rarity, beautiful condition, and outstanding pedigree, and last but not least, the tremendous increase in value of all these greater rarities."

Mehl was incorrect in his assumption that the Silver Center cent was a circulating issue. The coin he was describing grades MS61+ Brown PCGS today, and it recently sold for $822,500. There are no known auction appearances for the present coin and no similarly graded example has sold publicly for many years, but the MS61 Brown PCGS coin in lot 5403 of the Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012) realized $1,150,000. Eric P. Newman acquired the present coin in a trade with legendary collector F.C.C. Boyd in 1951. Newman traded the 1787 Clinton cent he had purchased as lot 14 in the Theodore Grand Collection (Stack's, 12/1947) for this remarkable Silver Center cent.

Physical Appearance

The present coin is a high-end Select example, the third-finest known, with razor-sharp definition on all design elements. The hair detail and lower part of Liberty's ear are crisply defined on the silver plug, a problem area for some examples. The design elements are well-centered and dentilation is complete on both sides. The planchet is perfect, with no visible flaws or areas of corrosion. The warm medium brown surfaces show a few highlights of lilac, with glossy luster, and no trace of carbon. Only a few minor contact marks are evident and eye appeal is extraordinary. The Silver Center cent was a well-produced issue, and most of the known examples are and attractive well-preserved, but the Eric P. Newman coin really stands out. This remarkable Silver Center cent combines absolute rarity, outstanding eye appeal and tremendous historical importance with a high technical grade that some would consider conservative. To the best of our knowledge, this coin has never been publicly offered before; this lot represents an important opportunity that will not be repeated soon.

1792 Silver Center Cent Roster

The following roster was expanded from earlier work by Scott Rubin, Saul Teichman, and Mark Borckardt with the important assistance of Wayne Burt, Stuart Levine, Pete Smith and Joel Orosz.

1. MS67 Brown PCGS. Peter Gschwend Collection (Thomas L. Elder, 6/1908), lot 116; Henry Chapman; James W. Ellsworth; purchased by Wayte Raymond and John Work Garrett via Knoedler Galleries in May of 1923; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part II (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 234; Joel Perlin; Robert Simpson Collection.
2. MS64 Brown. R.C.H. Brock Collection; University of Pennsylvania; Philip H. Ward; Charles Dochkus; Harry Forman; New Netherlands Coin Company; purchased by the Norwebs on 3/14/1958; Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3392; Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2002), lot 724; Ed Milas; Texas Collection, purchased for $2.5 million and subsequently resold in 2011 by Stuart Levine, Joe O'Conner, and Anthony Terranova; Oliver Jung; private collection. Pollock plate coin.
3. MS63+ Brown NGC. F.C.C. Boyd; Eric P. Newman (traded the Clinton cent from the Theodore Grand collection for this piece in 1951); **the present coin.**
4. MS61+ Brown NGC. Possibly Edward Cogan Collection (Edward Cogan, 4/1863), lot 1075, per New Netherlands catalog of 12/1958; Charles Ira Bushnell (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1882), lot 1766; Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 5; Harlan Page Smith (S.H. & H. Chapman, 5/1906), lot 1315; George H. Earle (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), lot 2179; Carl Wurtzbach; Virgil M. Brand; Col. E.H.R. Green; Belden Roach Collection (B. Max Mehl, 2/1944), lot 3111; Will W. Neil Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1947), lot 1794; Stockmayer Collection (Stack's, 7/1952), lot 174; Mrs. R. Henry Norweb; Landau Sale (New Netherlands, 12/1958), lot 104; Corrado Romano Collection (Stack's, 6/1987), lot 143; Jay Parrino FPL; Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/1999), lot 143; 66th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/2000), lot 56; Southern Collection; Simpson Collection; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4113. The *1914 ANS Exhibition* plate coin; *Standard Catalog* plate coin; former *Guide Book* plate coin. The October 2000 Stack's catalog cites an appearance in "Stack's sale of January 3, 1952," but there was no such sale. Scott Rubin suggests this might be a misprint for the Stack's 7/1952 sale listed in the pedigree above.
5. MS61 Brown PCGS. Charles Morris (S.H. & H. Chapman, 4/1905), lot 361; James O. Sloss; William Mitkoff; Great Eastern Numismatic Association Sale (Pine Tree, 9/1974), lot 1272a; William T. Anton; private collection; Liberty Collection (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5403, realized $1,150,000. Breen *Encyclopedia* plate coin; former *Guide Book* plate coin. We believe this specimen is earlier from William J. Jenks Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 9/1880), lot 1383; A. Dohrmann Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 3/1882), lot 437; Lady of Western New York Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 2/1887), lot 816.
6. Mint State. Thomas Warner (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1884), lot 3215; Richard B. Winsor (S.H. & H. Chapman, 12/1895), lot 291; Loye Lauder (William Doyle Galleries, 12/1983), lot 233; Alan Weinberg.
7. AU. Robert Coulton Davis (New York Coin & Stamp, 1/1890), lot 1008a; John Story Jenks (Henry Chapman, 12/1921), lot 5569; Waldo Newcomer; F.C.C. Boyd; Lenox R. Lohr; Empire Coin (1961 FPL); River Oaks Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1976), lot 908; New England Rare Coin Gallery; private sale; Robert Hughes; private collection; Smithsonian Institution. Judd plate coin for the ninth and 10th editions; current *Guide Book* plate coin.
8. XF. C.H. Stearns Collection (Mayflower, 12/1966), lot 280; Lester Merkin; Donald Groves Partrick; private Eastern collection.
9. XF. Hersch, Levick, Farrell Collections (Thomas Elder, 10/1907), lot 1732; later, Dr. J. Hewitt Judd; Illustrated History (A. Kosoff, 1962), lot 19; Julian Leidman; Eastern Collector. The original Judd plate coin.
10. VF30 NGC. Joseph J. Mickley (W. Elliot Woodward, 10/1867), lot 2135; Colonel Mendes I. Cohen (Bangs, Merwin & Co. for Edward Cogan, 10/1875), lot 380; William Sumner Appleton; later, Virgil Brand; Brand-Lichtenfels Collections (Abner Kreisberg and Hans M.F. Schulman, 3/1964), lot 1106; Gibson Collection (Stack's, 11/1974), lot 14; John L. Roper (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 425; Stuart Levine and Anthony Terranova; Bertram Cohen; San Diego Show (Dana Linnet, 10/1988), lot 9; Denis Loring; Stack's, privately; David Queller (Lemus Collection); Queller Family Collection (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1500; offered at fixed prices by Heritage in 2010 and 2011; Philadelphia Signature (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 5015.
11. VF. Nigel Willmott; Glendining's Sale (1997); Anthony Terranova and Stuart Levine; Larry Stack; Martin Ohgigian; Ohgigian Estate.
12. Fine 15 PCGS. George Seavey; Seavey Descriptive Catalog (William Strobridge, 6/1873), lot 842; Lorin G. Parmelee; Virgil M. Brand (Brand Journal number 20765); Armin Brand, per his notebook; 311th Sale (J.C. Morgenthau, 10/1933), lot 78; Floyd Starr; Starr Collection (Stack's,

10/1992), lot 3; Jay Parrino, offered in several fixed price lists in the mid-1990s; unknown dealer intermediaries; Stuart Levine in 2004; purchased by Ed Price on 5/14/2004; Old West and Franklinton Collections (American Numismatic Rarities, 8/2006), lot 13.
13. VG10 Details, Scratched ANACS. A Northern California collector purchased this piece for $400 in 2006. The coin was offered at a police department auction of unclaimed property. Reported in *Coin World,* January 5, 2009.
14. SP63 PCGS. Silvano DiGenova and Stuart Levine; Anthony Terranova, 1993; Stack's (3/1995), lot 1400; Donald Groves Partrick Collection. Former *Guide Book* plate coin. The coin does not have a silver insert and may have been a trial striking before making the silver center pieces. In his 1984 provenance study, Scott Rubin mentions Thomas Elder's sale of October 1926, lot 1436, where a piece was described as: "1792. Pattern for Silver Centre Cent (freak)." That listing might represent an early appearance of this piece.

Additional Auction Appearances
With a single exception, none of the following were plated, and no further information in the catalog descriptions provided help determining provenance.

John K. Wiggin Collection (Edward Cogan, 3/1862), lot 747.
Finotti Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 11/1862), lot 1528.
Benjamin Haines Collection (Bangs, Merwin & Co., 1/1863), lot 780.
Heman Ely Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 1/1884), lot 444.
Matthews Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 12/1885), lot 2120.
Woodside Collection (New York Coin and Stamp Co., 4/1892), lot 1. The Silver Center cent is plated (obverse only) and its appearance is bizarre, unlike anything else that we have seen. It is almost certainly a false piece.
H.G. Brown Collection (Lyman H. Low, 10/1904), lot 209.
Poillon, Lee, and Ralston Collections (Thomas L. Elder, 10/1926), lot 1436.
Lenz, Sloane, and Chapman Collections (Thomas Elder, 1/1936), lot 2968.
1941 ANA Sale (Ira Reed, 8/1941), lot 77.
12th Sale (Celina Coin Co., 2/1945), lot 2022.
Ohio State Numismatic Society Convention Sale (Celina Coin Co., 10/1949), lot 591.

Other Reported Appearances
A specimen in the collection of DeWitt Smith, sold to Virgil Brand in 1908 (Brand Journal number 46507).
Judson Brenner exhibited a Silver Center cent at the 1916 ANA Convention.
B. Max Mehl advertised an example as part of the Fred Joy Collection (which he had just acquired) on page 599 of the November 1925 issue of *The Numismatist*. PCGS# 11001



Lot 30427


LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE & INDUS.
1792
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DISME



1792 Copper Disme, AU55
Reeded Edge, Judd-10

30427 1792 Copper Disme, Judd-10, Pollock-11, High R.6, AU55 NGC. 57.5 grains. Reeded edge. The obverse peripheral legend LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE & INDUSTRY encircles an attractive central portrait of Liberty facing left, her locks flowing downward and to the right behind her head. The date 1792 is below, the flag of the 1 touching the lower bust truncation. On the reverse, a rather ungainly fledgling eagle dominates the center, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and DISME below. The eagle's wingtips touch the T in UNITED and the E in AMERICA. The Judd-10 was struck in copper, with most examples showing normal vertical edge reeding. The design was also struck in silver with reeded edge (Judd-9), of which three pieces are known today, one of them a thick planchet specimen with the date removed. Three survivors also are known of the plain-edge copper version (Judd-11).

The dismes of 1792 (whether silver or copper) must not be confused with the 1792 silver *half* dismes (Judd-7) which, while eminently desirable and arguably the United States' first regular-issue circulating coins, are far more obtainable overall. Comparisons of the designs of the two denominations are fruitful, although far from conclusive. The precise identities of some of the early designers and engravers in Mint history are "shrouded in archival mist," as Joel Orosz and Leonard Augsburger write in *The Secret History of the U.S. Mint*. The reverses of both the 1792 half dismes and dismes bear similar, yet slightly different designs of a fledgling (at least, young; dare we say *scrawny*?) eagle with thin, pointed, outstretched wings, looking left on the half dismes and right on the dismes.

The obverses of the 1792 half dismes and dismes, however, are remarkably dissimilar. Stylistically, the obverse design of the 1792 half dismes resembles much more closely that of the so-called 1792 "Birch" cents, although the busts face in opposite directions. Note, in particular: the smoothly curving arc at the bottom of the bust truncation, which culminates in a rounded tip in high relief on both designs; the "extra" lock of hair at the front of the neck on each; the "apple cheek" appearance of Liberty; the smooth transition from cheek to jaw to neck; and the hair treatment itself, thick masses running backward and down, combined with ringlet curls in the lower hair.

The obverse design of the 1792 dismes, however, resembles much more the obverse of the *1793 half cents*. On both designs, the jawline of Liberty is quite prominent, the underside of the bust is nearly a straight line, the forward truncation comes to a sharp point, and the hair is in thin waves with pointed ends.

Although inconclusive, considerable circumstantial evidence points to Adam Eckfeldt as the designer of the obverse of the 1792 dismes. President George Washington appointed David Rittenhouse to the post of Mint director on July 1, 1792, and the 1792 half dismes and dismes were struck only a few days later, in the Philadelphia cellar of sawmaker John Harper (the Mint was still under construction). Bruce Amspacher writes in an article on the PCGS website concerning the Colonel Ellsworth-John Work Garrett Judd-10 example, now in the Simpson Collection:

> "Adam Eckfeldt often said that he designed the first United States coin struck. Many believe that he was referring to his 1793 half cent, but that is impossible. The first 1793 half cent was struck on July 20, 1793, more than four months after the first 1793 Chain cents designed by Henry Voigt were minted. The coin Eckfeldt was talking about was the 1792 disme. Eckfeldt should know. He was there at Harper's cellar, along with Washington, Jefferson, Rittenhouse, and Voigt on July 9-10, 1792."

Compiling an accurate roster of the Judd-10 coins is a virtual impossibility. There are literally dozens of auction appearances from the mid- to late 19th centuries, many of them low-grade and/or unplated coins. In our Baltimore ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/2008), lot 1406 was a Judd-10 example certified PR62 NGC, pedigreed to the Ed Price Collection. That coin realized $690,000, a record for the issue. As part of that lot, Price wrote:

> "For a while I was interested in understanding how many of these existed. I reviewed many catalogs and looked at all that were available-buying several. There was a point where I owned six reeded edge copper dismes, ranging in grade from AG3 to this one. Stu [Stuart Levine] suggested I was trying to assemble a grading set. He was involved in the purchase or sale (often both) of all six pieces. I believe there are 20 to 25 extant, mostly in middle grades, some very low grade. Almost all saw some circulation. I believe there are about six in choice AU or better condition."

The Eric Newman coin offered here, certified AU55 NGC, is among the small handful of survivors known today in grades approaching Mint State. A different example in the same grade, the AU55 PCGS ex: Norweb coin, brought $362,250 as lot 7401 in a November 2011 Stack's Bowers auction. The surfaces are a medium milk-chocolate color with traces of lighter tan in the protected device areas. Although light wear is perceptible on the high points, much luster persists on both sides. Likely due to a slight die misalignment, the obverse dentilation is stronger on the left side than on the right, while the right-side dentilation is stronger on the reverse. This 1792 copper disme is a treasure from the collection of Eric P. Newman.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 11026

1755 Safety at Sea Medal, MS65 Brown Betts-392, Bronze



30428 1755 Safety at Sea, MS65 Brown NGC. Betts-392. Bronze. A standing Mercury appears on the central obverse flanked by two ships in the distance. One bears a flag with a harp representing Ireland, while the other displays lilies on its flag, denoting France. Nuremburg engraver Peter Paul Werner included his initials at the lower obverse. The reverse is attractively designed as well, depicting an Indian warrior at left and a woman at right with a cornucopia at her feet. The legend translates as, "But he has the power to soothe troubled waves." A gorgeous Gem, this specimen reveals rich mahogany shades and a sharp strike, with some doubling of the obverse legend. A few minuscule marks and minor edge nicks are present, but are insignificant on this wonderful piece.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1757 George II Peace Medal, MS65 Brown Bronze Restrike



30429 1757 George II, American Indian Peace Medal Restrike, MS65 Brown NGC. Betts-401, Eimer-654, Julian IP-49. Bronze. A restrike of this beautifully designed medal engraved by Edward Duffield, a Philadelphia watchmaker also known for engraving the Kittanning medal, this Gem displays gorgeous red-brown surfaces, providing this piece with exceptional visual appeal. A few faint hints of fingerprint residue are present. As Eimer states, "During the French-Indian wars in the 1750s, alliances were formed between the British colonial government in Pennsylvania and native American Indian tribes." The reverse design includes a Quaker seated near a fire, offering a peace pipe to an Indian. Quakers presented the original medals to the nearby Indian chiefs.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1758 Louisbourg Medal, VF20 Betts-407, Brass



30430 1758 Boscawen at Louisbourg, VF20 NGC. Betts-407. Brass. A rarely encountered Betts medal, this piece features a right facing bust of Admiral Edward Boscawen of the Royal Navy. Although he is best known for his role in the Siege of Louisbourg, Boscawen took part in a number of military campaigns over the years, including service with Admiral Vernon at Porto Bello where he was among those charged with destroying the forts. The obverse legend on this piece is, TO BRAVE ADML BOSCOWEN, while the reverse reads, I SURRENDER PRISONER. An officer is depicted standing at left on the reverse, with another officer at right kneeling and presenting his sword. This piece exhibits chocolate-brown color overall, with a few splashes of red-brown present on the obverse. Areas of rim damage and pitting are present, but do not pose a significant distraction.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1758 Louisbourg Medal, MS64 Brown Betts-410, Bronze



30431 1758 Louisbourg Taken, MS64 Brown NGC. Betts-410, Eimer-657. Bronze. Obverse signed by Thomas Pingo (1714-1776), an English medallist. Pingo served as assistant-engraver at the Royal Mint in London from 1771 until his death in 1776, with his son Lewis succeeding him. A sharply struck and intricately detailed piece, this medal has tremendous eye appeal, with slightly glossy chocolate-brown surfaces. The designs on both sides are appealing. A few faint marks in the right obverse field are barely noticeable. The reverse displays a die crack near 4 o'clock.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

30432 1783 Peace of Versailles. VF30 NGC. Betts-608. Eimer-803. 45mm. Medium gray in color overall, this piece reveals areas of gold toning on both sides when examined closely. "American Liberty" is the translation of the legend on the upper obverse. Louis XVI is depicted seated at left, pointing with his left hand toward a shield with thirteen bars that a woman, representing Liberty, has just placed on a column between them. A freedom cap appears on the top of the column. The reverse legend translates as, "By common consent." The wear is evenly distributed on the high points of the design on this piece. As expected at this grade level, a few marks are present, but they are largely confined to the fields and do not affect the designs.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

30433 1783 Treaty of Paris, — Obv Scratched — NGC Details. Unc. Betts-610. White Metal, with copper plug. XF. 43 mm. Although a few scratches are indeed present on the obverse, they are thin and are not immediately obvious unless viewed closely. Much original luster remains, adding to the eye appeal of this otherwise well preserved piece. The strike is sharp for the most part, with portions of the inner border lacking definition along with the facial features on the reverse. Overall, an aesthetically pleasing piece that will make a nice addition to any collection.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

30434 1779 Lt. Col. François-Louis Teissèdre DeFleury Medal. Julian-MI-4. MS64 Brown NGC. Bronzed copper, 46 mm. Although a French noblemen, DeFleury served in the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War and fought in a number of battles, becoming wounded at Germantown. While in Valley Forge, George Washington appointed him as the assistant to Von Steuben. The obverse legend in the exergue on this medal refers to DeFleury being the first to enter the British bastion during the battle at Stony Point. After his service in America, he returned to the French army. A handsome near-Gem specimen, this medal displays a sharp strike and largely uniform chocolate-brown coloration, with a few hints of red-brown adding to the strong eye appeal this piece possesses.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

30435 (1790's) Revolutionary War, Captain John Paul Jones, First Restrike, MS64 Brown NGC. Betts-568, Julian NA-1. Bronzed copper, 56 mm. Augustin Dupré engraved this medal, which is popular with collectors. The obverse design features a right facing bust of the naval hero, with the obverse legend translating as, "The American Congress to John Paul Jones, Commander of the Fleet." The reverse devices consist of several sailing ships in the course of battle. A gorgeous near-Gem medal, this example exhibits splendid chocolate-brown color, with closer examination revealing toning in shades of blue, orange, yellow, and lavender. The few marks present are minor, with almost all of them appearing in the obverse fields.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.

1783 Peace of Versailles Medal, VF30
Betts-608, Silver



3

1783 Treaty of Paris Medal, Unc Details
Betts-610, White Metal



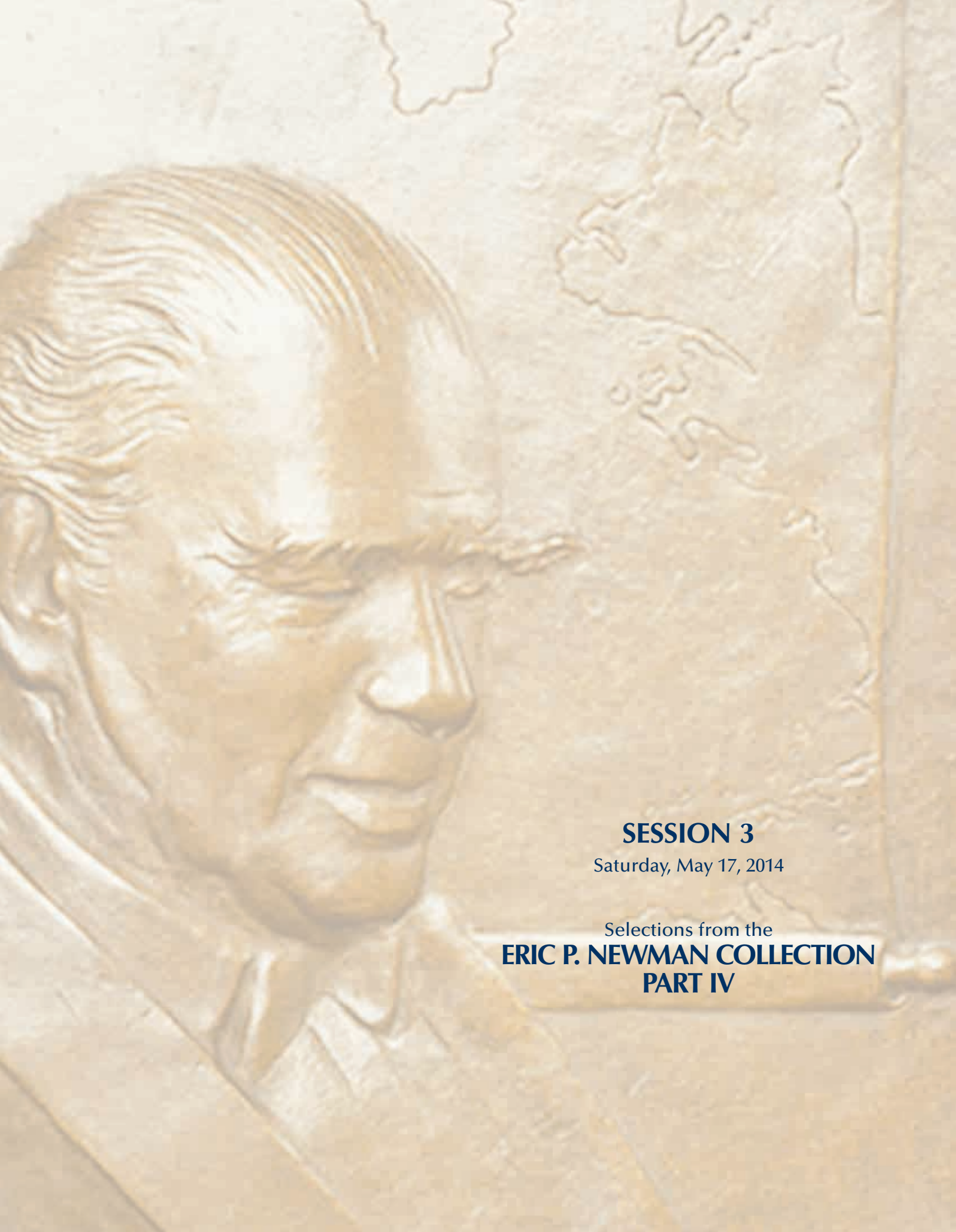
1779 Stony Point Medal, MS64 Brown
Julian MI-4, Bronzed Copper



John Paul Jones Medal, MS64 Brown
Betts-568, Bronze, First Restrike







SESSION 3

Saturday, May 17, 2014

Selections from the

ERIC P. NEWMAN COLLECTION
PART IV



30501 **1722 Rosa Americana Halfpenny, D.G. REX, UTILE DULCI VG10 NGC. Martin 2.1-B.1, R.4.** Both sides of this pleasing example show intermingled bluish-brown, amber, and reddish-tan color. Microscopic granularity is the norm for lower grade examples from the Rosa Americana series. The strike is nicely centered with full obverse and reverse borders.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 101



30502 **1722 Rosa Americana Halfpenny, DEI GRATIA REX, UTILE DULCI VG8 NGC. Martin 3.3-C.1, R.5.** The lower left obverse, and opposing point of the reverse, show strike weakness with some minor surface roughness, possibly remaining from the planchet before this piece was coined. Both sides exhibit auburn and medium olive-brown patina.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 104



30503 **1722 Rosa Americana Penny, UTILE DULCI VG8 NGC. Martin 2.9-C.3, R.4.** This lovely two-tone example shows considerable wear with old, hard granularity. The fields exhibit rich blue-steel patina with olive and cream toning on the devices. A few insignificant rim marks are noted.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 113



30504 **1722 Rosa Americana Penny, UTILE DULCI Fine 12 NGC. Martin 2.19-D.5, R.4. Doubled Date.** A splendid example featuring smooth sage surfaces, showing excellent centering and traces of lime-green overtones. A few trivial toning spots and grade-consistent marks appear on each side.
Ex: B.A. Seaby, Ltd.; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 113



30505 **(1722) Rosa Americana Twopence Fine 12 NGC. Martin 2.1-B.1, R.3.** The usual variety has the motto UTILE DULCI within a ribbon on the reverse. Both sides exhibit smooth olive-brown surfaces with splashes of ginger and cream patina. Partial border details are noted on each side on this imperfectly centered example.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 92



30506 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing, DEI GRATIA REX Good 4 NGC. Martin 3.2-Bb.1, R.3.** Both sides are well worn with old, hard corrosion beneath blue-steel and buff patina. Traces of greenish verdigris appear on the reverse. The central design motifs are outlined, with weak obverse lettering and a complete reverse legend.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 176



30507 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing, DEI GRATIA REX, XF Details, Environmental Damage NGC. Martin 3.3-Bc.2, R.4.** Both sides of this well-centered example show excellent details with heavy red corrosion on the steel-brown surfaces. Light tan color appears on the highest design points.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $1.25; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30508 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing, DEI GRATIA REX, XF45 NGC. Martin 3.8-Bd.1, R.4.** This is an exceptional example with light high-point wear. Both sides have smooth and attractive light brown surfaces with blue-steel overtones on the reverse. A prominent die crack appears in the left obverse field, terminating in a die break at the back of the head.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 176



30509 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Farthing, DEI GRATIA REX, XF45 NGC. Martin 3.12-Bd.2, R.5.** Chocolate-brown and steel surfaces exhibit light to moderate granularity, with a few specks of light green corrosion on the obverse, and traces of verdigris on the reverse.
Ex: Robert A. Vlack; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 176



30510 **1724 Wood's Hibernia Farthing VF20 NGC. Martin 3.22-E.2, R.4.** Although considerably worn, this attractive farthing has smooth and pleasing light brown surfaces with a splash of tan in the left obverse field. Struck slightly off-center toward 9:30 with the left obverse and reverse legends tight against the edge.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 187



30511 **1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny, Harp at Left VF20 NGC. Martin 4.1-Bb.1, R.5.** Chestnut, mahogany, and steel-brown are intermingled on this pleasing piece, with minor green corrosion spots on both sides. Minor blackish verdigris is noted on the obverse, with a few small reverse rim nicks.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $1.25; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 167



30512 **1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny, Harp at Left XF45 NGC. Martin 4.3-Bc.1, R.4.** An exceptional Choice XF example of the Harp Left type, with glossy chocolate-brown surfaces showing only a few scattered handling marks.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $1.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 167



30513 **1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny VF30 NGC. Martin 3.3-C.1, R.5.** The second design type has the harp at the right on the reverse. This type continued through 1724. Tan and olive-brown surfaces show a few splashes of darker patina.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 170



30514 **1722 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny Fine 12 NGC. Martin 4.8-C.4, R.5.** Both sides are toned in olive and tan with stable corrosion, including a minor patch of maroon oxidation on the obverse.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $1.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 170



30515 **1723/2 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny Fine Details, Edge Damage NGC. Martin 4.60-Da.1, R.2.** Both sides of this example show a mixture of golden-brown, olive, and steel color with smooth and attractive surfaces. A few minor rim bruises and other inconsequential handling marks are evident.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $0.75; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30516 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny VF30 NGC. Martin 4.5-Fa.4, R.4.** Intermingled tan, olive-brown, and steel appear on both sides of this attractive example, featuring smooth and problem-free surfaces. A small rim break across the R in HIBERNIA is partially obscured by a tab of the NGC case.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 180



30517 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny Fine 15 NGC. Martin 4.26-Ga.1, R.3.** The obverse combines mahogany and steel-brown fields with olive devices, while the reverse is mostly steel-brown with olive devices. Old greenish verdigris appears on both sides of this example.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $0.35; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 180



30518 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny VF Details, Obverse Scratched NGC. Martin 4.38-Gc.17, R.5.** Both sides of this example have old, stable granularity, with emerald verdigris, and prominent scratches across the lower part of the obverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30519 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny VF Details, Environmental Damage NGC. Martin 4.45-Fa.2, R.5.** Noticeable corrosion appears on both sides of this example, with deep blue-steel toning, and traces of lighter brown on the devices.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $0.35; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30520 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny AU58 NGC. Martin 4.53-Gc.42, R.5.** A small corrosion spot next to the King's eye is the only imperfection on this attractive chocolate-brown halfpenny. Traces of golden-tan remain, faded from original mint red.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $2.25; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.
PCGS# 180



30521 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny AU53 NGC. Martin 4.56-Gc.15, R.2.** The glossy surfaces exhibit pleasing chestnut, mahogany, and chocolate-brown color, with a small patch of maroon patina at EX. A delightful example.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.
PCGS# 180



30522 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny XF40 NGC. Martin 4.58-Gc.27, R.3.** A small patch of deep green verdigris is noted in the right obverse field with otherwise exceptional surfaces. Both sides combine auburn and olive color, exhibiting a nicely centered strike.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $0.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.
PCGS# 180



30523 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny VF Details, Burnished NGC. Martin 4.61-Gc.33, R.6.** A rare variety according to Sydney Martin. This example is described by NGC as burnished, and perhaps it is, but the work was carefully performed, leaving an attractive example of olive-gray and steel-brown.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $0.35; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30524 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny VF35 NGC. Martin 4.74-Gb.9, R.5.** Several rim breaks are noted on the obverse and reverse of this smooth and attractive olive-brown example, showing a few splashes and spots of maroon patina on each side.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $0.35; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.
PCGS# 180



30525 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny VF25 NGC. Martin 4.75-Gb.6, R.6.** An elusive variety. Despite a prominent reverse planchet flaw extending in from the border at 12:30, the olive and dark brown surfaces are highly attractive. The interior of that flaw shows light maroon corrosion.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $0.35; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 180



30526 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny VF Details, Damaged, Environmental Damage NGC. Martin 4.83-Gc.41, R.6.** This greenish-ebony example shows noticeable green and tan corrosion with additional surface marks. An important die marriage.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30527 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny Fine Details, Corrosion NGC. Unattributed.** The attribution of this piece is not immediately evident, although the specialist will likely arrive at its identification with careful study. The olive and steel-brown surfaces are heavily corroded. The central motifs are outlined and the legends are complete.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30528 **1723 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny VF Details, Environmental Damage NGC. Unattributed.** Considerable detail is present on both sides of this well-centered impression, with bluish-steel surfaces showing splashes of light brown.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $0.35; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30529 **1724 Wood's Hibernia Halfpenny Good Details, Environmental Damage NGC. Unattributed.** The fields are dark chocolate-brown with olive devices, showing granularity on both sides. Considerable reddish oxidation is evident, especially on the reverse with a large void at the lower right.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30530 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny, No Period VF35 NGC. Newman 5-Z, W-1600, R.4.** Eight Harp Strings. This variety is occasionally found in Mint State grades, while the present lightly circulated example will serve as a nice type representative. The obverse has maroon fields around olive devices, while the reverse combines blue-steel and olive-brown.
Ex: Thomas Mabbott Collection; Hans Schulman (1/1971), lot 696; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 243



30531 **1773 Virginia Halfpenny, Period Unc Details, Spot Removed NGC. Newman 22-S, W-1550, R.5.** Seven Harp Strings. This glossy example has blue-steel color on the obverse, with traces of mint red on that side. Considerable red appears on the reverse, also showing bluish-steel toning. The removed spot mentioned by NGC is not immediately obvious.
Ex: Richard Picker; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30532 **1786 Vermont Landscape, VERMONTENSIUM VG10 NGC. RR-8, W-2030, R.4.** A pleasing olive-brown example with the lengthy VERMONTENSIUM legend, this piece has prominent planchet flaws on both sides. However, few post-production marks are evident on either side, aside from microscopic granularity.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 545



30533 **1786 Vermont Mailed Bust Left Good 6 NGC. RR-10, W-2045, R.4.** The surfaces are primarily dark olive, with areas of maroon oxidation and deep green verdigris. Splashes of yellow appear on each side, with heavy vertical scratches confined to the devices. Minor planchet flaws are noted.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 551



30534 **1786 Vermont Copper, Mailed Bust Left VG8 NGC. RR-11, W-2050, R.4.** Minor planchet flaws are noted on each side, with post-production rim bruises and old hairlines on each side of this copper. The surfaces exhibit a mixture of tan, olive, and blue-steel patina.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 551



30535 **1787 Vermont Copper, BRITANNIA Fine 12 NGC. RR-13, W-2255, R.1.** Typical of the Britannia variety, the obverse details approach Very Fine, and the reverse details suggest AG. Minor signs of corrosion appear on the olive and mahogany surfaces of this popular copper.
Ex: A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 554



30536 **1787 Vermont Copper, Mailed Bust Right VG10 NGC. RR-14, W-2105, R.3.** Lightly granular dark olive surfaces exhibit a small area of bluish-steel patina with splashes of hazel toning on each side. An old hairline scratch appears on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 560



30537 **1788 Vermont Mailed Bust Right VG10 NGC. RR-16, W-2120, R.1.** The high points of this unusually toned piece exhibit golden-brown color. The obverse field has slate patina, while the reverse blends cinnamon and teal. Both sides are finely granular.
Ex: B.A. Seaby, Ltd.; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 563



30538 **1788 Vermont Copper, Mailed Bust Right Fine 15 NGC. RR-17, W-2125, R.5.** An important variety that was only known to Hillyer Ryder through the description in Crosby. Ryder wrote: "Crosby gives three dies of his obv. 1 of 1788. Two of these are described in obverses 16 and 18 of this list. No specimen of the third die has been met with." Perhaps 50 examples are known today. This pleasing piece has semi-glossy emerald and chestnut surfaces with old maroon oxidation through the lettering on each side.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 563



30539 **1788 Vermont Mailed Bust Right, Struck over Imitation Great Britain Halfpence AG3 NGC. RR-18, W-2135, R.5.** Although well worn, the obverse of Ryder-18 is identified by the position of the ribbons near the VE, and the location of ON over the head. The reverse exhibits the letters GEORG from the imitation halfpence, and NDE from the Vermont reverse, all to the right in relation to the seated figure. Pleasing olive surfaces for the grade. Attribution of the undertype will pose a pleasant challenge to the advanced collector.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 569



30540 **1788 Vermont Mailed Bust Right, Struck over Irish Halfpenny VG8 NGC. RR-25, W-2195, R.3.** Attractive olive and maroon surfaces appear smooth to the naked eye, and only show faint granularity to the aided eye. This piece shows traces of undertype, including a few harp strings that identify an Irish halfpenny as the source of the planchet.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 563



30541 **1785 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right Fine 15 NGC. M. 4.3-A.2, W-2365, R.3.** 134.3 grains. A splendid golden-tan copper, showing splashes of olive, mahogany, and steel toning. The smooth surfaces are problem-free. A small triangular rim break is noted at 7 o'clock on the obverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 316



30542 **1785 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right Fine 12 NGC. M. 4.3-D, W-2370, R.5.** 134.3 grains. A pleasing two-tone example, showing bluish-steel surfaces and golden-brown high points. Both sides show moderate planchet flaws that add character to this piece.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 316



30543 **1785 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right VF Details, Environmental Damage NGC. M. 5.1-F.5, W-2385, R.4.** 135.8 grains. The surfaces are corroded with a few trivial planchet flaws on the olive and buff surfaces. Hardened ebony patina appears on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30544 **1785 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right VF20 NGC. M. 6.4-I, W-2420, R.2.** 123.5 grains. The reverse is typically weak on this pleasing copper, displaying a combination of chestnut, mahogany, and steel surfaces.
Ex: Frederick A. Canfield; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 316



30545 **1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left Fine 12 NGC. M. 5.2-I, W-2550, R.3.** 125.0 grains. This piece exhibits distinctive patina with a few inconsequential corrosion spots. Both sides display blue-steel, olive-brown, and buff, with considerable plum toning on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 331



30546 **1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left XF40 NGC. M. 5.4-O.1, W-2590, R.2.** 143.5 grains. An exceptional example showing microscopic corrosion. The olive-brown surfaces offer a glossy appearance with splashes of turquoise toning on the reverse. An old, small "x" scratch appears on the reverse, although insufficient to prevent NGC from assigning a grade.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 331



30547 **1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF30 NGC. M. 5.5-M, W-2595, R.3.** 128.1 grains. Die sinking is evident at the upper left obverse and the lower left reverse. Intermingled steel and tan appear on both sides of this pleasing example. The flan is slightly out of round, apparent at 2 to 3 o'clock on the obverse and 3 to 4 o'clock on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 331



30548 **1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF30 NGC. M. 5.6-M, W-2600, High R.5.** 120.4 grains. The inked attribution on the obverse is in the style of Frederick Canfield, although that attribution is uncertain. Both sides of this semi-glossy example display planchet flaws with olive and mahogany toning on the obverse, and auburn color on the reverse.
Ex: French's Sale (10/1961); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 331



30549 **1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left Fine 12 NGC. M. 5.7-H.1, W-2610, High R.5.** 118.8 grains. A rare variety. Minor planchet flaws appear on both sides of this example, with scarlet patina on the attractive olive-brown surfaces.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 331



30550 **1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF20 NGC. M. 5.8-F, W-2620, Low R.5.** 132.7 grains. This piece has the inked attribution in the hand of William Wallace Hays, but lacks the round "Circle H" card often found with these painted die pieces. Finely granular surfaces display olive and steel toning.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 331



30551 **1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF25 NGC. M. 5.8-H.2, W-2625, High R.5.** 115.7 grains. This lightly cleaned piece has lovely light brown surfaces with traces of mahogany toning. A round "Circle H" card accompanies this lot, although there is no trace of the usual inked attribution on the obverse.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 331



30552 **1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF30 NGC. M. 5.9-B.1, W-2635, R.5.** 154.3 grains. This mid-grade piece has several planchet flaws on the steel-brown surfaces, with splashes of reddish patina, and patches of raised corrosion on each side. Still, a pleasing example of a scarce variety.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 331



30553 **1786 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left Fine 12 NGC. M. 5.9-Q, W-2645, R.5.** 103.4 grains. A scarce die marriage, here exhibiting finely granular olive and steel surfaces, with a few minor planchet flaws, and some areas of corrosion. A splash of lighter toning appears adjacent to the branch hand.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 331



30554 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF25 NGC. M. 2-B, W-2755, R.3.** 140.4 grains. An attractive mix of golden-brown, tan, olive-brown, and steel appears on both sides of this pleasing copper. Hillyer Ryder's square ticket accompanies this lot.
Ex: Henry C. Miller (Thomas Elder, 5/1920), lot 1864; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 349



30555 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, Laughing Head VF20 NGC. M. 6.2-M, W-2825, R.4.** 126.5 grains. Struck slightly off center, this piece shows a portion of the lip outside the border dentils on the reverse, from 10 to 12 o'clock. A pleasing two-tone piece, exhibiting golden-tan with mahogany and steel patina. Trivial flaws and microscopic granularity are evident on each side.
Ex: United States Coin Company (Wayte Raymond and Elmer Sears); Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 358



30556 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, 1787 over 1788 Fine 12 NGC M. 9-R, W-2860, High R.4.** 134.3 grains. Lightly corrected blue-steel surfaces show traces of tan on the obverse high points. The 9/R attribution is boldly inked in the right obverse field.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; United States Coin Co.; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. The round "Circle H" card is noted "D.H. May 90" suggesting that W.W. Hays purchased this piece from Dr. Hall in May 1890. PCGS# 352



30557 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left Fine Details, Reverse Scratched NGC. M. 10-E, W-2865, High R.5.** 145.1 grains. Imperfectly centered with chestnut and steel surfaces, showing minimal maroon oxidation. A few old scratches are noted on the reverse.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall (9/17/1890); William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30558 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left Fine 12 NGC. M. 11.2-K, W-2875, R.3.** 132.7 grains. An attractive painted die piece with olive-brown surfaces showing splashes of bluish-steel and maroon patina on each side. Minor greenish verdigris appears on the reverse.
Ex: United States Coin Co.; William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 349



30559 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, Arrows at Date Fine 12 NGC. M. 14-H, W-2895, R.3.** 92.6 grains. A mixture of blue-steel and olive-brown toning appears on both sides of this example that shows old blended scratches and minor granularity.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 349



30560 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, CONNECT VF Details Uncertified. M. 15-F, W-2900, R.3.** 121.9 grains. A nicely detailed example with olive devices and plum fields. Both sides exhibit bright green corrosion. This coin is a good candidate for careful conservation to stabilize the corrosion, leaving the inked attribution intact.
Ex: Henry Chapman; Hillyer Ryder; Frederick A. Canfield; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 367



30561 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left Fine 12 NGC. M. 16.1-m, W-3000, High R.5.** 168.2 grains. Careful examination reveals traces of a black inked attribution in the left obverse field, with 16 at the center, 1 above, and M below, in the style of Frederick Canfield. This light brown example has splashes of steel patina with slight granularity on each side. A minor obverse planchet flaw appears at 10 o'clock.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30562 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left Good 6 NGC. M. 16.6-NN.2, W-3010, R.6.** 135.8 grains. A well-worn example of this rare die marriage, here with smooth blue-steel surfaces showing hints of tan on the reverse. Both sides show a few planchet flaws alongside trivial post-production blemishes.
Ex: Henry C. Miller (traded, 12/1918); Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30563 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left XF Details Uncertified. M. 17-g.3, W-3040, R.4.** 145.1 grains. Plated with an unidentified silver-colored metal. The details are exceptionally sharp on this piece, and the plated surfaces have a polished appearance.
Ex: Spink & Son, Ltd.; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30564 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left Fine 12 NGC. M. 18-g.1, W-3040, R.6.** 145.1 grains. A small round collector tag in the style of Dr. Hall accompanies this lot, although there is no other indication that this is from Hall, Hays, or Ryder, aside from the inked attribution on the obverse. An attractive piece, this lovely olive-brown example has a few splashes of deeper steel toning.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30565 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF20 NGC. M. 19-g.4, W-3050, R.3.** 148.2 grains. Intermingled olive and steel-brown appears on surfaces that exhibit a few scattered marks as expected for the grade. This piece is nicely centered with complete legends and a full date, showing traces of the border details.
Ex: Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30566 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VG10 NGC. M. 20-a.2, W-3055, R.5.** 132.7 grains. Golden-tan, olive-brown, maroon, and steel are all nicely blended on this attractive copper, resulting in exceptional eye appeal. The usual minor scrapes and scratches are evident on each side, with a line-like planchet flaw on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30567 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left Good 6 NGC. M. 24-g.5, W-3075, High R.5.** 132.7 grains. Trivial marks are evident on each side of this copper, with turquoise, plum, and amber toning.
Ex: Henry C. Miller (Thomas Elder, 5/1920), lot 1904; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30568 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF Details, Scratches NGC. M. 25-b, W-3100, R.3.** 142.0 grains. The obverse is flawed at 11 o'clock, with old scratches on both sides of this olive and steel-brown copper. AUCTORI is tight and the date is partially off the flan on this imperfectly centered piece.
Ex: New York Coin & Stamp Co. (4/1896); later, Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30569 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VG8 NGC. M. 28-m, W-3130, High R.5.** 131.2 grains. An incomplete planchet is evident at 5 o'clock on the obverse and 12 o'clock on the reverse of this attractive olive and pale blue copper. The surfaces are smooth and free of problems.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30570 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left Fine Details, Reverse Damage NGC. M. 30-X.1, W-3170, R.6.** 128.1 grains. A rare variety. A small dent in the lower reverse has caused a slight bend on this piece. The surfaces exhibit walnut and steel toning with minor verdigris.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30571 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, ETLIR Fine Details, Reverse Scratched NGC. M. 30-hh.1, W-3175, R.2.** 140.4 grains. Imperfectly centered with CONNEC and ETLIB tight against the border. Pleasing medium brown surfaces show minor dark roughness on the obverse and trivial scratches on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30572 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF Details, Tooled. M. 31.1-r.4, W-3200, R.2.** 129.6 grains. The surfaces of this piece have been carefully tooled or smoothed, likely to remove corrosion. The result is a pleasing example with areas of tan, light brown, steel, and maroon.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30573 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, ETLIR Fine 12 NGC. M. 31.1-gg.1, W-3205, R.3.** 140.4 grains. The round Circle H card has the notation: "Best one from Steigw./90." Charles Steigerwalt of Lancaster, Pennsylvania was the local coin dealer of W.W. Hays, who was born and died in Bellefonte, PA, 125 miles to the northwest. Patches of crimson patina appear on both sides of this olive-brown copper.
Ex: Charles Steigerwalt (1890); William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 391



30574 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left Fine 12 NGC. M. 32.2-X.2, W-3225, R.5.** 137.3 grains. The round Circle H card accompanies this lot, although there is no evidence of an inked attribution on the coin. A lovely two-tone example with olive devices and medium brown fields.
Ex: Charles Steigerwalt (4/1896); William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30575 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF20 NGC. M. 32.3-X.4, W-3235, R.2.** 162.0 grains. A small greenish corrosion spot appears on the obverse of this otherwise smooth and attractive medium brown copper, with a small lamination defect at the back of the head. Small reverse rim bumps are noted below the date.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30576 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left Fine 12 NGC. M. 33.2-Z.12, W-3360, R.1.** 140.4 grains. A plentiful variety in the Connecticut series, and an ideal candidate for a type collector. This piece is quite attractive, displaying buff and olive surfaces with nice centering. A few grade-consistent marks are noted.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30577 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left Fine 15. M. 33.4-q, W-3415, Low R.6.** 145.1 grains. An important variety with a provenance to the 1890s, this attractive tan example exhibits bluish-steel patina. Surface roughness, faint old scratches, and minor rim bumps are evident.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30578 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left Good 6 NGC. M. 33.8-Z.13, W-3470, R.5.** 111.1 grains. Although well-worn, this lovely example displays intermingled olive, golden-tan, and steel-brown toning with pleasing surfaces for the grade, showing only a few microscopic hairlines on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30579 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF Details, Environmental Damage NGC. M. 33.10-Z.8, W-3510, R.5.** 157.4 grains. Corrosion takes the form of scarlet patina, particularly on the obverse, with considerable light olive on the reverse. A round Circle H card accompanies this unpainted piece.
Ex: Charles Steigerwalt (9/1895); William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30580 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF25 NGC. M. 33.11-Z.18, W-3515, R.5.** 129.6 grains. The Dr. Thomas Hall attribution number is painted in the hand of W.W. Hays on the obverse of this piece. Miller adopted the Hall attribution scheme, although variety numbers differ between the two reference works. An obverse rim break joins the tops of TO in AUCTORI on this light to medium brown example.
Ex: Charles Steigerwalt (8/1889); William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30581 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VG8 NGC. M. 33.12-Z.16, W-3535, R.6.** 129.6 grains. Mahogany and chestnut-brown appear on both sides, with minor encrustation. A pleasing example that carries the Henry C. Miller provenance.
Ex: Henry C. Miller (Thomas Elder, 5/1920), lot 1964; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30582 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left XF40 NGC. M. 33.16-Z.15, W-3615, R.3.** 131.2 grains. A splendid, semi-glossy copper, this piece exhibits tan, olive, and steel-brown toning on both sides.
Ex: Charles Steigerwalt (1890); William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30583 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, ETLIR XF40 NGC. M. 33.17-gg.2, W-3635, R.3.** 155.9 grains. Splendid light brown surfaces with scattered marks consistent with the grade. A small patch of maroon and steel oxidation appears on the reverse. A plentiful variety, destined for a colonial type collection or *Guide Book* set.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 391



30584 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left INDE over INDN VG10 NGC. M. 33.19-Z.1, W-3645, R.4.** 157.4 grains. Delicate bluish-steel toning appears on the high points, with pale green and yellow-tan on both sides. Prominent clash marks from the branch appear in the left obverse field.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30585 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left XF Details, Environmental Damage NGC. M. 33.23-Z.4, W-3710, R.5.** 135.8 grains. This piece has the accompanying Circle H card, but no attribution ink on the obverse. Intermingled olive, buff, and steel toning appears on both sides of this moderately corroded copper. Both sides exhibit excellent detail.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30586 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF30 NGC. M. 33.28-Z.16, W-3770, R.5.** 160.5 grains. This piece has the accompanying Circle H card, but no attribution ink on the obverse. The obverse of this pleasing, glossy brown copper has a prominent bisecting die crack that is quite thick from the nose to the left obverse field. Both sides have traces of maroon and steel patina.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30587 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF25 NGC. M. 33.36-T.2, W-3900, R.2.** 112.7 grains. Old and stable verdigris appears on both sides of this highly glossy copper, with jade patina showing traces of tan on the high points. Bulges from die sinking are evident on both sides, and especially in the left obverse field.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30588 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left Fine 12 NGC. M. 33.37-Z.9, W-3915, R.5.** 118.8 grains. Microscopic porosity is evident on both sides of this attractive hazel example, showing traces of dark verdigris through the legends.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30589 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left Fine 15 NGC. M. 33.39-s.1, W-3960, Low R.4.** 126.5 grains. An excellent representative of a scarce variety. Smooth buff and olive surfaces show a few small specks of green corrosion and minor verdigris.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30590 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left INDE over INDN XF Details, Environmental Damage NGC. M. 33.40-Z.1, W-3965, Low R.6.** 103.4 grains. A round Circle H card accompanies this lot, although it is likely that the corroded surfaces prevented Hays from applying his famous India ink attribution. The obverse exhibits tan, amber, turquoise, and maroon, while the reverse is mostly blue-steel. The existing detail is sharper than most others that we have seen. One well-known cataloger was fond of calling such pieces "sharpness condition census."
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall (1890); William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30591 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, ETLIR Fine 12 NGC. M. 34-ff.1, W-4060, R.5.** 152.8 grains. Faint hairlines appear on both sides of this pleasing light brown example, with an obverse rim bruise at 11 o'clock, and a few minor reverse planchet flaws.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30592 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left Fine 15 NGC. M. 36-l.1, W-4070, R.6.** 148.2 grains. Although considerably worn, this example has smooth and glossy light brown surfaces with splashes of greenish patina on each side.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $0.75; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30593 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF Details, Reverse Rim Damage NGC. M. 37.3-i, W-4110, R.3.** 142.0 grains. The round Circle H card accompanies this lot, along with a Henry Chapman envelope, and a small square ticket from an unidentified past owner. This piece may have been from the Dr. Thomas Hall Collection. Faint maroon patina appears on the pleasing chestnut-brown surfaces, with a few rim bruises, most noticeably at 9 o'clock on the reverse.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30594 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, ETLIR VF20 NGC. M. 37.11-ff.2, W-4170, R.5** 154.3 grains. Semi-glossy surfaces combine steel and olive patina with slight roughness. A few heavier marks are evident, with an old cut at the center of the reverse that now matches the surrounding color.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 391



30595 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, AUCIORI VG Details, Reverse Damage NGC. M. 38-l.2, W-4200, R.4.** 128.1 grains. Light brown surfaces show splashes of steel and maroon patina on the obverse, with microscopic scratches and roughness on both sides. The reverse damage described by NGC is nothing more than a trivial punch near the shield.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30596 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, AUCIORI VF20 NGC. M. 38-l.2, W-4200, R.4.** 125.0 grains. Smooth surfaces on this pleasing mid-grade Connecticut copper exhibit steel and olive toning with scattered, grade-consistent marks.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 373



30597 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, AUCIORI Fine 12 NGC. M. 38-GG, W-4205, R.4.** 134.3 grains. The inked attribution is tentatively attributed to W.W. Hays, although no Circle H card is present. A Henry Chapman envelope accompanies this lot. A planchet void at the upper obverse has toning that matches the rest of the coin, showing a blend of steel, maroon, and light brown. There is no evidence of displaced metal on either side, confirming a pre-production planchet flaw.
Ex: Henry Chapman; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 373



30598 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, AUCIORI VF20 NGC. M. 38-GG, W-4205, R.4.** 149.7 grains. Russet and blue-steel toning appears on both sides of this copper, with a few reverse rim bumps. Light brown is noted on some of the reverse high points.
Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate (sold for $5.00 on May 18, 1935); B.G. Johnson (sold for $7.50); Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 373



30599 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, AUCTOBI VF Details, Tooled NGC. M. 39.1-h.1, W-4210, Low R.6.** 145.1 grains. An attractive example of this important variety, despite tooling that was intended to diminish the appearance of corrosion on the maroon, olive-brown, and steel surfaces.
Ex: B. Max Mehl (12/1918), lot 270; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30600 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, AUCTOPI Fine 12 NGC. M. 42-kk.2, W-4245, High R.5.** 132.7 grains. The number "42" appears over a horizontal bar in the left obverse field, here appearing as garnet, and likely the remnants of an India ink attribution by an early owner, possibly W.W. Hays. Considerable slate patina appears on both sides of this light brown copper.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 376



30601 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left, CONNFC VG10. M. 43.1-Y, W-4250, R.2.** 128.1 grains. Wisps of bluish toning appear on the smooth olive-brown surfaces of this worn but attractive copper.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 382



30602 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF25 NGC. M. 44-W.4, W-4260, R.4.** 145.1 grains. Obverse 44 has been identified in marriages with reverse dies W.4, W.5, and Z.10. Reverse W.4 appears nowhere else. This is a scarce variety with examples available in grades up to AU, although most are Fine to XF. An obverse planchet flaw is visible behind the effigy's eye. The greenish steel-brown surfaces are moderately rough. Light tan highlights are evident on both sides.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30603 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left Fine Details Uncertified. M. 45-CC, W-4300, R.6.** 125.0 grains. Moderately corroded blue-steel and tan surfaces with the attribution inked on the obverse, and reappearing on a round ivory sticker at the center of the reverse.
Ex: "H/90;" William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30604 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VG10 NGC. M. 46-BB, W-4305, R.5.** 137.3 grains. The centers of both obverse and reverse have circles of slightly lighter brown toning on this lightly granular olive and steel example. The circles are the same diameter as the antique attribution sticker appearing on the Miller 45-CC, above.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30605 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left Fine Details, Bent NGC. M. 48-g.5, W-4315, R.5.** 151.2 grains. This piece is very slightly bent, with slight roughness on each side, and with a few old scratches that blend into the olive-brown surfaces.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30606 **1787 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF25 NGC. M. 53-FF, W-4335, Low R.6.** 128.1 grains. Finer than several others appearing in specialized collections and better than Taylor's VG or Perkins' Fine. This example has pleasing light brown and olive surfaces with a few minor planchet flaws on each side.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; S.H. Chapman (4/10/1919); Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 370



30607 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right VF25 NGC. M. 2-D, W-4405, R.1.** 132.7 grains. An early die state with a perfect obverse and minimal reverse die cracks. Both sides are nicely detailed with granular steel surfaces.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 397



30608 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right GEORGIVS III Fine Details, Obverse Scratched NGC. M. 101-D, Vlack 13-88CT, R.5.** 106.5 grains. Heavy scratches on the obverse are fully toned, suggesting a very old accident. Both sides are otherwise smooth and attractive with a blend of olive-brown and garnet toning.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 472



30609 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right, over a Nova Constellatio Copper VG Details, Scratches NGC. M. 4.1-B.1, W-4420, R.6.** 109.6 grains. This piece was struck about 5% off-center at 5 o'clock, over a Nova Constellatio copper that is attributed as Crosby 4-D. Both sides show heavy old scratches on the olive-brown, maroon, and emerald surfaces.
Ex: Frederick A. Canfield; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30610 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right VF Details, Corrosion NGC. M. 4.1-B.1, W-4420, R.6.** 97.2 grains. Steel and olive-brown surfaces show excellent details despite the heavy corrosion. A horizontal die crack begins to span the reverse from the border at 3:30.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30611 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right VF Details, Tooled NGC. M. 4.1-K, W-4430, R.5.** 114.2 grains. The blue-steel surfaces show extensive, fine tooling to remove corrosion. The tooling fails to alter the India-ink attribution applied by W.W. Hays (1821-1899), confirming that the work was performed in the 19th century.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30612 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Right VF Details, Environmental Damage NGC. M. 5-B.2, W-4440, Low R.6.** 108.0 grains. Granular olive-brown surfaces show splashes of pink oxidation on the reverse, with a minor rim disturbance at 4 o'clock.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30613 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF Details, Environmental Damage NGC. M. 7-E, W-4480, Low R.6.** 126.5 grains. Heavy green and maroon oxidation appears at the lower reverse of this steel and light brown example, with the variety inked on the obverse by an unknown collector. The style does not appear to match W.W. Hays or Frederick Canfield.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30614 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VG8 NGC. M. 9-E, W-4500, High R.5.** 123.5 grains. The spaces between the border dentils at the upper obverse are deeply toned, giving the illusion of incuse border dentils. Peripheral steel toning appears on the olive and tan surfaces.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403



30615 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left Fine 15 NGC. M. 9-E, W-4500, High R.5.** 126.5 grains. Minor edge disturbances appear at the upper obverse and upper reverse, representing opposing points on the flan, and suggesting that this piece may have been held in some sort of mechanical device such as a vice. Maroon, olive, and tan patina appears on the smooth surfaces.
Ex: Frederick A. Canfield; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403



30616 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left Fine 15 NGC. M. 10-C, W-4505, R.5.** 115.7 grains. A pleasing example with medium to dark brown toning on the smooth surfaces, showing minimal marks expected for the grade. Two small dents are noted at the lower right reverse.
Ex: Frederick A. Canfield; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403



30617 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF20 NGC. M. 12.1-F.1, W-4520, R.5.** 132.7 grains. The obverse is primarily blue-steel, with splashes of light brown. The reverse is just the opposite, with light brown surfaces showing blue-steel patina.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403



30618 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left VF20 NGC. M. 12.2-C, W-4525, R.5.** 104.9 grains. A square envelope accompanying this lot suggests that it came from Hillyer Ryder. Considerable evidence of the Nova Constellatio undertype appears on both sides, including BER from LIBERTAS over the head, and NOVA overlapping INDE on the reverse, such that the legend appears as NONADE ET LIB. The tan, olive, and steel-brown surfaces exhibit microscopic corrosion and faint scratches.
Ex: Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 403



30619 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, CONNLC Fine 12 NGC. M. 13-A.1, W-4535, R.5.** 91.1 grains. Struck on a small, defective planchet with a tab at the upper obverse and upper reverse, perhaps suggesting some a double strike. The tops of AUCTORI fall off the edge of the flan, and the date and LIB are also partly off the planchet. Microscopic granularity appears on the olive and steel-brown surfaces.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 406



30620 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VG10 NGC. M. 15.1-L.1, W-4585, R.4.** 114.2 grains. A patch of steel toning appears around a greenish corrosion spot below the chin on this olive and reddish-tan copper. A small rim bump appears at 12:30, and an old toned scratch is noted on the reverse.
Ex: Henry Chapman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 409



30621 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF Details, Environmental Damage NGC. M. 15.1-L.1, W-4585, R.4.** 108.0 grains. The lightly corroded dark brown and steel surfaces show a few splashes of hard ebony verdigris on both sides of this sharply detailed copper.
Ex: Henry Chapman; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30622 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left Fine 12 NGC. M. 16.1-D, W-4595, R.3.** 98.8 grains. This attractive two-tone copper has chestnut devices and blue-steel fields with microscopic surfaces and faint, old scratches. The upper reverse legend and design elements are tight to the border.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 409



30623 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF25 NGC. M. 16.1-H, W-4600, R.4.** 118.8 grains. An imperfectly centered example with the upper obverse design off the flan, and the lower reverse similarly absent, including half of the final 8. Splashes of light brown appear on the high points with deep steel fields.
Ex: Henry Chapman; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 409



30624 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VF30 NGC. M. 16.1-H, W-4600, R.4.** 117.3 grains. This piece has considerable orange color on the pleasing light olive surfaces, stemming from cleaning long ago. The finely granular appearance suggests that this piece was cleaned with cyanide, and the intact India-ink attribution suggests the cleaning occurred before the attribution. The reverse is smooth olive and tan.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 409



30625 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left VG10 NGC. M. 16.3-N, W-4610, R.2.** 103.4 grains. Intermingled emerald, olive, tan, and steel-brown toning appears on both sides of this worn but attractive Connecticut copper. A glass reveals light surface roughness that is not readily apparent to the naked eye.
Ex: Frederick A. Canfield; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 409



30626 **1788 Connecticut Copper, Draped Bust Left XF40 NGC. M. 16.4-L.2, W-4620, High R.5.** 131.2 grains. The obverse appears with reverse dies A.2 and L.2, and the reverse may also be found with obverse 14.1. The obverse is also identified as 1787 obverse 32.4. Frederick A. Canfield's white ink attribution appears in bold contrast against the rich steel-brown surfaces of this rare copper. Hard green patina appears on the reverse of this off-center strike. The bold impression is about 10% off-center at 11 o'clock. This example is equal to Perkins, and finer than Taylor, Norweb, and Ford. The AU 1975 Pine Tree-EAC coin is the only nicer one we have seen.
Ex: Frederick A. Canfield; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 409



30627 **1786 New Jersey Copper, Wide Shield XF Details, Burnished NGC. M. 20-N, W-4905, R.4.** 169.8 grains. A sharply detailed example with mahogany and steel patina, the surfaces showing slight evidence of burnishing. Scarlet oxidation appears among the vertical shield elements.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30628 **1786 New Jersey Copper, Wide Shield VG Details, Environmental Damage NGC. M. 21-O, W-4915, R.5.** 152.8 grains. The major design elements are outlined with a full date and complete legends on this corroded medium brown example. Both sides display splashes of iridescent toning.
Ex: Thomas Elder (5/1916); Hillyer Ryder; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30629 **1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plow Beam VF Details, Edge Damage NGC. M. 23-P, W-4940, R.4.** 143.5 grains. Both sides of this light golden-tan and olive-brown example have numerous edge bumps, with myriad surface marks. Nicely centered with full border details.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 45424



30630 **1786 New Jersey Copper, Curved Plow Beam Fine 12 NGC. M. 23-R, W-4945, R.3.** 154.3 grains. An impressive olive-brown example with noticeable greenish-steel overtones, especially on the obverse. This piece has exceptionally smooth surfaces for the grade.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 45424



30631 **1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam Fine Details, Environmental Damage NGC. M. 25-S, W-4980, High R.5.** 152.8 grains. Scattered ebony pits appear on both sides of this tan and olive example with old scratches appearing mostly on the horse's head.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 45423



30632 **1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam Good 6 NGC. M. 26-S, W-4995, R.5.** 152.8 grains. Chestnut, olive, and maroon surfaces show a splash of emerald patina on the shield of this granular example. A few faint scratches and trivial rim bumps are evident.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 45423



30633 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow VG Details, Bent, Corrosion NGC. M. 28-S, W-5070, R.5.** 134.3 grains. Bent and moderately corroded with minimal remaining detail. This piece has vermillion and steel oxidation on its dark brown surfaces.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506



30634 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow VF25 NGC. M. 30-L, W-5090, R.4.** 137.3 grains. Emerald and mahogany surfaces show minor granularity with light tan on the devices.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $1.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506



30635 **1787 New Jersey Copper, Goiter variety Good 4 NGC. M. 37-J, W-5140, High R.5.** 143.5 grains. A few old scratches and microscopic surface roughness are evident, but this is still an attractive olive-brown example with splashes of maroon patina.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 503



30636 **1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig above Plow Good 6 NGC. M. 40-b, W-5200, High R.5.** 121.9 grains. The obverse of this steel and sepia copper has the legend tight along the border, while the reverse appears 5 to 10% off-center at 8 o'clock. Myriad surface marks appear on both sides.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 521277



30637 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow VF25 NGC. M. 43-Y, W-5220, Low R.5.** 145.1 grains. A pleasing piece with smooth and attractive medium brown surfaces showing a minor defect in the left reverse field. The planchet is slightly out of round.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506



30638 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow VG10 NGC. M. 48-f, W-5270, R.3.** 155.9 grains. A heavy wedge-shaped dropped lamination is immediately evident on the obverse of this olive-brown and blue-steel piece. Heavy die breaks are noticed among the right shield stripes.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506



30639 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow Good Details, Damaged NGC. M. 48-g, W-5275, R.1.** 114.2 grains. Eric P. Newman describes this piece on his envelope as a circulated cast counterfeit. However, NGC holds the opinion that this piece is genuine. An interesting study piece for the specialist, as there appears to be a heavy die break in front of the horse's neck, but no such die state listing. That feature may be a result of the overall condition of this piece.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506



30640 **1787 New Jersey "Whatsit," No Sprig above Plow Uncertified. M. 48-g, W-5275, R.1.** 132.7 grains. A New Jersey "Whatsit" is a fantasy coin, made through engraving a genuine piece that might be low grade, or have problems. The obverse of this example has been artistically re-engraved to strengthen existing detail and create new detail. It appears that the reverse is untouched, showing what the coin originally looked like. Although we are unsure when the work was done, or by whom, we are certain that this piece will be highly prized by the successful bidder.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30641 **1788 New Jersey Copper, Horse's Head Left AG3 NGC. M. 50-f, W-5475, R.3.** 137.3 grains. This lightly granular and well-worn olive-brown copper features the famous Head Left design.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $1.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.
PCGS# 527



30642 **1788 New Jersey Copper, Horse's Head Left VG Details, Obverse Damage NGC. M. 50-f, W-5475, R.3.** 140.4 grains. Both sides of this Head Left copper show olive, maroon, and tan patina, with numerous scratches, and small punch marks at the center of the obverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30643 **1788 New Jersey Copper, Horse's Head Left Fine Details, Environmental Damage NGC. M. 50-f, W-5475, R.3.** 132.7 grains. Although this piece shows heavy corrosion on its ebony surfaces, with traces of chestnut color on the devices, it carries an important provenance as indicated on the accompanying round collector's tag.
Ex: C.W. Betts (11/1865); later, Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30644 **1787 New Jersey Copper, Camel head Fine Details, Environmental Damage NGC. M. 56-n, W-5310, R.1.** 104.9 grains. There is no obvious sign of an undertype on this Camel Head copper, perhaps obscured by the corrosion on both sides. Buff, teal, green, and crimson patina appears on both sides.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30645 **1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig above Plow VG10 NGC. M. 59-o, W-5325, High R.5.** 146.6 grains. This attractive two-tone example combines chestnut-brown and blue-steel patina with trivial handling marks that are expected for the grade. An important opportunity to acquire the scarce Maris 59-o copper.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 506



30646 **1787 New Jersey Copper, PLURIBS VG Details, Scratched NGC. M. 60-p, W-5340, R.4.** 172.8 grains. Both sides have long thin scratches crossing at the center, with a few other imperfections on the light olive and hazel surfaces.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $1.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30647 **1788 New Jersey Copper, Horse's Head Right VF20 NGC. M. 67-v, W-5510, R.1.** 142.0 grains. This steel and dark chocolate-brown example exhibits light granularity with a few thin, toned scratches on the obverse. The upper obverse and left reverse have surface imperfections that suggest this piece was once coated with lacquer or a similar substance.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 521



30648 **1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig above Plow VG Details, Environmental Damage NGC. M. 72-z, W-5420, R.5.** 112.7 grains. Both sides are heavily corroded with a variety of colors including sage and heather.
Ex: William Wallace Hays; later, Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 521277



30649 **1788 New Jersey Copper, Running Fox before Legend Fair 2 NGC. M. 77-dd, W-5535, R.2.** 138.9 grains. Although well-worn, this pleasing light brown example is easily attributed due to its distinctive obverse and reserve die defects in this late die state.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 524



30650 **1788 New Jersey Copper, Running Fox before Legend VG10 NGC. M. 77-dd, W-5535, R.2.** 145.1 grains. Another late die state example of the 77-dd copper, showing the opposing straight die defects. Steel fields and golden devices characterize this pleasing two-tone copper.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 524



30651 **1787 New York, Nova Eborac Copper, Seated Figure Faces Left VG10 NGC. W-5755, R.3.** Both sides have mostly smooth slate surfaces with olive devices. The peripheral details are weak, especially on the reverse.
Ex: T.O. Mabbott Collection; Hans M.F. Schulman (1/1971), lot 697; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 478



30652 **1787 New York, Nova Eborac Copper, Seated Figure Faces Right Good 4 NGC W-5760, R.4.** This is a splendid example for the grade, with a mixture of blue-steel and cinnamon toning. An excellent, problem-free type collection candidate.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 475



30653 **1787 New York, Nova Eborac Copper, Seated Figure Faces Right VF Details, Plugged NGC. W-5760, R.4.** Evidence of the plug on this deeply recolored mahogany and chestnut example appears at 1 o'clock on the obverse, and at the opposing point on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30654 **1787 New York, Nova Eborac Copper, Seated Figure Faces Right VF Details, Improperly Cleaned NGC. W-5760, R.4.** This cleaned copper has myriad tick marks on the obverse, with dull scratches on both sides. The surfaces are mostly yellowish-orange with wisps of pale blue and rose.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30655 **1787 Massachusetts Half Cent VF20 NGC. R. 4-C, W-5940, R.2.** Dark chocolate-brown surfaces have traces of hazel and mahogany on each side. A popular and plentiful Massachusetts half cent variety. The 1787 Ryder 4-C and 1788 Ryder 1-B half cents are most frequently encountered.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 296



30656 **1787 Massachusetts Half Cent VF20 NGC. R. 4-C, W-5940, R.2.** This example of the plentiful Ryder 4-C half cent has minor rim disturbances with microscopic granularity on both sides.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $1.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 296



30657 **1787 Massachusetts Half Cent VF20 NGC. R. 5-A, W-5960, R.3.** A well-worn example with medium olive-brown surfaces that show faint hairlines on each side.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $1.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 296



30658 **1788 Massachusetts Half Cent VF Details, Tooled NGC. R. 1-B, W-6010, R.2.** The obverse of this lightly granular steel-brown half cent exhibits myriad moderate to heavy scratches. This plentiful variety is most often chosen for date or type collections.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30659 **1788 Massachusetts Cent VG Details, Edge Damage NGC. R. 11-E, W-6300, R.4.** Both sides of this olive and light brown copper have a number of rim bruises, and scratches and tooling are seen at the center of the reverse.
Ex: 'Colonel' E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ $0.75; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30660 **Undated Kentucky Token, Plain Edge AU55 NGC. W-8800, R.2.** 152.0 grains. A few scattered marks are noted on each side of this pleasing olive-brown piece, with microscopic verdigris on the reverse. Traces of tan, faded from mint red, are also evident on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 614



30661 **"1781" (circa 1820) North American Token VG10 NGC. W-13980, R.2.** 105.6 grains. Heavy planchet rifts appear on the obverse of this light brown example. A small rim bruise appears at 12 o'clock on the obverse. These pieces are thought to be early 19th century Irish productions.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 589



30662 **"1781" (circa 1820) North American Token Fine Details, Bent NGC. W-13980, R.2.** 115.4 grains. This tan and steel-brown example is lightly bent with a number of small surface marks on each side. In the *Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia*, Q. David Bowers notes that these tokens have no connection to the United States. However, they are listed in the *Guide Book of United States Coins*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30663 **1783 Washington Small Military Bust Cent VF30 NGC. Vlack 1-A, W-10150, R.6.** 117.2 grains. The distance from the W to the bust is nearly the height of the digit 1 in the date on the Small Military Bust cents. Vlack 1-A is a scarce variety with less than 33 examples known, according to the URS-6 rarity rating in the *Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia*. This piece has walnut-brown surfaces with scattered marks on each side.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 670



30664 **1783 Washington Small Military Bust Cent XF45 NGC. Vlack 1-A, W-10150, R.6.** 119.6 grains. A second and finer example of the scarce Vlack 1-A die marriage, here with rich dark chocolate surfaces and minimal marks on each side.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 670



30665 **1783 Washington Large Military Bust Cent XF45 NGC. Vlack 4-D, W-10180, R.5.** 109.4 grains. The distance from the W to the bust is about the width of the digit 1 in the date on the Large Military Bust cents. The definitive variety guide to these pieces by Robert Vlack appeared in the *Colonial Newsletter* in July 1978. The centers are toned in chestnut-brown, within a frame of dark chocolate.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 667



30666 **1783 Washington Large Military Bust Cent AU55 NGC. Vlack 9-F, W-10230, High R.4.** 111.6 grains. The different Vlack varieties of Washington Military Bust and Draped Bust cents are included in the *Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia*. This is a highly specialized field that deserves greater attention. Traces of orange appear at the lower obverse and upper reverse of this olive-brown example.
Ex: James Kelly (12/1959), lot 560; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 667



30667 **1783 Washington Draped Bust, No Button Cent AU50 NGC. Vlack 13-J, W-10300, R.3.** 108.4 grains. A plentiful variety that is ideal for a colonial type collection. The obverse has trivial marks with intermingled olive and chestnut surfaces, showing a few minor rim bruises. The reverse is light brown with emerald patina.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 676



30668 **1783 Washington Draped Bust Cent, With Button VF25 NGC. Vlack 20-P, W-10140, R.6.** 113.8 grains. The Togated Bust, according to Eric P. Newman's envelope. Q. David Bowers rates this variety URS-4 or 5, suggesting a population ranging from five to 16 pieces. Pleasing light brown surfaces exhibit peripheral steel toning with a few trivial marks and rim bruises.
Ex: A.H. Baldwin & Sons, Ltd.; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 679





30669 **1783 Washington Draped Bust Cent, With Button XF Details, Improperly Cleaned NGC. Vlack 22-R, W-10440, High R.6.** 109.6 grains. Cleaned long ago, and now retoned to a matte-like light reddish-brown, with peripheral turquoise toning. A rare variety that Q. David Bowers rates as URS-5, suggesting that only nine to 16 examples are known.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.





30670 **"1783" Washington Unity States Cent AU55 NGC. W-10130, R.2.** 121.8 grains. Although dated 1783, this piece was likely designed and struck many years later, after the late 18th century federal large cents that have a similar reverse design. This reverse certainly copied the federal design, not the other way around. Attractive light brown surfaces display minimal wear on the high points.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 689





30671 **Undated Washington Double Head Cent Fine Details, Rim Damage NGC. W-11200, R.3.** 119.6 grains. A plentiful and popular Washington piece, the Double Head cent has similar designs on both sides, although the dies were obviously different, with one side stating WASHINGTON, the other recording ONE CENT. This medium-to-dark brown example has corrosion, reddish patina, and rim bruises.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.





30672 **1791 Liverpool Halfpenny Mule, Lettered Edge XF45 NGC. Dalton & Hamer-90.** The edge reads PAYABLE AT THE WAREHOUSE OF THOMAS CLARKE. 191.4 grains. The reverse legend DEUS NOBIS HAEC OTIA FECIT is the motto of the city of Liverpool, and translates to "God has given us these days of tranquility." The motto appears at the interior base of the Liverpool Town Hall dome. A pleasing golden-brown and olive example.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.





30673 **1791 Liverpool Halfpenny Mule, Lettered Edge VF20 NGC. Dalton & Hamer-104.** The edge reads PAYABLE AT BIRMINGHAM LONDON OR BRISTOL. 157.6 grains. Steel-brown patina appears in the fields with olive-brown devices. Three Conder tokens are included here as they share edge devices with the Washington Liverpool pieces.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.





30674 **1791 Liverpool Halfpenny Mule MS63 Brown NGC. Dalton & Hamer-118.** The edge reads PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL. 152.4 grains. Although certified as a Brown example, this splendid Select Mint State Conder token has considerable original orange mint luster, and presents exceptional eye appeal.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30675 **1793 Washington Ship Halfpenny, Lettered Edge XF Details Uncertified. W-10650, Low R.6.** The edge reads PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL. 173.2 grains. This piece is uncertified due to "residue" that we describe as vermillion patina on the obverse of this microscopically granular piece. The olive and tan reverse, featuring the vessel for which this coin is named, is exceptional.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 734



30676 **1793 Washington Ship Halfpenny, Lettered Edge XF45 NGC. W-10650, Low R.6.** The edge reads PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL. 162.2 grains. The reverse is always seen with bulges from die sinking. This attractive example has chestnut and golden-brown toning with a splash of steel, while the reverse exhibits olive-brown toning.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 734



30677 **1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, Small Buttons XF40 NGC. W-10950, R.4.** 140.2 grains. Washington's hair is flat and the opposing point on the reverse, OND of LONDON, is also poorly defined on this olive-brown example, with areas of greenish verdigris on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 749



30678 **1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny, Small Buttons XF45 NGC. W-10950, R.4.** 146.8 grains. This olive-brown example has traces of burgundy through the obverse legend. The surfaces are pleasing with a few grade-consistent marks on each side.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 749



30679 **1795 Washington Liberty and Security Halfpenny, Plain Edge VF35 NGC. W-11000, R.6.** 109.2 grains. Struck on an undersized flan, the legends on this piece are tight against the edge. The olive-brown surfaces have a few small areas of verdigris, with greenish-steel toning through the letters.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 752



30680 **1795 Washington Liberty and Security Halfpenny, Birmingham Edge VF25 NGC. W-11010, R.5.** 132.0 grains. This moderately worn tan and olive-brown example has scattered grade-consistent marks on each side. Partial obverse border details are evident.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 758



30681 **1795 Washington Liberty and Security Halfpenny, London Edge Fine 12 NGC. W-11015, Low R.6.** 141.8 grains. This steel-brown example has minor rim bruises on both sides, with traces of residue through the lettering. The obverse exhibits most of its border detail.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 755



30682 **1795 Washington Liberty and Security Halfpenny, London Edge VF20 NGC. W-11015, Low R.6.** 119.8 grains. Considerable scarlet patina resides on the obverse of this mid-grade piece, with the olive and golden-brown reverse showing a few splashes of scarlet and greenish-steel patina.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. PCGS# 755



30683 **1793 English (Wales) halfpenny. Asylum edge. XF45 NGC. Dalton & Hamer 430A.** The edge reads AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESSED OF ALL NATIONS. 117.8 grains. Included with the Liberty and Security halfpence because both have the same the edge lettering. This Conder token is attributed to Wales. Scattered marks are noted on both sides of this bluish-brown example.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30684 **1758 Capture of Louisbourg VF20 NGC. Betts-409.** Brass, 42.8 grains, 24 mm. A half-length bust of Admiral Edward Boscawen faces right within the legend ADMIRAL BOSCAWEN TOOK CAPE BRETON on the obverse. The reverse depicts the harbor with vessels and a castle to the left. LOUISBOURG is above, and JUL 26, 1758 is in exergue, below.

Boscawen (1711-1761) was a well-known British Naval officer who distinguished himself in the North American theatre during the Seven Years' War (French and Indian War). Louisbourg was and is a community in present day Nova Scotia. Although lightly granular, this piece has pleasing cinnamon-brown patina.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30685 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, No Location, XF40 NGC. Betts-246, Adams NLv 8-G, R.5.** The Adams-Chao reference characterizes this variety as "clearly a more political piece than a historical medal, contrasting the noble heroes on one side with the evil-doing Walpole on the other." Full-length portraits of Vernon and Brown appear on the obverse of this piece, while the reverse includes a representation of Satan with a pitchfork at left and Walpole on the right, with the legend at top reading, "MAKE ROOM FOR SIR ROBERT." Rich chocolate-brown color and strong centering are among the attributes this piece possesses. The high points of the design reveal wear. Aside from a few tiny areas of corrosion, there are no mentionable marks on this lovely piece.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30686 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, MS62 NGC. Betts-Unlisted, Adams PB 2-B, R.7.** Similar in design to two other varieties, the six guns in the fort at left serve as the diagnostic. True to Admiral Vernon's claim that he could take Porto Bello with only six ships, the reverse design includes representations of his six ships. A gorgeous Mint State example, this medal displays tones of brown and gold and exhibits a strong degree of design detail. A wavy die crack extends through the R in ADMIRAL on the reverse to the right edge of the central device. A degree of micro-granularity does not detract from the splendid eye appeal of this piece.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30687 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VF. Betts-189, Adams PBv 12-J, R.5.** Vernon's finger points between D and M and is touching the legend line on this variety. Rounded double rims and a flat edge are among the characteristics this well-designed piece displays. Scattered areas of corrosion are present, most notably near 1 o'clock on the reverse, but they are minimally distracting. Several rim dents also appear. The piece exhibits deep chocolate-brown color overall, with a minor amount of verdigris visible, primarily at the lower right reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30688 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VF. Betts-Unlisted, Adams PBv 13-K, R.5.** This variety features a larger flan, approximately 40 mm in size. The planchet was cast, with imperfections on this piece including raised areas, flaking, and corrosion. Deep shades of brown are present, with the obverse of this variety displaying a particularly appealing portrait of Admiral Edward Vernon. As part of his military action, Vernon ordered the three forts destroyed and stated Porto Bello, "...is now reduced to a defenseless harbour and laid open to future visits of His Majesties ships..."
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30689 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, XF45 NGC. Betts-194, Adams PBv 16-M, R.5.** Deep brown color prevails on this specimen, with small, scattered hues of brass also present. The legends remain sharp on this piece exhibiting wear on the high points of the devices. The medals depict Vernon holding a number of different items in his left hand, with a telescope present in the case of this design. This variety features a smaller flan, approximately 26 mm in diameter.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30690 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, AU50 NGC. Betts-200, Adams PBv 22-S, R.5.** BY COURAGE AND CONDUCT appears in exergue on the reverse of this lightly circulated specimen. This piece exhibits strong design definition aside from areas of light wear on the highest portions of the devices, while the surfaces reveal hues of brass, tan, and brown. A minuscule amount of verdigris is present, primarily at portions of the recessed areas on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30691 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VF. Betts-201, Adams PBv 25-U, R.5.** Subtle hints of rose appear on this specimen exhibiting deep brown color overall. Areas of corrosion are present, with this piece showing an incomplete rim, as seen at the upper right portions of the obverse. A die break extends from the D in ADMIRAL through a large portion of the right obverse field and then appears to extend to the V in VERNON.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30692 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, VF30 NGC. Betts-203, Adams PBv 32-EE, R.6.** A wonderful example, this piece demonstrates significantly more eye appeal than the grade may imply, as the majority of the design elements on the obverse in particular remain strong, with the wear concentrated on the highest portions of the devices. Among the diagnostics for this variety is a die injury at the T of PORTO. Light brown and brass shades add to the attractiveness of this specimen.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30693 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. XF. Betts-204, Adams PBv 32-X, R.6.** Green, tan, and brown shades are present on this piece exhibiting relatively little wear, though the verdigris has led to corrosion. A small area of rim damage appears near 12 o'clock on the obverse along with scattered hair thin marks. Vernon's likeness on this obverse is referred to as the "banana-nose" portrait.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30694 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, VF25 NGC. Betts-Unlisted, Adams PBv 40-MM, R.6.** Another variety struck on a smaller flan, this well-circulated example displays hues of brass, tan, and brown. Although none of the facial features are discernable, areas of the hair and clothing detail remain visible. The legends, including the two reversed S letters, remain clearly legible. The rim and edge exhibit scattered areas of corrosion.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30695 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, VF35 NGC. Betts-210, Adams PBv 41-U, R.6.** Another example featuring the "banana-nose" portrait, though the nose is not as discernable on this example due to the wear present on the design's high points. The fort exhibits stronger detail on this reverse as opposed to some of the other varieties. Golden-brown, tan, and brown shades are present on this specimen displaying a few minor imperfections at the extreme rims.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30696 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, VF35 NGC. Betts-198, Adams PBv 42-RR, R.5.** Brassy-gold, rose, and light brown shades add to the eye appeal of this Choice VF medal. The legends retain strong definition on both sides. Though wear is present, most of Admiral Vernon's clothing reveals a pleasing degree of design detail, adding to the appeal. A few trivial rim nicks are not distracting.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30697 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, — Rim Damage — NGC Details. XF. Betts-198, Adams PBv 42-RR, R.5.** Golden-brown color provides this specimen with lovely eye appeal. A significant die crack is visible on both sides of this example, as viewed near 4 o'clock on the obverse. Areas of rim damage are present on this piece, including an area missing at the obverse rim between 8 and 9 o'clock.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30698 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, AU55 NGC. Betts-198, Adams PBv 42-RR, R.5.** Areas of golden color and luster on both sides add to the eye appeal this Choice AU piece possesses. Although light wear is present, the majority of the design elements exhibit full definition. A tiny pit appears adjacent to the die crack at the upper obverse and is one of the characteristics of this variety, with a pit also located above the middle of the date on the reverse. The surfaces reveal other areas of minuscule granularity as well, primarily on the obverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30699 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, AU58 NGC. Betts-198, Adams PBv 42-RR, R.5.** A gorgeous near-Mint specimen, this piece boasts lustrous areas of brassy-gold color, particularly on the reverse. This obverse is known for a die break extending from the rim near 12 o'clock to Vernon's hair, while the reverse reveals stronger detail of the ships and fort. The rim displays a few minor imperfections on this piece and a few small spots are present. The S in SIX exhibits doubling.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30700 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, XF45 NGC. Betts-208, Adams PBv 43-TT, R.6.** The portrait of Admiral Vernon appearing on this obverse is known for a "banana-nose" and "Orphan Annie" hair. Although areas of wear are present on this Choice XF example, both features remain discernable on this smaller flan variety. The devices exhibit rose color, with the fields displaying golden-brown and medium brown shades. Scattered verdigris appears.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30701 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. AU. Betts-221, Adams PBvi 5-E, R.5.** The light golden-brown surfaces of this medal displaying faint wear are peppered with dark spots, though the strength of the design elements and the overall attractive color diminish their visual effect. The obverse design includes a cannon to the left of the full-length representation of Vernon, while a ship appears to the right. The date is tiny on the reverse, a characteristic of this variety. A few minor rim disturbances are present.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30702 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, AU55 NGC. Betts-222, Adams PBvi 5-F, R.5.** The reverse features a much larger date on this variety. A delightful Choice AU specimen, the surfaces of this piece reveal small splashes of brassy-gold color, with intermingled hues of pale gold, orange, tan, and medium brown present elsewhere. The level of design detail is strong, with only slight wear on the uppermost portions of the devices.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30703 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. AU. Betts-224, Adams PBvi 6-G, R.5.** A change in the obverse design replaces the ship with an anchor on this variety. The environmental damage cited by NGC poses minimal distraction to the overall appearance of this piece exhibiting bold detail and little wear. The surfaces on the obverse reveal subtle shades of sea-green and copper-orange, while the reverse is largely golden-brown and light brown. Scattered areas of corrosion appear on both sides.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30704 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, XF40 NGC. Betts-238, Adams PBvi 11-P, R.6.** Displaying a lovely appearance, the majority of the design elements retain a bold degree of definition, though wear is present. Subtle golden-orange color adds to the eye appeal of the medium brown surfaces. Aside from a tiny spot above the cannon, there are no mentionable marks on this attractive medal.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30705 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, AU50 NGC. Betts-238, Adams PBvi 11-P, R.6.** Lightly circulated, this AU50 example features golden-brown and medium brown color overall on both sides and exhibits a pleasing degree of design detail. A minor rim disturbance appears near 2 o'clock on the obverse. Vernon is depicted holding a sword in his right hand and a telescope in his left.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30706 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, AU53 NGC. Betts-238, Adams PBvi 11-P, R.6.** Although light wear is present, the designs exhibit a sharp degree of detail on this lightly circulated specimen. Shades of golden-yellow, tan, and red-pink appear. Scattered light spots and minor planchet issues do little, if anything, to detract from the wonderful eye appeal of this piece. A few minor, thin marks are present near the central reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30707 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, AU55 NGC. Betts-238, Adams PBvi 11-P, R.6.** A beautifully preserved Choice AU example, this medal retains largely brassy-gold color along with areas of luster. Scattered spots pose minimal distraction, if any. The designs exhibit sharp details, with only high point wear. The piece is struck slightly off-center, with minor roughness at portions of the rims.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30708 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, AU50 NGC. Betts-Unlisted, Adams PBvi 13-Q, R.5.** A well-struck example, this piece reveals areas of yellow and orange-gold color, with tan and brown also present. The level of design detail is bold, with light wear barely affecting any of the features. A small pitted area is present, adjacent to the portrait to the right of Vernon's face, along with a couple of tiny scattered pits on the obverse. The upper reverse reveals a couple of small areas of corrosion.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30709 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, AU53 NGC. Betts-Unlisted, Adams PBvi 13-Q, R.5.** Largely bright yellow-gold in color, this lightly circulated piece also displays hues of light brown, orange, and blue-green. Minor rim damage is present at the upper obverse along with evidence of faint fingerprints. A small degree of residue appears at the upper portion of the medium-sized fort on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30710 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VF. Betts-Unlisted, Adams PBvi 14-R, R.7.** A Rarity-7 example, the Adams-Chao reference postulates the misspelling of British as BRITIS may have led to a shortened use of the dies, thus leading to the rarity of surviving pieces. The BRITIS legend remains clearly visible on this specimen, though areas of damage are present elsewhere on both sides. Although environmental damage was cited on the holder, a defective planchet appears to be the more likely cause.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30711 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, VF30 NGC. Betts-228, Adams PBvi 15-T, R.6.** Large areas of brassy-gold color add to the visual appeal of this circulated example. Despite the level of circulation, the amount of remaining detail is pleasing. Large portions of the surfaces on both sides exhibit corrosion and granularity, but this medal retains appeal nonetheless.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30712 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, VF20 NGC. Betts-236, Adams PBvi 16-W, R.5.** The 1 in the date appears as a J on this specimen. The surfaces are largely golden-brown, providing the piece with a lovely overall appearance, and the legends remain clearly legible. Both sides reveal minor edge damage, and a faint diagonal hair thin mark is present in the left reverse field. Areas of debris and verdigris appear on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30713 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. XF. Betts-Unlisted, Adams PBvi 20-GG, R.6.** The outer right portions of both sides of this piece reveal areas of corrosion, with smaller amounts scattered elsewhere as well. Fortunately, the corrosion primarily affects the legends, leaving the majority of the designs uninterrupted. A large degree of detail remains, adding to the appeal. The obverse reveals a couple of pin scratches.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30714 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, AU58 NGC. Betts-Unlisted, Adams PBvi 20-GG, R.6.** Dark chocolate-brown color appears throughout on this splendid near-Mint specimen. A beautifully preserved example of this more intricate design, this piece reveals only the faintest hint of wear. A small die break is present near 1 o'clock on the reverse, as is known for this variety. Although a tiny amount of debris appears at portions of the legends on both sides, it is scarcely noticeable on this wonderful example.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30715 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VF. Betts-226, Adams PBvi 26-PP, R.5.** Admiral Vernon's likeness is standing and his profile is facing right on this smaller planchet example. He is holding a sword in his right hand and a baton in his left, with an anchor to his right and a cannon to this left. Areas of corrosion are present on both sides of this piece, with minor edge damage appearing as well. However, the level of design detail remaining, combined with rich chocolate-brown color, provides this piece with appeal.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30716 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. Fine. Betts-266, Adams PBvb 5-I, R.6.** On this example from the category depicting Admiral Vernon and Commodore Charles Brown, both men are holding batons on the obverse of this piece. Brown commanded the vessel *Hampton Court* during the attack on Porto Bello and his prowess was so great that he was singled out by the Spanish governor as the cause for retreating from the battle. The majority of the legends remain clearly visible though corrosion and debris are present on both sides, with the debris actually serving to accentuate the design elements on the reverse and providing that side with an interesting appearance.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30717 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. Fine. Betts-Unlisted, Adams PBvb 10-R, R.7.** The exergue on the obverse contains a clamshell design at the top center, with decorative sprigs on either side. The portraits are known for having "fish-eyes," though only Vernon's portrait reveals enough detail on this piece to discern the eye detail due to the level of wear. Brown and tan coloration predominates, with corrosion appearing on both sides.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30718 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, Fine 15 NGC. Betts-306, Adams PBvl 3-B, R.5.** After receiving a letter from Vernon stating he would return to Cartagena after receiving reinforcements in Jamaica, Spanish Admiral Don Blas de Lezo responded, "In order to come to Cartagena, the English King must build a better and larger fleet, because yours now is only suitable to transport coal from Ireland to London." Blas de Lezo is depicted on one knee, proffering his sword to a standing Admiral Vernon on this piece. Though well circulated, this specimen retains a pleasing level of detail and attractive chocolate-brown color with brassy highlights. Tiny areas of corrosion are present, though not distracting.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30719 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Porto Bello, — Damaged — NGC Details. VF. Betts-302, Adams PBvl 5-D, R.5.** The Adams-Chao reference cites this variety as the "best executed" of the DON/BLASS varieties. A crack extends from the obverse rim on this piece through the O in DOWN and branches off beneath BLASS, with portions visible on the reverse as well. Scattered areas of corrosion appear on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30720 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Fort Chagre, Fine 15 NGC. Betts-275, Adams FCv 5-D, R.5.** Adams and Chao note this variety lacks the skill of the four preceding varieties in their reference and further stated, "Nonetheless, the copyist had the gall to sign his initials 'I.W.'- or perhaps it was he who was being copied." The initials appear in the exergue on the reverse. A well-circulated example, this specimen exhibits rich chocolate-brown color on both sides. A crack, appearing near 3 o'clock on the obverse, is also visible on the reverse. Verdigris is present at the ship above the crack on the reverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30721 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, VF30 NGC. Betts-332, Adams CAv 2-B, R.5.** Although there are 31 varieties of Admiral Vernon medals commemorating the battle for Cartagena, the British did not prevail and were forced to withdraw after sustaining heavy losses. Hues of copper, gold, tan, and brown are present on this specimen. Though the high points exhibit wear, this piece displays an appealing degree of detail. A few shallow marks on each side do not pose a distraction.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30722 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VF. Betts-333, Adams CAv 4-E, R.5.** The legends are unique on this variety. The obverse of this circulated example exhibits hues of rose-brown and brown, while the reverse displays several shades of brown. Both sides reveal small, scattered dark spots, while pinpoint flecks of a white substance dot the obverse.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30723 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, VF30 NGC. Betts-333, Adams CAv 4-E, R.5.** The reverse legend on this variety is "NONE MORE READY NONE MORE BRAVE." Golden-brown color is predominant on both sides of this specimen, with the reverse revealing small, dispersed dark areas. The legends remain crisp on this circulated example.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30724 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, — Holed — NGC Details. AU. Betts-333, Adams CAv 4-E, R.5.** The obverse legend on this variety is a phrase that originated in a letter Julius Caesar wrote to the Roman Senate, "I came, I saw, I conquered." Though this example is holed, the circular area is slightly right of the portrait and only affects a tiny fraction of Vernon's hair and impacts the bottom ship on the reverse only slightly. A tiny pie-shaped portion is missing from the medal near 12 o'clock. This desirable, lightly handled example exhibits a strong level of detail along with hues of tan and brown.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30725 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, — Holed — NGC Details. AU. Betts-335, Adams CAv 5-F, R.6.** The obverse background includes several churches on this variety. Lightly circulated, this specimen demonstrates a bold level of detail. Brown, red-brown, and golden-brown shades are present on the matte-like surfaces. A minuscule piece is missing from the edge as seen near 9 o'clock on the obverse. Though holed, the hole is tiny and affects only part of the HE in THE on the obverse, while appearing solely in the open area below the date on the reverse. A couple of small cracks are present in the lower left reverse field.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30726 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. VF. Betts-334, Adams CAv 6-G, R.4.** This variety is one of the most plentiful in the series, as evidenced by the number of specimens being offered in this auction. The surfaces are largely chocolate-brown on this piece, though areas of brassy-gold and red-brown also appear. The outer legends remain completely legible. Minor corrosion and debris are present on this example.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30727 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, VF20 NGC. Betts-334, Adams CAv 6-G, R.4.** The surfaces display several shades of gray and silver, and the grading service has identified the composition of this piece as White Metal. Although plentiful detail remains, the centers in particular exhibit wear. A few tiny areas of pitting are present and the upper reverse reveals two marks in the shape of lines.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30728 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, VF25 NGC. Betts-334, Adams CAv 6-G, R.4.** Deep chocolate-brown color is present on this circulated piece, with tiny flecks of brassy-gold color also appearing. The level of detail remaining is pleasing. Though a number of minor problems are present, including pits, cracks, shallow marks, and edge disturbances, they do not pose a significant distraction.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30729 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, VF35 NGC. Betts-334, Adams CAv 6-G, R.4.** The golden-brown color displayed on both sides of this Choice VF example provides this piece with lovely eye appeal. Portions of the devices exhibit a greater degree of detail than might be expected at this grade level. Scattered areas of white residue are present, but rather than being distracting serve to highlight the devices.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30730 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, — Soldered — NGC Details. XF. Betts-334, Adams CAv 6-G, R.4.** This piece faces up well, with the soldering mentioned by the grading service contained to the central reverse. Several shades of golden-tan appear on this piece along with a few hints of rose-brown on the obverse. A tiny rim nick is present near 12 o'clock on the obverse.
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30731 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, AU55 NGC. Betts-334, Adams CAv 6-G, R.4.** Very little evidence of wear is present on this Choice AU example, though the rims do exhibit minuscule damage. The medal displays a medium golden-brown shade overall, with the reverse also revealing a few splashes of red-brown.
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30732 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, — Rev Scratched — NGC Details. Unc. Betts-334, Adams CAv 6-G, R.4.** Although the reverse displays scratches, as noted on the holder, the marks are not overly distracting and are largely confined to the open area at the upper portion. The medal exhibits a strong degree of design detail, providing the piece with plenty of appeal. In addition, the color is attractive, with hues of medium brown, rose, and copper appearing. The rims reveal areas of minor damage.
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30733 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, MS62 NGC. Betts-334, Adams CAv 6-G, R.4.** A gorgeous specimen, this medal displays appealing golden-brown color on the obverse, while the reverse displays slightly darker color, with accents of brassy-gold. A break appears at the upper reverse of this moderately hairlined piece. A tiny dark spot is present above Vernon's left hand.
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30734 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, MS62 NGC. Betts-334, Adams CAv 6-G, R.4.** A Mint State example with a wonderful appearance, this specimen exhibits hues of brassy-gold and medium brown on the obverse. The reverse is largely medium brown, with areas of olive-green also appearing. A few tiny pits on the obverse do not detract from the appeal of this sharply struck piece.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30735 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, MS63 NGC. Betts-334, Adams CAv 6-G, R.4.** A splendid Select example, this piece boasts an exacting strike, areas of luster, and attractive brassy-gold and light brown color. Many of the Vernon medals were struck using only one or two types of metal, with four different types identified for this variety.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30736 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, XF45 NGC. Betts-326, Adams CAvl 1-A, R.6.** Vernon and Don Blass are depicted on the obverse of this variety, which includes a lion's head in the exergue. This Choice XF example exhibits somewhat dappled color on the obverse, including shades of golden-brown, tan, and brown. The color on the reverse is more uniform, largely deep golden-brown. Minor debris is present at portions of the reverse.
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30737 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, VF20 NGC. Betts-325, Adams CAvl 1-B, R.6.** This variety includes the same obverse used for CAvl 1-A. A lone figure is depicted in the small boat near 9 o'clock on the reverse and is speculated to be Don Blas de Lezo. Both sides of this piece display deep brown color. Minor disturbances are present at the rims, primarily on the obverse.
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30738 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, VF20 NGC. Betts-329, Adams CAvl 2-D, R.6.** Deep chocolate-brown color is present on both sides of this specimen, with copper shades present on portions of the high points of the designs. The legends lack strong definition, with the reverse legend being, TRUE BRITISH HEROES TOOK CARTHAGENA. Areas of porosity appear on each side.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30739 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, VF30 NGC. Betts-318, Adams CAvo 3-D, R.5.** Deep brown color appears on both sides of this piece, with closer examination revealing hues of gold and orange. Areas of brass highlights are present on the high points of the design on the reverse. The rims reveal edge damage, but it is minor and is not distracting.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30740 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, — Scratches — NGC Details. XF. Betts-318, Adams CAvo 3-D, R.5.** Admiral Vernon and British Rear Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle each have an arm outstretched to the other on the obverse of this piece. A number of faint scratches on each side led to the assigned grade, but are only noticeable when the medal is examined closely, as many have at least partially toned over. The surfaces reveal several shades of color, including brown, rose, olive-green, and brass.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30741 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, — Scratches — NGC Details. VF. Betts-324, Adams CAvo 4-F, R.5.** Although there are a number of scratches, primarily on the obverse, they are older and toning lessens the amount of distraction they pose. The medium golden-brown surfaces of this piece reveal even wear on the higher portions of the designs. The central obverse illustrates standing figures of Vernon and Ogle, with the text in the exergue reading, WE LOOK FOR DON BLASS.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30742 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, XF40 NGC. Betts-324, Adams CAvo 4-F, R.5.** Intermingled shades of medium brown, golden-brown, rose, and orange-gold appear on the matte surfaces of this example. Vernon and Ogle appear in the midst of conversation in the obverse design. An appreciable level of design detail remains, adding to the appeal of this medal.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30743 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, XF45 NGC. Betts-324, Adams CAvo 4-F, R.5.** A previous custodian of this piece wrote the Betts number in the upper obverse field. A lovely Choice XF specimen, this variety features representations of Vernon and Ogle. The surfaces are medium brown in color overall, with an appreciable amount of detail remaining. Scattered areas of debris appear at the outer obverse rim.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30744 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, VF30 NGC. Betts-Unlisted, Adams CAvlo 1-B, R.5.** Golden-brown and brassy-gold colors combine to provide both sides of this specimen with lovely eye appeal. Minor areas of corrosion are present, but are not distracting. Ogle had an interesting career in addition to his service with Vernon, having received a knighthood for his role in defeating pirate Bartholomew Roberts in 1722.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30745 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, — Damaged — NGC Details. AU. Betts-Unlisted, Adams CAvlo 1-B, R.5.** Areas of minor damage are present on this piece exhibiting a strong degree of detail, but pose only a minor distraction to the overall appearance despite the list of issues. A depression is present near 12 o'clock on the obverse and the rim lacks definition between 3 and 4 o'clock on the obverse and is also visible on the reverse. Pits and porosity are also present along with fingerprint remnants. The medal displays medium brown, copper, and brassy-gold colors, with some luster remaining. A much nicer example than the details imply.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30746 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, AU58 NGC. Betts-Unlisted, Adams CAvlo 1-B, R.5.** A lovely near-Mint specimen, this piece reveals light brown color with areas of orange. The lower reverse is particularly attractive, with hues of bright yellow-gold, rich red, and pink, along with pastel shades of green and blue viewed when examined closely. Areas of luster remain. A few tiny areas of corrosion appear on each side and a couple of minor rim disturbances are present. The obverse depicts Admiral Vernon, Spanish Admiral Don Blas de Lezo, and British Rear Admiral Sir Chaloner Ogle.
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30747 **1741 Admiral Vernon Medal, Cartagena, — Holed — NGC Details. AU. Betts-310, Adams CAvow 1-A, R.5.** Though holed, the obverse design is not impacted at all, with only the 1: and part of the following 1 affected at the lower reverse. The medal reveals attractive medium golden-brown color and a strong level of design detail, particularly on the obverse. Vernon, Ogle, and Major General Thomas Wentworth, who commanded the amphibious land troops after the deaths of Lord Cathcart and General Spotswood, are depicted on the obverse. Two British lion cubs appear at Vernon's feet. This is a wonderful, nicely preserved piece.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30748 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Havana, — Holed — NGC Details. XF. Betts-314, Adams HAv 1-B, R.4.** The hole at top center is largely in an open area on the obverse, only slightly impacting the A in ADMIRAL. The first 2 in 22 on the reverse is barely affected. The medal exhibits chocolate-brown color overall, with scattered areas of golden-brown present. Though a few marks appear, they have largely toned over. A nice representative example.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30749 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Havana, XF40 NGC. Betts-314, Adams HAv 1-B, R.4.** As opposed to many of the other designs, a strong degree of detail remains on the portrait of this piece, even at this level of circulation. The prevailing color is golden-brown, adding to the attractiveness. Scattered hair thin marks are present, primarily at portions of the outer edges, but they do not pose a significant distraction.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



30750 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Havana, XF40 NGC. Betts-314, Adams HAv 1-B, R.4.** As opposed to many of the other designs, a strong degree of detail remains on the portrait of this piece, even at this level of circulation. The prevailing color is golden-brown, adding to the attractiveness. Scattered hair thin marks are present, primarily at portions of the outer edges, but they do not pose a significant distraction.
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30751 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Havana, XF45 NGC. Betts-314, Adams HAv 1-B, R.4.** A Choice XF specimen, this medal retains a higher degree of detail than the grade may imply, including Vernon's facial features, aside from his nose. The piece displays golden-brown color overall, with small areas of tan also present. The obverse is arguably the more attractive side due to the coloration.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society.



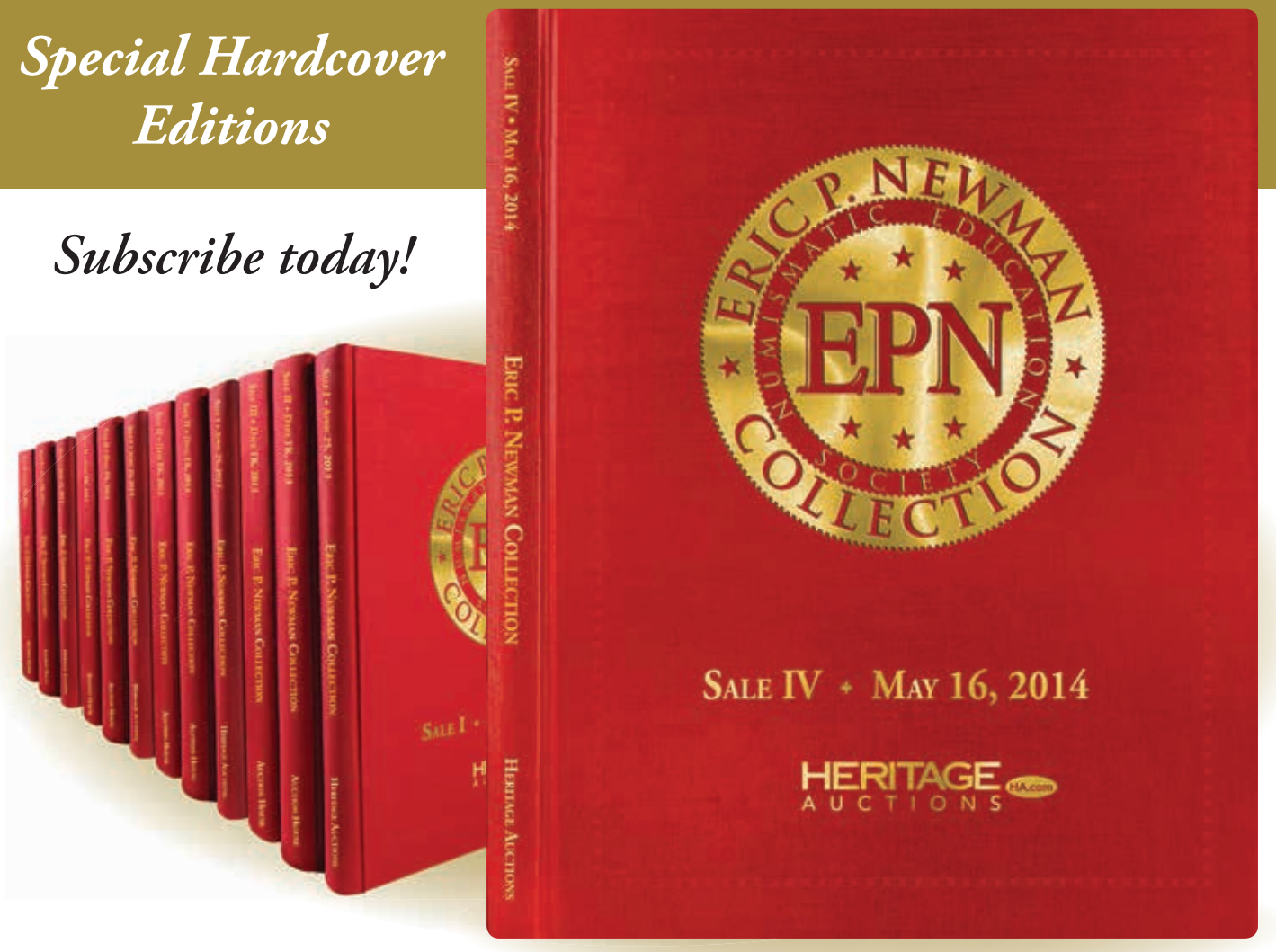
30752 **1739 Admiral Vernon Medal, Havana, AU55 NGC. Betts-314, Adams HAv 1-B, R.4.** A small boat appears under the fort at right on the reverse of this variety. A lovely piece, this Choice AU example reveals pleasing golden-brown and tan hues. The lighter shade appears along much of the obverse periphery and is dominant on the reverse, with areas of luster appearing. Areas of doubling are present on portions of the legends on the reverse. The light wear on this piece is virtually inconsequential, with Vernon retaining strong detail.
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$200 - $299	$20	$200,000 - $299,999	$20,000
$300 - $499	$25	$300,000 - $499,999	$25,000
$500 - $999	$50	$500,000 - $999,999	$50,000
$1,000 - $1,999	$100	$1,000,000 - $4,999,999	$100,000
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Terms and Conditions of Auction

under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), the buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against the Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If a Bidder owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Bidder, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Bidder's property in their possession.

31. Title shall not pass to the successful Bidder until all invoices are paid in full. It is the responsibility of the buyer to provide adequate insurance coverage for the items once they have been delivered to a common carrier or third-party shipper.

Delivery; Shipping; and Handling Charges:

32. Buyer is liable for shipping and handling. Please refer to Auctioneer's website www.HA.com/common/shipping.php for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Lots won will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer.
33. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to the Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item'(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot. Domestic Buyers on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs.
34. All shipping charges will be borne by the successful Bidder. On all domestic shipments, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Heritage until the shipping carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file (carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Bidder; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature) or delivery by Heritage to Bidder's selected third-party shipper. On all foreign shipments, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by the Bidder following Auctioneer's delivery to the Bidder's designated common carrier or third-party shipper.
35. Due to the nature of some items sold, it shall be the responsibility for the successful Bidder to arrange pick-up and shipping through third-parties; as to such items Auctioneer shall have no liability. Failure to pick-up or arrange shipping in a timely fashion (within ten days) shall subject Lots to storage and moving charges, including a $100 administration fee plus $10 daily storage for larger items and $5.00 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the Lot is not removed within ninety days, the Lot may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 10% Seller's Commission.

36A. The laws of various countries regulate the import or export of certain plant and animal properties, including (but not limited to) items made of (or including) ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, or other wildlife. Transport of such lots may require special licenses for export, import, or both. Bidder is responsible for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay or failure to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely compliance with standard payment terms. For further information, please contact Ron Brackemyre at 800- 872-6467 ext. 1312.

36B. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:

a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles

37. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

Cataloging, Warranties and Disclaimers:

38. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of the items or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying the items for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view the lots prior to bidding, and no description of items has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that the goods would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, for example, Fine Art, may have express written warranties and you are referred to those specific terms and conditions. .
39. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to the items being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the Property. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
40. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
41. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any Property by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to the Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
42. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for any claim for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

43. In consideration of participation in the Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opines, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein; e.g., authenticity, typographical error, etc. and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.
44. Notice: Some Property sold by Auctioneer are inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Purchaser accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or inconsequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution and Arbitration Provision:

45. By placing a bid or otherwise participating in the auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein. Consumer disputes shall be resolved through court litigation which has an exclusive Dallas, Texas venue clause and jury waiver. Non-consumer dispute shall be determined in binding arbitration which arbitration replaces the right to go to court, including the right to a jury trial.
46. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Bidder; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. After one year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot.
47. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's purchase price without further obligation.
48. Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process: All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to and /or arising out of your Participation in the Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation or any claim made by you of a lot or your Participation in the auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer { which claim you consent to be made a party} (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent as the case may be) and Heritage each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administrated by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. A Claim is not subject to class certification. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return. This Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law. The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought vs. awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought vs. awarded) may be awarded its reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
49. No claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date is strictly between the Bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of the Auctioneer.
50. In consideration of their participation in or application for the Auction, a person or entity (whether the successful Bidder, a Bidder, a purchaser and/or other Auction participant or registrant) agrees that all disputes in any way relating to, arising under, connected with, or incidental to these Terms and Conditions and purchases, or default in payment thereof, shall be arbitrated pursuant to the arbitration provision. In the event that any matter including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid or arbitration or otherwise needs to be litigated, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. For such actions, the successful Bidder, purchaser, or Auction participant also expressly submits himself to the personal jurisdiction of the State of Texas.
51. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

52. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize the Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to the Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
53. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by the Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
54. Rules of Construction: Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City. These Terms and Conditions of Sale are designed to conform to the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This sale is a Public Auction Sale conducted by Heritage Auctioneers & Galleries, Inc. # 41513036. The New York City licensed auctioneers are: Sam Foose, #095260; Kathleen Guzman, #0762165; Nicholas Dawes, #1304724; Ed Beardsley, #1183220; Scott Peterson, #1306933; Andrea Voss, #1320558, who will conduct the Sale on behalf of itself and Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc. (for Coins) and Currency Auctions of America, Inc. (for currency). All lots are subject to: the consignor's rights to bid thereon in accord with these Terms and Conditions of Sale, consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments, and Auctioneer, in its sole discretion, may offer limited extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. A registered bidder may inquire whether a lot is subject to an advance or a reserve. Auctioneer has made advances to various consignors in this sale. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas. In compliance with TDLR rule 67.100(c)(1), notice is hereby provided that this auction is covered by a Recovery Fund administered by the Texas Department of Licensing and Regulation, P.O. Box 12157, Austin, Texas 78711 (512) 463-6599. Any complaints may be directed to the same address.

Notice as to an Auction in Ohio: Auction firm and Auctioneer are licensed by the Dept. of Agriculture, and either the licensee is bonded in favor of the state or an aggrieved person may initiate a claim against the auction recovery fund created in Section 4707.25 of the Revised Code as a result of the licensee's actions, whichever is applicable.

Terms and Conditions of Auction

Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS and CURRENCY TERM A: Signature. Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-8726467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY. Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY: Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage, 3500 Maple Avenue, 17th Floor, Dallas TX 75219-3941. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price ($10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658, http://www.pcgs.com/guarantee.html; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Belleview Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency, PMG, and CGA may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or certification, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658; Currency Grading & Authentication (CGA), PO Box 418, Three Bridges, NJ 08887. Third party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM F: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold "as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM G: Due to changing grading standards over time, differing interpretations, and to possible mishandling of items by subsequent owners, Auctioneer reserves the right to grade items differently than shown on certificates from any grading service that accompany the items. Auctioneer also reserves the right to grade items differently than the grades shown in the prior catalog should such items be reconsigned to any future auction.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM H: Although consensus grading is employed by most grading services, it should be noted as aforesaid that grading is not an exact science. In fact, it is entirely possible that if a lot is broken out of a plastic holder and resubmitted to another grading service or even to the same service, the lot could come back with a different grade assigned.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM I: Certification does not guarantee protection against the normal risks associated with potentially volatile markets. The degree of liquidity for certified coins and collectibles will vary according to general market conditions and the particular lot involved. For some lots there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM J: All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed genuine, but are not guaranteed as to grade, since grading is a matter of opinion, an art and not a science, and therefore the opinion rendered by the Auctioneer or any third party grading service may not agree with the opinion of others (including trained experts), and the same expert may not grade the same item with the same grade at two different times. Auctioneer has graded the non-certified numismatic items, in the Auctioneer's opinion, to their current interpretation of the American Numismatic Association's standards as of the date the catalog was prepared. There is no guarantee or warranty implied or expressed that the grading standards utilized by the Auctioneer will meet the standards of any grading service at any time in the future.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM K: Storage of purchased coins and currency: Purchasers are advised that certain types of plastic may react with a coin's metal or transfer plasticizer to notes and may cause damage. Caution should be used to avoid storage in materials that are not inert.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM L: NOTE: Purchasers of rare coins or currency through Heritage have available the option of arbitration by the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG); if an election is not made within ten (10) days of an unresolved dispute, Auctioneer may elect either PNG or A.A.A. Arbitration.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM M: For more information regarding Canadian lots attributed to the Charlton reference guides, please contact: Charlton International, PO Box 820, Station Willowdale B, North York, Ontario M2K 2R1 Canada.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM N: Some of the lots offered herein have been assigned to 1031 Services, Inc. for the purpose of consignor's tax deferred exchange.

For wiring instructions call the Credit department at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824)
or e-mail: CreditDept@HA.com

New York State Auctions Only

Notice as to an Auction in New York City. These Terms and Conditions of Sale are designed to conform to the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This sale is a Public Auction Sale conducted by Heritage Auctioneers & Galleries, Inc. # 41513036. The New York City licensed auctioneers are: Sam Foose, #095260; Kathleen Guzman, #0762165; Nicholas Dawes, #1304724; Ed Beardsley, #1183220; Scott Peterson, #1306933; Andrea Voss, #1320558, Michael J. Sadler, # 1304630, who will conduct the Sale on behalf of itself and Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc. (for Coins) and Currency Auctions of America, Inc. (for currency). All lots are subject to: the consignor's rights to bid thereon in accord with these Terms and Conditions of Sale, consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments, and Auctioneer, in its sole discretion, may offer limited extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. A registered bidder may inquire whether a lot is subject to an advance or a reserve. Auctioneer has made advances to various consignors in this sale. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders. Rev 11-19-12

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9-23-2013

Upcoming Auctions

U.S. Rare Coin Auctions	Location	Auction Dates	Consignment Deadline
U.S. Rare Coins (CSNS)	Chicago	April 23-27, 2014	Closed
U.S. Rare Coins (Showcase IV)	New York	May 16-17, 2014	Closed
U.S. Rare Coins	Long Beach	June 5-8, 2014	April 22, 2014
World & Ancient Coin Auctions	**Location**	**Auction Dates**	**Consignment Deadline**
World Coins (ANA World's Fair of Money)	Chicago	August 6-11, 2014	June 16, 2014
Rare Currency Auctions	**Location**	**Auction Dates**	**Consignment Deadline**
Rare World Paper Money	Chicago	April 23-28, 2014	Closed
Currency (CSNS)	Chicago	April 23-28, 2014	Closed
Currency (ANA)	Chicago	August 6-11, 2014	June 16, 2014
Fine & Decorative Arts Auctions	**Location**	**Auction Dates**	**Consignment Deadline**
20th Century Design	Dallas	April 23, 2014	Closed
Silver & Vertu	Dallas	May 7-8, 2014	Closed
Illustration Art	Beverly Hills	May 7, 2014	Closed
American Art + Western & California Art	Dallas	May 10, 2014	Closed
American Indian + Texas Art	Dallas	May 16-17, 2014	Closed
Fine Art "The Reid Collection"	Dallas	May 28, 2014	Closed
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	May 31, 2014	Closed
European Art	Dallas	June 20, 2014	Closed
Decorative Art, Estates	Dallas	June 21-22, 2014	April 27, 2014
American Art + Illustration Art	New York	October 16, 2014	August 8, 2014
Texas Art & The Bolo Collection	Dallas	October 18, 2014	August 11, 2014
Photographs	Dallas	November 6, 2014	August 29, 2014
Silver & Vertu	Dallas	November 6, 2014	September 4, 2014
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	November 7, 2014	September 2, 2014
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	November 22, 2014	September 15, 2014
American, California, & Western Art	Dallas	November 22, 2014	September 15, 2014
European Art	Dallas	November 22, 2014	September 15, 2014
Jewelry, Timepieces & Luxury Accessory Auctions	**Location**	**Auction Dates**	**Consignment Deadline**
Fine Jewelry + Luxury Accessories	New York	April 28-29, 2014	Closed
Timepieces	New York	May 22, 2014	Closed
Fine Jewelry + Luxury Accessories	Beverly Hills	September 22-23, 2014	July 22, 2014
Vintage Movie Posters Auctions	**Location**	**Auction Dates**	**Consignment Deadline**
Vintage Movie Posters	Dallas	July 19-20, 2014	May 27, 2014
Comics Auctions	**Location**	**Auction Dates**	**Consignment Deadline**
Comics & Original Comic Art	Dallas	May 15-16, 2014	Closed
Animation Art	Dallas	June 18-19, 2014	May 5, 2014
Comics & Original Comic Art	Dallas	August 7-9, 2014	June 24, 2014
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia Auctions	**Location**	**Auction Dates**	**Consignment Deadline**
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	April 26, 2014	Closed
Vintage Guitars & Musical Instruments	Dallas	July 18, 2014	May 27, 2014
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	August 9, 2014	June 18, 2014
Historical Grand Format Auctions	**Location**	**Auction Dates**	**Consignment Deadline**
Space Exploration	Dallas	May 14, 2014	Closed
Americana & Political	Dallas	May 24, 2014	Closed
Automobilia	Dallas	May 29, 2014	Closed
Civil War + Arms & Armor	Dallas	June 7-8, 2014	April 16, 2014
Legends of the West	Dallas	June 14, 2014	April 23, 2014
Americana & Political	Dallas	July 30, 2014	June 9, 2014
Historical Manuscripts + Rare Books	Beverly Hills	October 8-9, 2014	August 18, 2014
Sports Collectibles Auctions	**Location**	**Auction Dates**	**Consignment Deadline**
Sports Collectibles	Dallas	May 15-17, 2014	Closed
Sports Platinum Night	Cleveland	July 31-August 1, 2014	June 9, 2014
Nature & Science Auctions	**Location**	**Auction Dates**	**Consignment Deadline**
Nature & Science + Minerals	Dallas	May 4, 2014	Closed
Nature & Science	Dallas	September 28, 2014	August 4, 2014
Fine & Rare Wine	**Location**	**Auction Dates**	**Consignment Deadline**
Fine & Rare Wine	Beverly Hills	June 13, 2014	May 5, 2014
Luxury Real Estate	**Location**	**Auction Dates**	**Consignment Deadline**
Luxury Real Estate	TBD	Fall 2014	Septpotember 1, 2014
Domain Names	**Location**	**Auction Dates**	**Consignment Deadline**
Domain Names	TBD	Fall 2014	September 1, 2014

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Comics – Sundays
Movie Posters – Sundays
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U.S. Coins – Sundays & Tuesdays
Currency – Tuesdays
Luxury Accessories – Tuesdays
Timepieces & Jewelry – Tuesdays
Modern Coins – Thursdays
Rare Books & Autographs – Thursdays
World Coins – Thursdays
Wine – 2nd Thursdays

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